

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, A. D. 1902. M. R. HUNGAUER, Notary Public.

Congressman Cannon seems to be aimed straight at the speaker'ship.

It was a sure thing that the election would be succeeded by a cold wave.

Ever since the world began man's insight has proved better than his foresight.

There may be no more on foot to arbitrate the Union Pacific lockout, but there ought to be.

Judging from the numerous accidents reported, the next arbitration will have to be one between the automobile and the horse.

Many of the mergers and recapitalized combinations are really playing with edged tools, but one has now been organized to control the entire business therein.

The congressman-elect from the Second Nebraska district is wearing his laurels gracefully and magnanimously—much more so than his opponents are bearing their defeat.

Governor Savage's Thanksgiving day proclamation is out, but contains nothing out of the ordinary likely to add to his notoriety. For which all patriotic Nebraskans should be thankful.

A Michigan man who introduced himself as J. Pierpont Morgan found himself committed to custody to await inquiry into his sanity. One J. Pierpont Morgan is all the country can support at one time.

While it may be true that the volcanic eruptions have greatly enriched the coffee lands of Mexico and Guatemala, the farmers of the United States will be content with other and less spectacular methods of fertilization.

American photographers carried off the principal prizes at the international exhibition at Turin under patronage of the king of Italy. Nothing but snap judgment could deprive the American snap-shot artists of their laurels.

It did not take Henry Watterson long to emerge from the woods and declare the recent election a reality and a victory for the democratic party. That was to have been expected. The next thing Colonel Watterson will be seeing men on horseback.

The Spanish government could have found better grounds for prosecuting Sabino Arana for congratulating the Cubans on the success of their independent government than that it infringed the dignity of Spain, for it infringes the dignity of truth.

Over in Chicago the office of sheriff, by reason of the recent election, goes under democratic control for the first time in twenty-four years. The return of the prodigal will not be in it compared with this feast after a quarter of a century's famine.

The religious press is still discussing the decision of the supreme court ruling the Bible out of the public schools under the constitutional prohibition of sectarian instruction in public institutions, and while many protest against it none are able to prove the unpopularity of the decision from the legal point of view.

The production of bread has run through an elaborate series of big combinations. The machinery with which it is harvested and threshed is controlled by one combination, it is warehoused and shipped by combinations. It is milled by combinations, and now a vast combine is being organized to take the whole bakery.

THE DEMAND FOR TAX REFORM

It is now up to the republican party of Nebraska to deal with the problem of taxing railroad corporations doing business in the state. The facts are unquestionable and notorious. The railroad corporations are now, as they have uniformly been, able to escape from their just share of the tax burden. Things have been so brought about that the mass of the taxpayers are saddled with not less than one-half of the taxes which the transportation corporations ought to pay into the public treasury.

Appeal has been made to the courts, but they have refused on technical grounds to grant relief. On the basis laid down by the supreme court the people are thrown back to their representatives in the state government and legislature, and they have no higher duty than that of compelling the corporations to go on the assessment roll the same as other property owners.

It is not an easy task. The railroad corporations will resist to the uttermost every effort for equitable taxation. They have enormous resources at their command for manipulating legislators and other public officials. The ownership of the carrying properties is almost exclusively in the hands of foreign and American capitalists who are not constrained by the motives which affect the great mass of the resident taxpayers, but whose sole aim is to get the last farthing possible out of the people of Nebraska either through transportation rates or through avoidance of taxes. If the people are to hope for a cure in whole or in substantial part of the outrageous tax discriminations from which they have so long suffered, they must bring to bear upon the state government an irresistible force of public opinion.

A grave responsibility rests upon the republican party in Nebraska, having now the control of the state offices and an overwhelming majority in both branches of the legislature. Political power is not given for the mere pleasure of its recipients, but for serious public service. While there are other important ends to be attained there is none more important than tax reform, and the republican party of Nebraska by discharging its duty in regard to it will take the best possible means for insuring itself a long lease of power in this state because it will thus deserve it.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH COLOMBIA

Panama canal treaty negotiations are reported to be proceeding satisfactorily and it is expected that the terms will be agreed upon within a couple of weeks. There is no intimation as to what the terms are, but they undoubtedly depart somewhat from those of the protocol upon which the treaty some time since sent to the Colombian government was based. It will be remembered that that government submitted a new demand, in regard to the payment to be made by the United States, which it was assumed at the time would be rejected by our government. Whether or not such is the case, or Colombia has receded from the demand, does not appear, but the latter is to be inferred from the statement that the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

It is quite possible that the government of Colombia has been notified that the United States proposes to adhere to all the main terms and conditions of the protocol. This is indicated in the fact that the cabinet, at its session Friday, indicated that it did not desire to change the policy which the State department has been pursuing. Indeed it may be quite confidently predicted that there will be no material concessions to Colombia that have not already been given and if that government balks in the matter, as it has been showing a disposition to do the president will open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which undoubtedly would be found ready to accept any terms satisfactory to the United States. Doubtless the Colombian government has been given to understand this and hence the promise of an early agreement.

OUR SOUTHERN PROTECTOR

There have recently come reports from South America indicating a growing sentiment of hostility in some of the republics toward the United States. There is said to be talk of a coalition of South American states against any desire on the part of this country to exercise tutelage over them or otherwise in their affairs and it is represented that Brazil and Chili especially are disposed to encourage this sentiment.

There is nothing new in the statement that the United States has enemies in the countries of South and Central America. In spite of all our government has done to demonstrate its friendship for the southern republics and its earnest wish for their material progress and welfare, there is a strong feeling of distrust and suspicion regarding us and more or less positive dislike. This has been cultivated to a considerable extent by our competitors for the trade of those countries, but the greatest influence stimulating it recently is doubtless to be found in the Spanish war, which was very generally regarded by the people of the southern republics as unjustifiable. Then our territorial expansion has created something of an apprehension that sooner or later the United States may want territory in South or Central America and take it. The action of the American naval officers on the Isthmus of Panama, which was strongly objected to by the Colombian government, may have had some effect upon public sentiment in other southern countries unfavorable to the United States.

In the opinion of some the time is ripe for a South American revolt against the domination of our government in the affairs of this hemisphere, yet there is very remote possibility of a South American coalition against the United States. Under existing conditions in a number of those countries such a thing could not be effected and whenever con-

ditions shall be so changed that those countries can get along peacefully with one another and all work for the advancement of their civilization and material well being, there will be no desire for a coalition against the United States and no feeling of hostility toward us.

This country does not seek to dominate any southern republic. It stands in the position of a protector, always ready to guard those republics against foreign aggression that might imperil their territory or menace their political institutions. This is for our own interests and security as well as for theirs. They should be grateful for this rather than to feel distrust and hostility toward the United States, which has always treated them justly and for years has been endeavoring to show them the way to peace, development and higher civilization.

CARE OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Some of the suggestions contained in the annual report of the commissioner of the general land office, in regard to caring for the public domain, should receive the attention of congress. While the public land available for settlement is still considerable, it is estimated that at the present rate of absorption but fifteen or twenty years' time will be required to dispose of it all so that it is manifestly important to conserve judiciously the remaining available acreage of agricultural and timber lands. Neglect in this regard, remarks the Philadelphia Record, will increase enormously the difficulties attendant upon the government's eventual withdrawal from its long-sustained role of allotment to the landless. "The land for the people," says that paper, "will be in the near future something more than a catchy phrase of spread-eagle sentiment. When the last acres shall have been distributed there will arise and develop a new series of problems in social and political economy, involving the welfare of expanding millions for whose energies some outlet must be found. Within the ensuing decade or two, also, it will be necessary to provide generously and permanently for adequate forest reserves throughout what now remains of the public domain. Without its existing timber lands the new west would relapse into sterile aridity, from which no cunning of modern engineering could rescue it."

As to forest reserves, the report of the land commissioner states the number to be fifty-four, embracing over 60,000,000 acres, an increase of almost 14,000,000 acres since the previous report. There is no question as to the great value and importance of these reservations, yet there is opposition in some quarters to their extension. There is noted, for instance, a strong protest from the northern counties of California against the withdrawal of timber lands there and the creation out of them of a vast forest reserve, the chief objection to this being that it would interfere with a number of competitive railroad projects contemplated for that section. There may be exceptional circumstances and conditions which justify this opposition in California, but the policy that has been pursued of creating forest reserves has undeniably been of very great benefit and it should not be abandoned. Care and conservation of the public domain is manifestly becoming every year more important and urgent and hence the subject is one to which congress should give careful consideration. One of the pressing requirements suggested by the commissioner of the general land office is a general law providing ample protection for the forests.

CONDITION OF THE CURRENCY

In point of quantity, soundness and supply the currency of the United States is now on the most satisfactory footing ever known in the history of the country, although there is yet room for material improvement. The report of the treasurer for the last fiscal year shows that the progressive industrial movement which began the moment fear of the catastrophe of a drop to the silver standard in 1896 passed away has not been seriously impeded by defects of our monetary system.

The amount of money, both gross and per capita, has reached the highest point known in our history, the per capita amount having increased from \$27.58 last year to \$28.43, and now marking the enormous increase of 15 per cent in the last six years. While the mere absolute amount of money in a country does not control its circulation, or the distance it travels from hand to hand, which depends on the condition of business and exchanges, still it is important that there be no arbitrary obstruction in the way of business supplying itself with a legitimate quantity of money. The only complaints of the business world lately have been, not against the monetary system, but against defects of the banking system, especially in bank note facilities, and against the fiscal arrangements for a treasury surplus.

The most gratifying showing relates to the quality of money, which is the vital thing. The menace of underweight silver inflation has passed away by strict limitation, although the volume of silver or silver-based currency is immense. The legislation of 1898 removed some of the danger from greenback treasury notes, breaking the endless chain, although in a clumsy manner. The increase of money has been mainly by addition to the gold stock. Of the total increase of \$74,000,000 the last fiscal year \$62,000,000 was gold, or at the rate of more than \$5,000,000 per month of all kinds of money. This is a net increase of all kinds of money and is in striking contrast with the situation the last two years under the silver purchase act, when, notwithstanding the use of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month for circulation, the amount of money in the country was actually decreasing through the exportation of a greater amount of gold, and the country

was advancing to the Niagara at the foot of which was the silver standard. The supply of money thus is the gold stock of the world into which the mines of the world are pouring a stream of the yellow metal absolutely unprecedented. The means of supply depend of course upon our own industrial efficiency, for those who have the worth of gold can get it in exchange to precisely the limit of their commodities. In this respect no nation ever existed which held so commanding a position as the United States today.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION

President Roosevelt will again urge upon congress legislation for the supervision and regulation of the combinations engaged in interstate commerce. It is understood he will recommend that such legislation be enacted at the coming session. The president's views as to what should be done are already well known and while he will perhaps elaborate them in his forthcoming message it is not expected that any important change will be disclosed. In the public speeches of Mr. Roosevelt regarding the combinations he adhered closely to the well-considered opinions expressed in his first message to congress, so that there is no reason to anticipate any departure or any recommendation going in any important degree beyond what he has already urged as necessary in restraint of monopolistic combinations.

Attorney General Knox has said that the anti-trust law of 1890 did not exhaust the power of congress to deal with the combinations. In his judgment the constitution of the United States as it stands gives congress ample authority to take all necessary steps for the regulation of commerce between the states. Eminent legal authorities, among them Senator Hoar, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, agree with him. The Massachusetts senator, in citing the trust evils, said that if destruction of competition, fraudulent capitalization and secrecy could be cured the cure of the other evils would follow and he expressed the opinion that the three evils named can be remedied by act of congress. As to this the distinguished chairman of the senate judiciary committee is very high authority.

While the late elections show that the people are not in favor of the democratic way of dealing with the trusts, the mistake must not be made of assuming that they do not want any trust legislation. It was the position taken by President Roosevelt respecting the combinations that contributed very largely to republican success. The result was a distinct expression of confidence in the president's sincerity of purpose and in his determination to seek wise, just and practicable measures for correcting trust evils and checking the growth of monopolistic combinations. A majority of the voters felt that the conservative policy of the president, having for its object the regulation of the trusts without endangering the existence of independent industries, is the right policy and they have strongly endorsed it.

It now remains for congress to heed the manifest public demand by complying with the recommendations of President Roosevelt and there should be no unnecessary delay in doing this. There appears to be no sound reason why it cannot be done by the present congress. The coming session, it is true, will last less than three months, but that would seem to be ample time in which to consider and pass the necessary trust legislation. Very likely when congress meets there will be ready for introduction measures dealing with this question. Meanwhile the country will await with much interest what the president shall have to say on this most important subject.

A NEW GOLD ADVOCATE

Recent reports from Mexico are to the effect that the government is seriously thinking of establishing the gold standard there. It is not contemplated to make a sudden change from existing currency conditions, but gradually and in a way that will not abruptly and radically disturb and unsettle business conditions to bring about a financial change that will place Mexico upon a basis, so far as her currency is concerned, with the great commercial nations of the world.

While Mexico has achieved remarkable progress, industrially and commercially, within the last ten or twelve years, it is now recognized by her ablest statesmen and financiers that in order to maintain her progress and to put herself in complete financial and commercial touch with the rest of the world, it is necessary to abandon the silver standard and put her currency upon the gold basis. Mexico is now practically the only nation, with the exception of China, that has not accepted the gold standard, and the great man at the head of that republic, who understands that the larger its foreign trade grows under existing conditions the poorer the country is becoming, is foremost among those who advocate a change. In this he is supported by his able minister of finance, who has not only a most intelligent comprehension of the currency question, but is in accord with prevailing financial principles as exemplified in the policies of the leading nations of the world. Mexico produces little gold and a great deal of silver, yet that country is beginning to understand that for its commercial interests the gold standard is essential.

Senator James K. Jones, who achieved celebrity by steering the democratic craft to two successive shipwrecks as chairman of the democratic national committee in 1896 and in 1900, and who was laid on the shelf by the democrats in his own state when seeking an endorsement for re-election, is another one of the democratic doctors who thinks he sees encouragement for the party in the recent election. Jones has had no little to encourage him in recent years that he

ought to be allowed this run of comfort without the interference of any rude disturber.

An eastern financial paper calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding the steadily increased demand by the railroads, motive power is seriously short and present unsatisfactory conditions cannot be soon improved because the builders are unable to turn out locomotives faster than they are now doing. The significant information is added that locomotive building so far has been confined to the eastern states in spite of the fact that the greatest demand has developed in the states west and southwest of the Mississippi river, and with all the growth of the western country in evidence there is not a plant for locomotive building in existence west of Pennsylvania. Accepting this statement as true, it certainly points out a large field for western industry, for there is no good reason why locomotive building cannot be successfully carried on in a number of our transmississippi states and turn out just as good locomotives as the best concerns in the east.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1902.—To the Editor of The Bee: Kindly tell me through the columns of The Bee what feature of our governmental system cannot be changed by a constitutional amendment, and oblige me, J. E. O'HARA.

Equal representation of the states in the United States senate cannot be changed by constitutional amendment. The proviso is expressly incorporated into article v of the constitution relating to amendments that "no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate," and of course no state that would suffer loss of representation would ever give its consent.

President Roosevelt has been discussing with the president of one of our important universities the subject of college training for men desiring to enter the government service. A college training certainly will not hurt any ambitious youth whether he aims at private or public employment, but neither will it in itself serve to be a passport to success in a government like ours. Merit alone can be the avenue to preferment, and no one has preached this doctrine more forcibly than President Roosevelt himself.

The new addition to the White House, containing the rooms to be used as the executive offices, does not give entire satisfaction to those who have been observing it critically. We know of several ambitious statesmen, however, who would be content to occupy it just as it is without reference to its architectural beauty or arrangement for personal conveniences.

CONVALESCENCE PAINFULLY SLOW

Indianapolis News. The demands should not forget that they may a headache and heartache follow such debauches as those of 1894 and 1900.

FEARLESSNESS OF YOUTH

Baltimore American. Spain's young king is now said to be a reformer. If he has taken his ancient kingdom in hand with a view to its reconstruction then it can be said only that with the fearlessness of youth he is among those who rush in where angels fear to tread.

EFFECT OF COMPETITION

Boston Transcript. The American tinplate trust has reduced prices to meet the competition of independent companies. This is another illustration of the fact that it is hard to maintain an artificial standard of prices permanently in the midst of great natural resources and an energetic people.

DOOM OF THE MILKMAN

Philadelphia Press. A German inventor is credited with making powders out of milk, which when put in water and dissolved make as good milk as the original. The powder never sours and neither the taste nor odor of the milk is changed. This perhaps will solve the milk question, as powders could be brought any distance.

VIEWING THE REAL THING

Cleveland Plain Dealer. The more the coal strike commissioners poke around underground in their efforts to learn facts bearing upon the questions at issue between the miners and the coal operators, the more likely they will be to decide that the men who dig anthracite out of the rocks ought to have better pay and conditions of labor.

LOOKING OUT FOR NUMBER ONE

Philadelphia Record. A wise millionaire in New York, whose estate was estimated to aggregate several millions, died a few days ago at the age of 99 years. It is now disclosed that he had so busied himself in helping charities and endowing schools that his heirs will have less than \$1,000,000 to distribute amongst them. No doubt there will be disappointment among the relatives of the deceased, but he has arranged for a satisfactory audit on the other side of the river.

SEEKING BOTTOM FACTS

Indianapolis Journal. The anthracite commission is proceeding in a very systematic manner. The personal examination of the coal fields and mines was an excellent preparation for their work and the filing of the miners' statement prepared by Mr. Mitchell lays the foundation for a thorough investigation. The statement is somewhat in the nature of the complaint in a legal proceeding and will be followed by the answer of the operators. On the issues thus joined the commission will be ready to take testimony and reach conclusions.

SAVING AND LOSING FREED

New York Tribune. There are some gratifying details in the annual report of the commissioner of the general land office, especially in that part of it relating to the wooded domain of the United States. There are, we are told, now so few as fifty-four forest preserves, embracing more than 60,000,000 acres. That is a gain of nearly 14,000,000 acres over the preceding report. It is to be assumed that these preserves are well preserved and will be permanently protected and maintained as such. If their number and total area shall continue to be increased, it will be well for the material interests of the nation. It will also be well if the pointing of the forest lands shall be improved beyond its present pretty efficient standard. The report tells of the burning of nearly 88,000 acres of forest. That was a smaller area than has been burned over in some preceding years. But it was still too large.

BLASTS FROM BAW'S MOUTH

All methods fail without right motive. He who is wise in his own conceit is apt to be foolish in his own concerns. The wise man will hide his knowledge where fools are laying out their ignorance. Some men are kicking up a dust in the church to hide the dirt they make in the world. The grace to do small things may be greater than the gift of doing great things. The prospects of a big Sunday dinner has spoiled the preaching of many a good sermon. God's horses are known in heaven, whether their pictures appear in the papers of earth or not.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

Several reasons for thanksgiving may be added to the proclamations already out. A Pennsylvania purist is out with a warm demand for the abolition of card parties. Wonder how much did he lose at the last sitting? The time is rapidly approaching when the United States, without a formal declaration of war, will give Turkey the knife. It is possible under the new system of street car transfers to ride twenty-five miles out of Chicago and get a breath of fresh air—all for 5 cents. A St. Louis druggist gave a customer "something just as good" for a cold. When the customer recovered consciousness he hired a lawyer and handed the druggist a damage suit for \$5,073. Down in Mexico, Mo., the other day, a budding joker fastened a tin can to a mule's tail. The joker is now among the angels with the symbol of good luck embossed on his apple basket. Iowa editors may with safety and propriety sport their diamonds in public now. It should be remembered that the Clinton editor was shorn of his sparks while the spellbinders were abroad in the land. A Chicago woman who captured a robust burglar with angel food and beer has been voted the heroine of the Lake Shore drive. Physicians say the burglar may be able, with proper care, to entertain a normal meal by New Year's. The limit of ingratitude is approached when foreigners pronounce insane an American who is increasing the prosperity of respective countries. Mr. Schuyler would show a better brand of patriotism if he would burn his salary at home. Reed Smoot is the name of a Mormon who wants to be United States senator. The practice of dropping their h's prevalent among the early residents of the Salt Lake valley produced curious results. How much better Reed Smoot or Smoother Reed would sound in a campaign. A Russian nobleman with titles to burn very properly applied by letter to the New York Board of Health for an American girl with \$80,000 to marry him. The sum is a modest one, but probably the nobleman's health is in such a very precarious condition that an insignificant bunch of money will serve.

ARE SMALL SCHOOLS THE BEST?

Students Make Better Progress at Them Than at Large Ones. New York Evening Post. We may go even further and say that the small college has an important advantage over the big undergraduate school as an educational institution. It is notorious that the graduate schools usually get their best students from the colleges. There are good reasons why this should be so. Though he is rarely a great man, the college professor is certainly a better trained and more experienced teacher than the young instructor who is left to lay the foundations in a large institution, where the time and interest of the distinguished professor are inevitably absorbed largely by the graduate school. Besides, the college student in his smaller classes gets far more out of his teacher than the too numerous university and graduate students, and is far more apt to cultivate habits of industry and concentration. In quite another direction the many student enterprises in which he is practically forced by public opinion, if not by a sense of duty, to take an active part will give him a versatility and an all-round command of himself that fit him to meet almost any situation. Altogether, though his life may have been somewhat provincial and though he may have lacked some of the opportunities for culture offered by great centers of education and population, the graduate of the small college, if it be a good college, will usually be more than a match for his university-trained rival in general fitness. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the continued centralization of higher education is based upon the need of such extensive equipment as but very few wealthy institutions can purchase. But this argument has force only for graduate schools. So long as the college is content with its legitimate field as an educator and does not attempt the impossible in the way of research it can get along with a moderate library and relatively inexpensive laboratories, and in general with such a material equipment as is quite within the reach of a proper college endowment. There need be no waste by unnecessary duplication if the equipment is proportioned to the actual demands of the student body. In fact, the smaller institutions will often represent an actual economy, producing more in proportion to its expenditure than the very large school. The thing that is tremendously and disproportionately expensive and in part impossible of duplication is the equipment of the graduate school for research. There will necessarily always be but a very limited number of institutions that can provide a full equipment of this nature. These few institutions will be our real universities of the future and all the others that bear the name will suffer in reputation by comparison with them. There will come finally a distinct and well understood differentiation of rank according to real importance and effectiveness, as has been the case with the German universities.

JUST THE SAME

Chicago News. Old Father Time's a lousy wight. And when he starts to looting, And swings his scythe from left to right He's bound to nature's law. He's never careful what he loots, But for an hour he'll be your foe, And one thing he never changes, One thing he never changes, His little ways. Were just the same in Aesop's days. The heart of man, It may seem strange, But that's one thing Time cannot change. He topples mighty empires down, Makes hardest granite crumble, Flings from the pinnacle the crown And boasts the bow and hammer. But still the crow will lose his cheese And Jackdaws plumes will borrow. And naughty lambs will wolve displeas, As yesterday, tomorrow. His little ways. Were just the same in Aesop's days. When Time began His slight to wing. It was about the same old thing. Time blossoms while the rosen hair And withers beauty blooming. Turns fair to foul and foul to fair, But still, though paraded with raging thorns The fox at grapes goes gnawing. And foolish bugs are bent and burnt To be like baubles appearing. The rosen crown ran The tortoise snail. And seeses rear in horns' skins. The heart of man. His little ways. Were just the same in Aesop's days.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Chicago Record-Herald: A Baptist preacher of Denver says the Ten Commandments are out of date and not applicable to present day life. Still, there are three or four of them that we had better stick to, just to be on the safe side. Kansas City Journal: A New York preacher declares that a certain multilingualist "owns his private governor, his private legislature and his private congress." Ministers, like other people, often make mistakes, but there is no excuse for the utterance of a palpable lie like that. Portland Oregonian: Rev. J. W. McFarley of the Disciples church, Lexington, Ky., cannot bring himself to "praise God by note." His church, after long contemplation upon the matter, has decided to purchase an organ and he has asked for letters of withdrawal for himself and wife. This is hard. But the hardest part of it is that the good brother residing here refuses to grow in the wisdom and grace of tolerance. "Times change and people change and if our hearts do not change with them, so much the worse for us." Chicago Chronicle: Rev. A. L. Moore of Atlantic City caused a good deal of stir when the New Jersey Baptist convention a few days ago took a formal action in which he spoke in this way regarding women in church choir: "A young lady with a plumed hat, fearfully and wonderfully made, a waist laced to several inches less than its natural size and a piece of sheet music in her hand, stands up and opens her mouth and emits a series of noises in strained, unnatural tones, trilling, warbling, screaming and rolling out sounds inarticulate, artificial, unnatural, not one of them expressing the compass of her voice, which frequently is as metallic as the coin that is paid for her performance." A matter-of-fact lawyer broadly hinted that Mr. Moore was talking nonsense, "because a woman laced several inches below her natural girth could not sing a note, as any physician could tell him."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES

Detroit Free Press: Beagle—My girl has such lovely red lips. Alay—Oh, pah! I'll put mine up against hers any day. Chicago Tribune: "Sometimes," referred the Rev. E. Z. Streete, looking over his mail, "but for the good brother residing here, I doubt whether I ever had a genuine mail to preach. I am afraid it was only a temptation." New York Sun: Drummer—Yes, I kissed her. Mr. J. was leaving the house. Hammer—Did she say anything? Drummer—No, "twas better she than never. Smart Set: Mrs. Kidder—Well, Uncle Grimm for what are you especially thankful today? Grim—I am thankful that Uncle Theodosius ain't twins and Uncle Stavros ain't triplets. Philadelphia Press: Doodley—is Mrs. Peck at home? Servant—Yes, sah. Doodley—is she engaged? Servant—No, sah, but she gemman about by her dis obessin, sah. Stop right in, sah. Browning's Magazine: Bob-Tom is a splendid talker; he never misses his hold. Hodge—I know—I deserve the credit for that. "Why?" Hodge—He practiced with me all last summer. Chicago News: "Are you fond of birds?" she asked, innocently, as she stood at the piano fumbling the keys. "I dearly love them," he replied, with more a shadow of shame than usual. "Then she ran her slender fingers over the keys and began to sing 'Oh, Would I Were a Bird.' A new nest will be built in the spring." Philadelphia Press: Marchant—That office boy of ours is a remarkable proof of hereditary influence. Partner—How tall, I understand, is a policeman? Marchant—Exactly, and the boy is never around here. Philadelphia Record: "Would you call stealing a kind of learning?" queried the experienced young man. "I suppose so," replied the married man, who was hunting from dawn to dusk to support his family. "What the 'renty?" "Why, I stole a kiss one time and was sentenced to hard labor for life!" Stray Stories: Kind Father—My dear, if you want a good husband marry Mr. Goodbody. He is learned and truly loves you. Daughter—Are you sure of that, pa? Kind Father—My dear, I will borrow borrowing money of him for six months and still be keeps coming.

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