

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of December, 1902, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Total 952,445.

Net total sales 942,404. Net average sales 30,730. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

The campaign for tax reform in Nebraska is on and it will continue until the glaring inequalities are remedied.

The Fowler currency bill has been put to sleep and the Bryanite organ of these parts will box up its burgher until the next campaign.

It's easy to give up something you do not have. That may have something to do with the reported purpose of the crown prince of Saxony to renounce his right to succession to the throne.

In Nebraska lawmakers are entitled to draw pay for sixty days' session. No one need imagine final adjournment will come sooner, no matter how many days are adjourned over in the interval.

By the way, what has become of the hobgoblin of militarism that was going to subject us all to rule by court-martial if the reins of government were not immediately turned over to the democratic party?

In his signed communications it used to be W. R. Hearst. Then it became William R. Hearst. Now the signature is William Randolph Hearst. That is the way the climb up the political ladder is made.

According to William E. Curtis, the story of the street railway franchise of New York is full of comedy, tragedy, intrigue, romance, dishonesty, bribery, blackmail and crime. This is sizzling it up in a nutshell.

Perhaps the proposed new department of commerce might have been called the department of industry but for the reflection such designation might cast upon the industrious employees of the other departments.

Books embodying the results of scientific investigation of the Pelee eruptions are being thrown out on the market. The chances are, however, that it will take another volcanic outbreak to send the demand for them up high.

A commission of learned German physicians has come to the conclusion, after exhaustive investigation and experiment, that hypnotism is not to be relied upon as a curative agency for disease. In other words, they are decidedly opposed to losing any of their patients by the hypnotic route.

We have not heard anything definite yet of Wu Ting Fang's doings since his return to his mother country. Unless the former Chinese minister speedily sets some American ideas in motion to stir up backward China we will be tempted to believe that his experience among us is not being utilized to its fullest by him.

The spreading conviction that United States senators must be elected by direct vote of the people is in evidence more and more. Scarcely a magazine or periodical devoted to the discussion of current topics but what is giving space right along to the discussion of this steadily growing question. What is equally to the point is the fact that the great majority of the writers not only support the demand for direct popular election, but see that it has become an imperative necessity.

The attorney general of New York has written an opinion in which he holds that the offering of a railroad pass or a Pullman sleeper pass is a misdemeanor on the part of the railroad official or employee who makes the tender and that its acceptance by a member of the legislature would subject him to forfeiture of his office. That this principle applies with equal force to the giving and accepting of passes in Nebraska there is no question. But if every member of the Nebraska legislature who has accepted passes forfeited his office, there would not be a corporal's guard left on the legislative payroll.

LINCOLN, LEE AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Within the lifetime of a generation that still counts millions of survivors, a gigantic treasonable conspiracy attempted the overthrow of the great American republic. At the sacrifice of millions of treasure and rivers of blood poured out by patriotic sons of freedom the rebellion was suppressed and the union saved and preserved for all future generations. The survivors of the war and the gray have fraternized and fought battles under the Stars and Stripes, and the memory of the brave men who fell in the war of the rebellion will be cherished on both sides without resentment by either.

There is, however, a broad line of demarcation that cannot and should not be wiped out. The American try never will stand on the same plane in history with the American patriot in revolutionary days. The memory of Benedict Arnold, who rendered valiant service in the early stages of the revolutionary struggle, cannot be linked with that of George Washington.

For the same reason every attempt to link the name of Abraham Lincoln with that of Jefferson Davis or Robert E. Lee is a sacrilege that must shock the moral sentiment of every true lover of liberty. The emotional outburst at the American metropolis a few days ago at which Charles Francis Adams eulogized Robert E. Lee, Henry Waterson paid a warm tribute to Abraham Lincoln, and William Hepburn Russell lauded Jefferson Davis to the skies has the tendency to place these men before the new generation of Americans on an equal plane, when in fact they represent principles as far apart as the poles.

Lincoln, Lee and Davis were southern men by birth and this is all they had in common. Davis and Lee were born in affluence and were both educated at the West Point military academy at the expense of the nation. Abraham Lincoln was born in poverty and educated by his own toil. Both Davis and Lee had been dedicated by their military training to the defense of the flag and when they raised their arms against that emblem of glory and organized armies to destroy the government they had sworn to defend and protect they were guilty of the highest crime an American citizen can commit. Their treasonable course may be forgiven, but it cannot and should not be glorified by speech, or by monument.

At the outbreak of the civil war, Lee was colonel of the Second United States cavalry. Had he been imbued with the highest ideal of the American soldier he would have rallied with General Scott under the flag of the union rather than with Jefferson Davis under the flag of disunion. He would have emulated the course pursued by that loyal and gallant Virginian, General Thomas, or that loyal son of Tennessee, the invincible Farragut. If he entertained conscientious scruples against fighting his native state he should have broken his sword across his knee and retired to private life.

The beatification of Jefferson Davis by men who wore the blue borders on blasphemy. It is an insult to the memory of thousands of brave men who were subjected to the horrors of Andersonville and other confederate prisons with the full knowledge and consent of Jefferson Davis. It is a monstrous reflection upon the memory of Abraham Lincoln, for whose assassination Jefferson Davis was indirectly if not directly responsible. It is a matter of recorded history that Davis encouraged and approved the plot for the abduction of Lincoln from Washington to Richmond, which was the prelude to Wilkes Booth's dastardly crime. And it is also a matter of history that Davis and his cabinet approved the plot to scatter yellow fever infection in New York and other northern cities whose population during the war was chiefly made up of defenseless women and children.

It is not amazing that Americans who reverse the memory of Lincoln should be carried away by sentimental gush over Davis or Lee when if Davis and Lee had had their way the American union would have been dismembered and slavery enthroned and perpetuated. Had Lincoln been forced to capitulate treason would have been triumphant, loyalty humiliated and the march of progress and civilization in America turned back for centuries. If Davis and Lee had succeeded, the disunited states would have been Mexicanized and Mexico imperialized. If Davis and Lee had triumphed no single American republic would have counted for more among the nations of the world than does Venezuela today.

The cause represented by Lincoln was humanity and civilization. The martyred emancipator needs no monument. Lee and Davis deserve none at the hands of a nation dedicated to freedom and free institutions.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

The treaty providing for the appointment of a commission of jurists to settle the Alaskan boundary question is not satisfactory to the Canadians. They appear to be apprehensive that they will lose their case. This is indicated in the statement of one of the leading men in the Dominion, Sir Charles Tupper, who said that the treaty means that the United States will cede Canada out of its rights. He declared that Great Britain will not fight the United States for one inch of Canadian territory, adding that the United States knew what it was doing when it agreed to a commission of three on each side. Prominent Canadian newspapers have expressed themselves in a similar way, showing a fear that we shall be able to convince the British jurists that our contention is the correct one and that the Canadian claim is utterly untenable.

It is highly probable that this will be the result, if the British jurists are actuated by a sense of fairness and justice, rather than by an unalterable pur-

pose to stand by the claims of Canada regardless of the facts and the terms of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain, which were unquestioned for more than half a century. The truth is that the Canadians know they have not a good case and hence their dissatisfaction with the proposed commission, but it would seem that they should be willing to trust British jurists to do what is fair and just in the matter. Americans have no doubt that the representatives of this country would decide according to their conviction of what is right.

SNOBOCRATIC AMERICAN AMBASSADORS.

When Benjamin Franklin presented his credentials as envoy of the American republic at the court of Louis XVI, clad in a suit of Pennsylvania homespun, he created a decided sensation among the regally caparisoned, bewigged and bejeweled sons of French nobility and especially the superbly uniformed diplomatic representatives of the other nations. But the shocking simplicity of the American philosopher-statesman was no impediment to his mission and did not detract from his influence and fame. Even today the bust of Benjamin Franklin occupies a conspicuous place with the galaxy of great men, whose monuments and portraits are preserved at the royal palace at Versailles.

The example of republican simplicity set by Ben Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in the early days has been followed by American ministers to foreign countries for more than a century. The list included in our own days such eminent Americans as Bayard Taylor, James Russell Lowell, John Lathrop Motley, Thomas F. Bayard and last, but not least, John Hay and Andrew D. White. All these distinguished Americans were content to appear at the Imperial and royal courts of Europe in plain evening dress, and this simplicity was more impressive because these men were the envoys of the world's greatest republic and one of the greatest nations on the earth.

We seem now to have reached the parting of the ways. The tremendous impetus given to snobocracy by the acquisition of colossal fortunes appears to have turned the heads of some of America's diplomatic representatives at the capitals of Europe. Cable advices from Paris announce, for example, that Ambassador McCormick has invested in a dazzling court dress that will eclipse in splendor, gold braid and gilt lace the most fantastic suit ever worn by a Persian shah or Indian maharajah. This example of American snobocratic mummery is liable to become epidemic among American ministers afflicted with vanity and we should not be surprised if America would outdo all the effete monarchies of Europe in vulgar display of laced coats, emerald buttons and buckles and other gauding that distinguishes titled foreigners.

Whether the State department will finally be compelled to prescribe a distinctive American court dress for American diplomatic representatives, corresponding with the number of millions at their command individually, remains for the future. It would be in accord with the eternal fitness of things for snobocratic American diplomats to invest their surplus not only in flashing livery, but in genuine titles of nobility that will place them on an equal footing with the descendants of the robber barons of Germany and the robber knights of Italy, France and Austria.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SALARY.

Thirty years ago the salary of the president of the United States was increased from \$25,000, which had been the compensation since the organization of the government, to \$50,000. When the question of raising the presidential salary and also the pay of members of congress was before the forty-second congress there was a strong popular opposition, but the law was passed. Subsequently the portion of the act providing an increase in the pay of congressmen was repealed. It was then thought by very many that the compensation of the president, which had been satisfactory to the incumbents of that great office for more than eighty years, was ample for the chief executive of this republic. The government provides him with a residence furnished at the public expense and pays at least in part for the service necessary in the White House. The opposition to increasing the salary urged that it was not required and was not desirable that the president of the United States should imitate foreign rulers in making lavish expenditure for entertainments and other public display. Some outlay in this direction is essential, but it should be on a scale consistent with republican ideas and not fashioned after that of European royalty.

A bill has just been introduced in congress proposing to again increase the presidential salary, making it \$100,000. That public sentiment is very strongly against this it is entirely safe to assume. There is no good reason for increasing the compensation of the president. Fifty thousand dollars a year is a very liberal income. No president who has received it has found it inadequate. On the contrary all of them have been able to meet every social requirement of the position and have something left of the salary at the end of their terms. There was no more generous entertainer than President Arthur, yet he did not find it necessary to spend all his salary. Mr. Cleveland saved a portion of his and so did Mr. McKinley, neither of whom neglected any social duty or lived otherwise than as befitting the dignity and the proper demands of the position. The office of president of the United States is not only of highest honor in this republic, but in the world. Emoluments can add nothing to its distinction. These should be sufficient to meet the legitimate requirements of the position

and that is now the case. The fact that enormous salaries are being paid to men who administer the affairs of corporations and trusts is no argument in favor of increasing the presidential salary. What the head of a steel combination is paid, for instance, has no proper bearing upon the question of the compensation of the chief executive of the nation.

There is a tendency to increase the salaries of public officials which should not be encouraged. A bill has passed congress to increase the salaries of the federal judges. Perhaps this is justifiable, although we shall get no better judges by reason of it. A few days ago a prominent member of the house of representatives said that the pay of congressmen is too small and ought to be increased. This shows the trend and if there is public indifference regarding it there is likely to be within a few years a general advance in the compensation of public officials that will add millions to the annual expenses of the government, without securing any greater faithfulness or efficiency in the public service.

COLORADO AND NEBRASKA.

The recent senatorial election in Colorado, resulting, after a brief but turbulent legislative contest, in the abandonment of the field by the republican candidates to Senator Teller as the democratic choice, stands out by contrast in bold relief with the protracted struggle for the senatorships in Nebraska two years ago. Colorado went republican in the last election, and without question an honest count of the legal votes cast would have given a republican majority in the legislature on joint ballot and insured the return of a republican to represent the Centennial state in the upper house of congress for the next six years. The competing aspirants within the party, however, finding their ambitions blocked between themselves, notwithstanding the vantage point enjoyed by the party through the possession of all the machinery of the state government, by which the regularity of their procedure would be insured, threw up the sponge when the critical emergency was reached and rather than yield to some republican leader who might command the party support, stood by and even lent assistance to the success of the democratic candidate. Had Colorado republicans enjoyed unflinching and unselfish leadership, who could doubt that they would have now regained the seat in the senate lost by the backsliding of 1890?

In Nebraska two years ago the senatorial fight was more hotly pressed, though less turbulently waged. For three successive months, day after day and week after week, the fruitless ballots in joint session and in caucus marked a stubborn deadlock that grew apparently steadily more impenetrable. So narrow were the party majorities in the two houses and so peculiar the conditions afforded by the fact that two senators were to be chosen, that had either of the principal candidates been willing to trade off the interest of the party in the other senatorship, he could have effected his own election in combination with a democrat or a populist. But no thought of achieving personal ambition by such a course was ever seriously entertained. The deadlock was not to be broken until the last hour of the last day of the legislative session, but when the supreme moment arrived patriotic devotion to party overrode all obstacles and the leaders whose efforts had carried Nebraska for McKinley and republicanism and made it possible for the state to be represented in the senate by republicans stepped voluntarily aside to make way for men upon whom the party strength could be united.

Nebraska's two seats in the United States senate are filled by two republicans—Colorado's two seats by two democrats, although Colorado is now almost as strongly republican as Nebraska. With the facts in view, the reasons for this contrast are not hard to find.

CONNECTING THE CONTINENTS. Now that there is a favorable prospect for the construction of an isthmian canal, it is said that interest has revived in the project for connecting the continents by a railway system. The International American congress that met in the City of Mexico last winter adopted a resolution favoring the construction of an intercontinental railway and made provision for keeping up interest in the matter in the interval before the assembling of the next conference. This was done by authorizing the president of the congress to appoint an international committee, which he did, the American members being ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, both of whom have taken great interest in the pan-American railway idea.

The proposition is to build a railway line connecting the systems of the United States and Mexico on the north with those of several countries on the south, traversing all of the Central American republics and all of those in South America which touch the Pacific ocean, with branch lines into Venezuela and Brazil. The proposed route has been surveyed, under the direction of the International Railway commission, and the project is said to be practicable from an engineering standpoint and that the cost of construction would not be excessive. It is contemplated to send a commissioner, to be appointed by the international committee, to Central and South America to report on the commercial aspects, the resources of the country to be traversed and other matters, and if these should be found satisfactory it is thought an effort will be made to push the project, which it is expected will get some aid from the countries through which the line would pass.

The Supreme Test.

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Among the first names transmitted by the Hawaiian cable were J. Kalaniano'le and D. Kawananokoa. Now what could Marconi do in a case like that?

The Strenuous Pace.

They are about to shorten the train time between London and Peking to fifteen days. Jules Verne will need to rewrite his book, ideas are going to escape into China by the fast mails.

Decorous and Businesslike.

Baltimore American. By arranging to hold on Sundays the memorial for deceased members congress has acted wisely. In that way the time of the sessions may be more generally devoted to the business of practical importance.

Worked Both Ways.

Washington Post. It seems that the government is still paying a special attorney to look after the cases of Greene and Gaynor. In the meantime, the late associates of former Captain Carter are resting comfortably in Canada and spending the money they lifted from the government. Uncle Sam is being worked both ways from the middle, but it is not a new experience for him.

After-Dinner Oratory.

W. D. Howells in Harper's. The fake-humorous speaker has an easier career than even the fake-elloquent speaker. Yet at any given dinner the orator who passes out mere abstractions to his hearers has a success almost as instant and splendid as his clowning brother. It is amazing what things people will applaud when they have the courage of each other's ineptitude. They will listen, after dinner, to anything but reason. They prefer also the old speaker to new ones; they like the familiar taps of humor, of elegance; if they have tasted the brew before they know what they are going to get. The note of their mood is tolerance, but tolerance of the accustomed, the expected; not tolerance of the novel, the surprising. They wish to be at rest, and what taxes their minds molests their intellectual repose. They do not wish to climb any great heights to reach the level of the orator.

would be a vast undertaking, involving an estimated expenditure of \$200,000,000, but in this era of great enterprises it is by no means improbable that the plan of connecting the northern and southern continents by rail will be an accomplished fact within a generation. It is not much if any greater project than was the building of our first transcontinental railroad or the construction of the Siberian railway by Russia. If it is practicable, of which there seems to be no doubt, and the commercial possibilities are such as to warrant its construction, there will be no difficulty in securing the necessary capital. With the Panama canal built and an international railway connecting the systems of this country with those of the countries south of us, the problem of commercial relations between the United States and the southern continent would be solved and a unity of interest and cordiality of friendship be firmly established.

The Nebraska State Historical society has accumulated a roomful of relics, weapons, tools, pictures, etc., reminiscent of territorial days. Whether the collection of these mementoes was made with a design or merely incidental to the organization and purposes of the historical society has not transpired. Suffice it to say, however, that the aggregation of pioneer day-brica-brac affords a plausible basis for asking the legislature for an appropriation of \$85,000, to be expended in the construction of a fireproof museum exclusively devoted to housing such curios. It is presumed that the possession of a museum at the state capital would necessitate appropriations for a building, superintendent and janitors, as well as for the heating and lighting, and also for the custodian of the venerated collection from now on and forever. Whether the present generation of taxpayers should be compelled to shoulder this expense for the edification of future generations is a question for the legislature to solve. Just now the people of Nebraska are praying and hoping for a reduction of taxes, even if they have to forego the exhibition of historic relics at the state capital in a fireproof museum.

The terrible Southern Pacific wreck in Arizona develops anew a condition too often presented by such disasters, in which the railway employees all have their mouths sealed by their superiors to prevent them from giving any information to the public until after they have been posted as to what stories they shall tell before the coroner's jury. The object, of course, is to protect the railroad from admissions of culpable negligence that would run up the damage claims, but in the interval people whose relatives or friends have been maimed or killed are kept in ignorance and suspense, anxious for the detailed circumstances. The idea that seems to imbue some railroad officials that a disastrous wreck, carrying with it the destruction of innocent lives, is a purely private matter for the road, is vicious and untenable and action on that score ought not to be tolerated for a moment in a free country.

The compiled statistics for the calendar year 1902 indicate that the exports of the United States to foreign countries exceeded our imports from abroad by nearly \$400,000,000. If our political economists of today revolved their science about the balance of trade theory, as in the days before Adam Smith, how they would rejoice at such a showing and count the coin sent over to extinguish the debt. But happily the favorable balance of trade as the basis of national prosperity has long ago lost the commanding place it enjoyed in the books on political economy.

It is estimated that 4,000,000 people in the United States are supplied with gas for light and fuel from natural gas wells. This must be as good as laughing gas for them when they contemplate the gymnastics of the coal dealer's price schedule.

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BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Great is always gentle. Envy sates out its own heart. To surrender is often to win. Faith overcomes many failures. A teacher is not a taskmaster. Pain does not make a painter. Mercy is the badge of majesty. Self-denial is the secret of delight. The truly humble hide their humility. Labor is for man and not man for labor. To support a delusion is to court defeat. The angry man belongs to his passions. Divine pity alone meets human paths. The poor in spirit are rich in possibilities. Hypocrites' cloaks may be cut in the style of heaven, but they are woven of the cotton of earth.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Sultan of Sulu may enjoy the rare distinction of reading his own obituary. A Michigan man has developed a taste for eating money. No wonder his helix pronounces him crazy. Twelve hundred biscuitmakers are on a strike in Chicago. As long as buckwheat cakes are abundant the people can pull through by a scratch. The manager of a Canadian railroad protests vigorously against subsidies to taxpayers because they are burdensome to railroads. Wouldn't that jar you?

The attorney general of Ohio is up against the real thing now. He is asked to decide whether or not a handsome young woman is subject to arrest for wearing a stuffed humming bird on her hat.

The efforts of Colonel A. K. McClure to induce the legislature of Pennsylvania to appropriate money for a monument to General Robert E. Lee on the Gettysburg battlefield provokes a blast of wrath very much like that of Senator Foraker regarding battle flags. One fire-eater denounces the proposition as an attempt "to exalt treason and honor a traitor to his oath."

John Newdick of Kokomo, Ind., a man of muscular pique, objected to his unregenerate wife mixing the family dough when the hour for prayer arrived. As she perched in the unholy work, John arose in righteous wrath and thrashed her in a fit of pique, and then proceeded with prayer. At last accounts the pious slugger was praying for some friend to lend him \$25 and costs which an irreligious court assessed.

A Minnesota lawmaker comes to the front as a genuine promoter of home industry. He wants state subsidies for parents of state wine, triplet and quartets. The top limit is \$2,000 for each in a bunch. The Minnesota scheme is an improvement on that of the Chicago woman who would have the state pension wives. As both reformers are unmarried, they manifest suspicious sympathy for the tied.

Major church Howe of Nemaha, United States consul at Sheffield, England, is enjoying the fat of the land as well as South-down mutton. No banquet in the locality is a banquet without him, and his brilliant conversational powers lends to every feast a pliancy altogether bewitching. The major attended the annual banquet of the Sheffield Golf club January 10, and conversed copiously. The Sheffield Telegraph says he was "in excellent humor," which means that the major jollied the crowd with expressions of counsels esteem. That is the major's Prince Albert.

JOURNALISTIC PROPHECY.

Eminent Fault-Finders Seem to Expect Impossibilities. New York Times. It appears to give pleasure to eminent divines to define from time to time, according to their light, the function and sphere of the daily newspaper. So long as they limit themselves to the statement of safe and generally accepted ethical propositions they are on solid ground and may boldly defy intelligent contradictions, but they do not seem to find that area large enough to hold them comfortably. Dr. Lyman Abbott is the latest to tell a waiting public what a daily newspaper should and should not be, and what he says is interesting. After explaining that it is the duty of a newspaper to give all the news that fit to print, truthfully and impartially, he goes on to say:

"The daily press should be more than a reporter. It should be an interpreter. The tendency of human life is development of justice, mercy, kindness, reverence and love. We have a right to ask the press to interpret all events in relation to this progress. We want to know what is the significance, for example, of this great struggle between the coal miners and operators. Does it forecast a better organization of labor? Does it look toward a better organization of capital, toward a better understanding between the two? Is it a movement toward more clearly defined classes? And are we to prepare ourselves for a war between labor and capital, a war between classes as there was a war between sections?"

The editor of a newspaper who should conform to Dr. Abbott's standard of qualifications by answering authoritatively all the questions which a man of his intelligence would like to have answered would be a very capable prophet—more capable, we imagine, than any now in the business of journalism, and possibly a better all-round prophet than some of those whose generalizations from the law of probabilities have puzzled the theologians undertaking to interpret them.

In discussing daily journalism it is well not to fix the standard at unattainable heights. Editors are human. They know a great deal, no doubt, but they are not infallible, and perhaps they are not perfectly sure on a great many subjects concerning which they would like to forecast the future. It might very well be that they do the best they can with the problems which constantly confront them, but that they can offer authoritative solutions of questions concerning which wide differences of opinion exist among thoughtful students of events is too much to expect of men who live on a whirlwind of news and whose sources of information are not infallible.

OUR SUCCESS. Is due, in a measure, to the fact that we embrace every meritorious idea. We constantly seek to originate new methods of excellence in the line of any way aid us in the practice of fitting glasses.

J. C. HUTSON & CO.,

213 E. 16th Street. Paxton Block.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

Organized Movement Among Religious Denominations. New York World. In the matter of uniform marriage and divorce laws a strong church movement is well under way. Committees have been appointed representing the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist organizations. These have already had a meeting in this city. It is hoped to interest the other Protestant denominations and the Roman Catholics as well, though the church of Rome does not as yet recognize divorce.

While the churches will exert a powerful influence toward the end in view, the establishment of uniform laws must inevitably tend toward the further secularization of the marriage rite. As the laws stand, not all the states demand marriage licenses, only half of them forbid marriages of whites and negroes, in three states and a territory (Arizona) whites and Indians cannot wed, and in four states and the same territory the union of whites and Chinese is forbidden. Differing bars of blood relationship are raised in different states and the lawful age for marriage likewise varies.

Most of these restrictions and regulations have bearings on the divorce question. The differences must be reconciled by statutes firm enough to hold everywhere, yet so wisely drawn as to discourage the legitimate marriage latent nowhere.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

17.—A woman always looks under the bed for a man.

18.—Yes, and a man goes out between the acts to look for him—Detroit Free Press.

19.—Mr. Sweetener is quite attentive to me. Wonder if he thinks of proposing? "Constance—Shouldn't wonder. Everybody says he is a man of the strangest tastes."—Boston Transcript.

20.—"I don't seem to make any impression on your father, Maude. And I've done my best to get on his right side."

"Try his left side, George. He hears better on that side."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

21.—Mrs. Jenner Lee Oudego—Your church is becoming disaffected with the pastor? Why is that? He has been preaching for you fifteen years, hasn't he?

Mrs. Seldom-Home—Yes. That's the trouble. He has begun to preach at us, now. Chicago Tribune.

22.—He-do you believe in long engagements? She—Not too long. If we are married in June it will be all right.—Somerville Journal.

23.—"How do you like your new servant?" "That isn't the question at all," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "We are trying to find out how she likes us."—Washington Star.

24.—Dinah—Look hyar, Sam, we done bin mended fo' or five days now, don't you reckon yo' better go out an' look fo' some wuck?"

Sam—Nebah mind 'bout dat, yit. I'll find some wuck fo' yo' time no'ough, but I don't want yo' ter 'ink ob washin' an' ironin' all de honeycomb an' part.—Philadelphia Press.

25.—Insurance Adjuster—Don't you think you have placed a rather high estimate upon the articles destroyed? Your total is \$200.

Now, I'm pretty well convinced the entire lot could be duplicated for less than a quarter that sum.

Policy Holder—I gave you just what the things cost, not a cent more. I bought them all on our last church fair.—Boston Transcript.

THE LITTLE CHURCH BACK HOME.

Leslie's Weekly. When the big pipe organ's swellin' an' the city choir sing,

An' you alums' hear the swishin' of the lovin' angels' wings,

An' the congregation's musin' on the promenade for to all,

Sort of deamin', helless, waitin' for the preacher to beg in,

In that holy hush it happens that I clean forget the place,

An' agin' I'm mosk an' lowly 'fore a throne of savin' grace;

A throne that wasn't 'ere, 'neath a spire or a dome,

But the sinners sought their Savior in that little church back home.

When we had protracted meetin's, why, 't would done you good to hear

The congregation singin' with a blend o' voices clear,

How the "Rock o' Ages" towered like a shell'nin' sort o' wall,

An' our souls soared up to glory since the rock was cleft fer all,

Ev'ry face was wreathed with sweetness, an' we always had a smile

For the stranger saint or sinner, in the pew across the aisle,

For a diamond's often gathered from the commonest of loam,

An' we didn't mind the settin' in the little church back home.

There were weddin's where the neighbors gathered in from far an' wide,

An' the boys looked on in envy while their sisters looked on in pride,

There were fun'ral, too, where neighbors didn't feel ashamed to cry,