

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

No. Dr. Parkhurst's ideal newspaper is not the ideal newspaper of John N. Baldwin. Not the same.

While the miners undertook to strike last summer while the coal was hot, the dealers prefer to make their strike while the coal is cold.

Those fighting elevator conductors of Chicago have struck a deadly blow at sky scrapers. Climbing sixteen or eighteen stories takes one's breath away.

British military authorities are making much ado over the hazing of junior officers who happen to be heirs to lordly titles. As if hazing were any respecter of persons.

Usual dividends of \$2 a share, both preferred and common, have been announced by the Union Pacific. But why shouldn't it distribute big dividends when its earnings are swelled by evaded taxes?

While the college professors are debating what the colleges can do for the business man, the college presidents are busy telling the business man what he can do for the college and strenuously urging him to do it.

It seems that the emissaries from the Winnebago land ring who went to Washington to show Secretary Hitchcock the error of his ways in his ruling on the Indian hereditary lands found that the secretary hailed from Missouri.

That new ocean cable to Hawaii has not been working extra hours at any time since it was laid. After all, very little news transpires in Hawaii of importance enough to the outside world to justify paying cable tolls on its transmission.

Before the republican members of the Nebraska legislature reconvene after their recess, they would do well again to read over the platform upon which they were elected. In that platform the party made several distinct pledges which republican legislators are expected to redeem.

One of the saddest features of the fast approaching end of congress is the impending eclipse of that great statesman-politician James K. Jones, who will retire from the senate to Arkansas, carrying nothing with him except the chairmanship of the democratic national committee.

The president of the Carnegie institution has made a report on what the institution has accomplished in the first year of its existence, which fills a big fat volume. At this rate it will take a whole library for each annual report when the institution really gets to the point of really doing something.

It is reported that the publicity requirements of the senate trust bill are not objectionable to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill. But suppose they were objectionable to those great merger magnets, there would be no reason why their objections should govern as against the almost unanimous demand of the general public.

The late Senator Dawes of Massachusetts counted as one of his greatest achievements having moved in congress the first appropriation for the weather bureau. Certainly its originators had no adequate idea of the proportions to which the weather bureau would grow or the practical work it would accomplish. The accuracy and usefulness of the weather forecast, however, is sure to be developed much further as time goes on and its importance to be much more fully realized. In emphasizing the part he had in its inception, Senator Dawes only displayed his own foresight.

THE COLORADO PLAN.

The disgraceful struggle that preceded the re-election of Henry M. Teller to the United States senate in Colorado has aroused intense disgust with the present method of electing United States senators, and men of all parties in the Centennial state now favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

The change demanded, however, cannot be effected without an amendment of the federal constitution. As the next best thing it is proposed to give the voters of Colorado the right to express their senatorial preferences through the ballot box. With this end in view a bill just introduced in the Colorado legislature provides that at the general election preceding the time for the election of a United States senator the political parties may place on a ballot the names of five or less candidates for the senatorship and bind members of the legislature under penalty of expulsion to vote for the candidate of their respective party indicated by popular vote.

The Colorado plan doubtless has some merit, but we fear it will work no better than the Nebraska plan adopted back in 1876, which has proven a most lamentable failure. The Colorado plan may be an improvement on the Nebraska plan in authorizing political parties to restrict the legislature in its choice to five or less candidates, while the Nebraska plan does not contemplate nominations by party, but gives any candidate endorsed by 5,000 or more electors the right to have his name printed on the official ballot.

When it comes to the practical test the members of the legislature who are disposed to sell out will violate instructions and pledges. The menace of expulsion will have no more effect upon boodlers than the menace of a pail of hot water would have on a mazy cur. The only effective way of dealing with such scoundrels would be a trial by vigilance committee and an elevation on a telegraph pole.

The representative who betrays the people for money or place is a traitor and merits the penalty imposed on traitors. Such doubtless would be the punishment meted out to a bribed presidential elector, and there is precious little difference between an elector who defrauds the choice of the people for president and the reprobate who willfully defeats the choice of the people for United States senator.

ANOTHER TRANSPORTATION MERGER.

Announcement is made of a projected merger of lake fleets, which if effected will place most of the lake shipping, outside of that under Canadian control, in the hands of eastern railroad interests. The Cleveland Leader says that plans are developing for the consolidation of all the package freight handling companies owning in the aggregate sixty-one steamers. It is understood that the combination will be capitalized at \$10,000,000 and the purpose is to secure as complete control as possible of the package freight business of the lakes.

If this project should be consummated there will of course be an end to competition between railroad and lake transportation, which will mean higher rates on grain and other products going to the seaboard and also doubtless on goods coming westward. The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania railroads, which are said to be concerned in the scheme, if they shall secure practical control of lake transportation, will of course regulate rates so as to insure liberal profit both for their vessels and their roads. Moreover they would be in a position to repress competition and monopolize the trade from the lake ports, except what is carried in Canadian vessels, and it is quite possible that even these will be absorbed in the merger.

It is stated that the deal is one of the most complete that has ever been attempted and as J. P. Morgan figures in it its success is probable.

A GROUNDFESS FEAR.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, a persistent opponent of the Panama canal, has discovered a new danger in the proposed purchase and construction of that waterway by the United States. He fears war between this country and Colombia, indeed declared that it is inevitable if the United States continues its policy with reference to the construction of an isthmian canal. The venerable senator was doubtless serious in stating his apprehension, but it is not at all probable that it will have any effect upon the senate or the country. Mr. Morgan has found so many troubles and difficulties in connection with the Panama route, most of which were shown to have little or no foundation, that there is a natural disposition not to regard seriously anything he now says on this subject. His devotion to the Nicaragua route is so profound and all-encompassing that he is simply incapable of accepting anything favorable to the other route, however strongly supported by expert opinion.

Still it would be interesting to know what reason the Alabama senator has for thinking that the policy of the government regarding the Panama canal may cause a war. We are not aware of anything in connection with the course pursued by the United States that has not been perfectly fair and straightforward. There has been no effort made to force any concession from Colombia, but on the contrary our government has shown a desire to meet any reasonable views of that country. The disposition of the Washington administration has been liberal and no advantage has been made to get any advantage of Colombia. It was of course necessary to let the Colombian government understand that we would not submit to any sort of exaction, which that government seemed inclined to make, but there was in this nothing to give reasonable offense. Senator Mor-

gan evidently intends to do all he can to prevent the ratification of the treaty, which has been favorably reported to the senate, but it is believed he will not succeed in his purpose. The odds against him are too great and the pressure of public sentiment for early action is too strenuous and insistent. Should he, however, be able to prevent ratification at this session there is no doubt that an extra session of the senate will be called by the president to act upon the treaty.

THE POWER OF THE SENATE.

In a current magazine there is an article on the United States senate in which the writer presents some facts respecting the relations of that body to national legislation and points out the overshadowing power of the senate. Referring to the article an eastern paper observes that the majority of the senate "can bully the president and every member of his cabinet by threatening to defeat legislation in which he or they may be warmly interested, and may even believe to be essential to the public welfare, unless the demands of leading senators are complied with. The body is, in fact, a huge, tyrannical, unscrupulous and entrenched trades union." Another paper remarks that while the general observer may have been ignorant as to details and know little about the arbitrariness and subtlety of the methods employed, "every citizen who takes even a moderate interest in national affairs must have noticed at how many points the senate has been an obstructive and unresponsive body and has thwarted or stifled legislation that the country much desired. It seems to be no longer a conservative body in the best sense of the term. Its conservatism is that of sullen inertia or repression, a disinclination to answer the demands of changed conditions and the mighty impulses of progress that are hurrying the country forward."

WOMAN IN CHURCH AND STATE.

The advent of the twentieth century woman on the political rostrum, in the halls of legislation and in the pulpits is in accord with the natural trend of modern civilization. Within the past quarter of a century women have wedged their way into the learned professions and are gradually taking places as medical practitioners, dentists, teachers of music and teachers of the higher educational branches in colleges and universities formerly monopolized by men. It will not be in the least surprising if the irrepresible twentieth century woman in the no distant future becomes a menace to the men of the cloth.

Last Sunday Rev. Annie Ford Eastman astonished the members of the Congregational society of Brooklyn by declaring that "the profession of the Christian ministry is becoming the most undesirable calling for men." "In the days of simple Christianity," said Rev. Mrs. Eastman, "men and women worked together on terms of perfect equality. When the church became rich and powerful it silenced the voice of women in its ministry, although they continued to preach until the latter part of the nineteenth century. It would seem, therefore, that the church needs women in its ministry when it is poor and weak. This is their call today. Ministers are slaves of boards of trustees and vestries. Mountebankery and buffoonery must be depended upon to attract crowds into the churches, so that money may be obtained to carry on the good work. A minister's pay is poor, and when he is old and past the age of usefulness he should not be permitted to live any longer."

Such talk in the City of Churches, where Henry Ward Beecher electrified the multitudes only a few years ago by his fervent pulpit oratory, only echoes the recent assertion of Rev. C. M. Sheldon, formerly of Kansas, that "churches are now attended almost exclusively by the well-to-do—the persons who have comfortable or palatial homes. They have come to regard membership in a church as a sort of social distinction—as an investment of capital on which they will secure dividends in the hereafter."

Whether this sordid spirit can be eliminated by women preachers hurling Elijah thunderbolts from the pulpit, no prophet or revelator can predict, with any degree of safety.

THE SOUTHERN RACE PROBLEM.

Secretary of War Root, in an address before the Union League, of New York Friday evening, referred to the race question in the south as presenting a problem the solution of which will take the greatest thought of the greatest minds in the country. In regard to the outcry that has been made against the appointment of colored persons to federal offices in the south, Mr. Root pointed out that President Roosevelt has appointed fewer black men than President McKinley did and there are today fewer black men holding office than when McKinley died. He said that under all the presidents back to Hayes more colored men were appointed to office than under the present administration and nothing was said.

The ebullition, therefore, of southern wrath toward President Roosevelt is simply because he has followed in the course of his predecessors and because he has shown that he believes a colored man who is capable and of good character is entitled to consideration, should be accorded the same rights as other citizens and should not be excluded from the public service on account of his race. Had the president enlarged the policy of his predecessors in this matter, or manifested a deliberate purpose to antagonize southern sentiment, some excuse might be urged for the outcry that has been raised, but he has not done these things. On the contrary, he has been conservative, but he has refused to yield to that sentiment which would exclude all colored men in the south, no matter how capable and worthy, from serving the government in any public capacity. Having in a number of states taken from colored citizens the right of suffrage, it is now demanded that they be denied the privilege of holding office under the federal government. These colored citizens figure in the ratio of southern representation in congress, not less than forty representatives from that section being based on the colored population, yet while recognizing those people as a basis of representation in congress and the electoral college, they are denied the suffrage and it is sought to shut them out of the public service even in communities where they are in the majority. The injustice of this is obvious and indisputable.

Secretary Root said: "In a short time the white man will succeed in excluding the black man from all offices in the southern states. We can never throw off the responsibility that rests on our people for the welfare of these black people that we held in slavery for so many generations." That undoubtedly reflects the general feeling among the people of the north. The improvement and uplifting of the colored race is an imperative duty which must not be neglected. Some of the wiser leaders of the race urge that the colored man in the south should keep out of politics and apply himself to intellectual advancement and the acquirement of knowledge and skill in the industries.

It is sound advice and is having good results. It remains true, however, that the colored man has the same right as every other citizen to aspire to and seek public office and this right should not be denied him. It cannot be without violating a cardinal and vital principle of our republican institutions.

THE POWER OF THE SENATE.

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WOMAN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS.

The agitation for a change in the law of decedents to estates which has been promoted largely through the women's clubs throughout Nebraska, while perhaps tending in the right direction, has by misuse of the phrase "woman's property rights" given rise to much misapprehension of the real situation. It is a fact which should not be forgotten that Nebraska is at the very forefront in according to women rights over property that place them on complete equality with men.

By statute enacted over fifteen years ago women have been given in Nebraska the same right after marriage to hold and dispose of property acquired by their separate capacity as enjoyed by their former marriage. The married woman is privileged to go into business regardless of her domestic status, make contracts, bring suit in court, perform any labor or services on her sole account and use or invest in her own name all the earnings arising out of her separate property or individual business or services. If she was married in any state which gives her additional property rights, she retains those when she removes to Nebraska besides acquiring the privileges of our law.

It is therefore only with reference to the property that consists of the estate of a deceased husband that women in Nebraska find fault with the existing law, which in this respect is substantially a statutory enactment of common law usages. The purpose of the proposed changes is to give the heirs an estate in fee instead of a conditional life estate, while property devised by will remains unaffected. To this change there is no serious objection—in fact, it has had legislative sanction before—but so far as the result is concerned its importance seems to have been greatly exaggerated.

A writer in one of the current periodicals defines coeducation as the admission of girls to boys' schools. The pith of his characterization is the intimation that the movement for coeducation has not brought about the admission of boys to girls' schools, nor even a demand for that kind of equality. The suggestion that Vassar should open its doors to young men would doubtless be resented on the ground that the young women

ought to have some institutions of higher learning devoted exclusively to them just as the young men enjoy the privileges of universities that bar young women. Yet that is no good reason why there should not be coeducational institutions also as at present in which both can meet on common ground so far as they are disposed to do so.

IN ITS DEMAND FOR LEGISLATION AGAINST PARENTS WHO DESERT THEIR FAMILIES, THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS HAS EMBODIED INTO ITS RESOLUTIONS THE PROPER PRINCIPLE MAKING NO DISTINCTION IN CULPABILITY ON THE PART OF FATHER OR MOTHER. THE DESERTION OF HUSBAND AND CHILDREN BY THE WIFE IS MORALLY AND IN ITS DISASTROUS RESULTS JUST AS MUCH OF AN OFFENSE AGAINST SOCIETY AS DESERTION BY THE HUSBAND. THE REAL REASON FOR INTERFERENCE OF THE LAW IS THE PROTECTION OF THE DEPENDENT MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY, AND IN THE CASE OF YOUNG CHILDREN THE DEPENDENCE IS AS MUCH IF NOT MORE UPON THE MOTHER AS UPON THE FATHER. IF PENALTIES ARE TO BE PLACED UPON WIFE DESERTION THEY SHOULD ALSO APPLY TO THE DESERTION OF MINOR CHILDREN BY EITHER PARENT.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR TAX REFORM COMES RIGHT HOME TO EVERY CITIZEN, BECAUSE THERE IS NO ONE WHO ESCAPES PAYING TAXES IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER. WHEN THE GREAT TAX-SHIRKING CORPORATIONS EVADE THEIR SHARE OF THE BURDENS OF GOVERNMENT, THEY SIMPLY SHIFT THEM ONTO THE LESS-FAVORED INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE NO WAY OF ESCAPING PAYMENT NOT ONLY OF THE PART THAT BELONGS TO THEM, BUT ALSO OF THE PART THAT THE RAILROADS SHOULD BEAR.

THE MILK IN THE COCCANUT OF THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL IS THE APPOINTMENT OF TWO ADDITIONAL MIDSHIPMEN FOR EACH MEMBER OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE. WITH THIS LITTLE BIT OF PATRONAGE THROWN IN TO MAKE IT INTERESTING, THE BILL OUGHT TO SLIDE THROUGH AS SMOOTHLY AS A NEWLY LAUNCHED BATTLESHIP GLIDES INTO THE WATER.

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE, CHICAGO NEWS.

Now that it has been officially settled that the American ambassador at St. Petersburg is to wear gold braid on his clothes, the nation should feel encouraged to go ahead with some of the less momentous affairs of state.

THE BETTER WAY.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The New York Central railroad will have a staff of sixty surgeons located along its lines and each of its passenger trains will carry a kind of surgeon's tools. English railroads beat that idea last year. No passenger was killed in their operation.

CONSIDER THE RISK.

Boston Transcript. The miners earn more than the average workman, so testifies a statistician before the coal strike commission. Well, they ought to. The element of risk in their calling makes their services worth more than the labor of farm hands or mill operators.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE, GOVERNOR?

Philadelphia Press. The bachelor governor of Kansas is willing to give the women every chance except the one to marry him. He is in favor of woman suffrage. Perhaps he doesn't realize that when women get the right to vote there will be no more bachelor governors.

ANOTHER VERBAL OUTCAST.

Minnesota Times. Let us discuss the "gentle gent ax." The athletic girl bids us forget it. When she plays a game calling for strength of arm, swiftness of foot, push, pugnacity and persistence she does not play it gently. There's basket ball, for example. Girls play that game, and when it is played right it is rough in spots. Why should it be played gently? Wouldn't we laugh at the girls if they did play it in an Alphonse-Gaston manner?

WHEN ADAM RAISED CAIS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Philadelphia Telegraph somewhat sarcastically remarks that President Eliot of Harvard has been pleased to class architects, engineers, electricians and landscape gardeners as professional men, and their callings are heretofore to be included among the learned professions. The Telegraph adds that with all due respect to President Eliot it can be safely averred that architecture was a learned profession thousands of years before colleges were dreamed of. Doubt, that's true. But, let's see, wasn't landscape gardening the very first profession of all?

ANTIQUEATED REVENUE SYSTEMS.

What Makes Tax Reform of Special Importance to the Western States. Victor Rosewater in February Booklet. Misstatement.

The American people everywhere, but more particularly in the western states, are becoming restless under the burdens of unequal taxation. This inequality springs from antiquated revenue systems, devised at a time when the distinction between individual and corporate wealth has not yet been accentuated, and the vast and valuable intangible properties in the nature of franchises and credits had not developed to notable proportions.

That the most productive corporate franchises, out of which the biggest fortunes of our multi-millionaires have grown, have, up to the present, almost entirely escaped proportionate taxation can be readily verified. The extent to which the inequality is being intensified by twentieth century industrialism is, however, scarcely yet realized.

By taking the maximum current revenue as the basis of capitalization in the newest merger schemes—revenues swelled by tax evasion—the corporate property is being plastered with bonds representing capital—paid unpaid taxes on which interest is to be earned in the future as part of the fixed charges. When the demand is later made for these corporations to pay into the public treasury money justly due as taxes, but now diverted to payment of interest or dividends, the retort will come that they are being overburdened with taxes, when, in fact, they have, without right or excuse, overburdened themselves with obligations resting on an unjust evasion of public dues.

In this way the concentration of industry through community of interest schemes or outright consolidation is bound to force the question of tax reform conspicuously to the front—not so much the reform of national taxation, but rather the reform of state and local taxation, which, after all, is felt more keenly and comes home more closely to the people. The solution of the problem, which can be reached only gradually, calls for the best thought of our most practical economists and men of astute statesmanship.

BLASTS FROM RAMP'S HORN.

Public sins need public censure. Fear makes a man his own foe. Rhetoric cannot produce a revival in religion. There is no power sufficient to make a man out of putty. To see a purpose in our pain is a step toward finding peace. Good and not goodness is the modern world's condition of greatness.

By Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. is abusing the form of another. It makes all the difference whether the shepherd loves the fleece or the flock. It's no use for a man to pray to his father so long as he preys on his brother. He only really aspires to the heights of holiness who walks in the depths of humility.

When you are only skin milk in ethics you cannot make up for it by being cream in theories.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A Chicago babe is struggling along under the name Theodore Roosevelt Stanislaus Spsychakli. Mital Abdul gave the pretender to the throne of Morocco a solar plexus greeting. For the present he will remain the Sultan Aziz.

The manipulator of the wheelbarrow in a New York restaurant died recently, leaving a fortune of \$45,000. The tipping system is a pinch for the tipped.

There are nearly 11,000,000 people in this country available for military duty. All are not crackmen, but those who are are not familiar with a gun can be relied on to shoot off their mouths in any emergency.

In declaring constitutional the state tax on cigarette dealers the Iowa supreme court was animated by humane considerations. Rolling cigarettes gives their devotees sufficient exercise to keep them awake.

The governor of Georgia has attached nearly 500 colonels to his official staff. Next to a circus parade, there is no more entrancing spectacle than a governor's staff in regalia. Doubtless the governor of Georgia thinks an executive cannot overwork a good thing.

A Cleveland bride confesses to having shot off her husband in burglarizing department houses. When a woman voluntarily promises to obey her husband and gets into trouble she cannot shift the blame. That privilege has been man's exclusively since the days of Adam.

"The harp that once thronged Tara's hall the soul of music shed" has been shelved for many a year, but the Hill of Tara remains and is about to be auctioned. Here is an opportunity for the descendant of Brian Boru to back sentiment with coin and convert the shrine into a musical conservatory.

Team managers are not as inconspicuous as some critics imagine. One of them is cheering the mourners, if any there be, by asserting that while the human body is composed of 90 per cent of water, no corporate body carries more than 58 per cent of that fluid. The discoverer deserves an advance in salary.

REAL JOY OF LIVING.

Philosophy of Living for Something Higher and Better Than Self. New York Mail and Express. Those of us who are plodding along through life in a narrow, and, therefore, selfish way, would do well to look ourselves over every now and then and question whether there is as great satisfaction in living only for ourselves as there might be in taking others into our lives. Each of us owes something to those near and dear to us, and to the world. There is a community of interest between all mankind and no one of us can ignore and end our days in satisfaction.

No man who lived solely for himself ever loitered confined in that narrow strip of earth that he had been while above it. If the fundamental of his character were human, he looked back on his past with keenest regret that he could not live it over again and be of the world; if they were not—if he was without that "one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin"—he lacked the capacity to realize what he had missed in isolating himself from the friendships, the handshakes and the love that make life worth living. He knew that he had missed something that had rounded out other lives better than his, but he did not know just what it was.

Fortunately few men are of that type. Most of us have a sunny, genial side to our nature, even though it is often concealed or roughened by the cares of business or the sorrows of affliction. Yet if we would only stop to think how much we might help others to bear their burden by brightening up ourselves, by inspiring others with good cheer and cordial feelings, it is certain that each of us in his way could contribute more than we do toward the happiness and contentment of all.

More than we are inclined to realize we should be left to selfish men to hoard all the sunshine as a miser does his gold—and to live long enough to know the bitter disappointments that come to those who have made their own way in the world regardless of others. We should realize, before it is too late, what an invaluable possession a host of friendships are—growing more precious with each year. They cannot be formed at the close of life. The day to make them is not after the career of life is almost over, but while we are in the midst of the struggle, when the seed of good fellowship sows deep and takes root in fertile, earthy ground, then it is that we can prepare the harvest of priceless recollection we are to reap in later life.

"Did anyone ever call him Tom?" asked a philosopher the other day, speaking of a man of great wealth. "No—no one ever knew him well enough for that," was the reply.

"Then I'm sorry for him. He'll be a lonely man when he has most needs company." And so it will be for those of us who think we must trudge along through the world by ourselves—that the path isn't wide enough for company by our side, to share the joys of comradeship.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Leader: Cardinal Gibbons sounds a timely warning against the growth of the divorce evil. But the attitude of the Catholic church has always been hostile to divorce, and the words of the cardinal will not have the effect on those outside of his church which they should have.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Dr. Parkhurst proposes to establish an "ideal daily newspaper" in New York City. The world will wait to see if the ideal is good and if it can be realized. The doctor unquestionably wraps one part of the problem in a practical way. He expects to be backed by a number of millionaires.

Philadelphia Record: Clergymen of several denominations are engaged in a concerted effort to make it more difficult to obtain divorce. Every divorce is an evil, but if there were no divorce at all marital unhappiness would not be diminished and characters would not be improved. On the other hand, the improvement of character would diminish marital unhappiness as well as divorce. It is not so important to suppress the symptoms as it is to eradicate the cause of a disease.

Kansas City Star: The efforts of the Catholic church to discourage divorce are wholesome in their effect on a much too marked tendency toward domestic disruption, but they would be still more effective but for the extremes to which some of the dignitaries go. Cardinal Gibbons is quoted as saying: "I can conceive of nothing more pathetic than the contemplation of a child merging into the years of discretion seeing her father and mother estranged from each other." The distinguished churchman believes that there should be no divorce. Yet there are estrangements—irreconcilable estrangements—between husbands and wives, and there will be just as long as human nature is frail. And when they occur because of the error of the one and in spite of the fortitude and rectitude of the other, the child in question would better witness the separation than be made to contemplate from day to day the unholy and pitiful alliance.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

She (at ribbon counter)—I want to get a new bow. Clerk—Yes? How would I do for that? She—I want a big red one, not an insignificant little green one.—Philadelphia Press.

Old Gentleman—So you think my daughter loves you, and you wish to marry her? Dudeigh—That's what I called to see you about. Is there any insanity in your family? Old Gentleman—No, sir! and there's not going to be any.—Medical Record.

His Wife—Josh Backlot, be yew loony? What yew painin' Tabby yaller for? Josh (the guide)—Yew let her loose in the North Fork woods. The city chap what 'I'm guldin' offered me \$10 extra if he shot a mounting lion, and I used the money.—Judge.

Mrs. A.—When I was engaged to my husband he was the very light of my existence. Mrs. D.—And now? Mrs. A.—The light goes out every night.—Brooklyn Life.

He—What makes you smack your lips in that peculiar manner? She—If you don't like the way I smack my lips perhaps you had better smack them yourself.—Chicago News.

Kidder—So you really love the girl? Does she return your affection? Biddle—That's just what's the matter, confound it! She returned it immediately, saying she had no possible use for it.—Boston Transcript.

"You know that Griggs and I both love you. Can't you make a choice today?" "A choice, indeed! I can't make a choice you can rest assured that it will not interest you!" "Thank you, I'll tell Griggs."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How did you ever manage to get on the good side of that crusty old uncle of yours?" asked Fan. "I did him the things he liked when he came to visit us," replied Nan. "The good side of any man is his inside."—Chicago Tribune.

BY THEIR DEEDS.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune. A tattered beggar in the street. Sang always some old crooning hymn. And then he'd look at me with a slight sneer! His hat, with ragged, greasy brim. Two hundred mighty men—came by— Came too, a dame of repute high— And passed the beggar with a frown.

But still the beggar sang away. With awkward music each word: And through the balance of that day The three that chanting choirs heard They heard and held the facts strains As memories of things that bless, As legends to their other gait. The golden one of kindness.

Now, by some careless prank of fate, Those four met on the Way of Death, And journeyed to the Joyous Gate. The warden, old of visits made. The warden halted them, and told How all who entered must be known By goodly deeds—by deeds of gold— By helpful actions all their own.

The honored men explained that they had given of their earthly wealth To beg their fellows on the way. To knowledge, peacefulness and health. The suffering and poor to greet— All three told how the world had laid Its laurel tributes at their feet.

"You may go in," the warden smiled. "Although your fame we did not know, A cup of water to a child In more than all the piling snow. The beggar turned to take his way With humbled mien and drooping head. The warden called to him to stay. "Come in! We've heard you sing!" he said.

NERVE FORGE.

Nerve force is saved when proper glasses are worn. The eyes control one-tenth part of the body's nerve supply, and when defects exist are a terrible drain upon the nervous system. There may be no outward sign of error, no pain, no seeming lack of good vision, yet, if you have nervous troubles, indigestion or headaches they are likely caused through consumption of nerve force by the eyes and can never be relieved except by glasses.

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