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Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Includes categories like 'Copies of this issue', 'Copies of other issues', 'Total', 'Net sales', and 'Net average sales'.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 14th day of June, 1903. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The South American monopoly on revolutions has been broken. Joseph Chamberlain can now write a thrilling story entitled "My Narrow Escape."

In due time after the commencement period has passed the graduate with grit and sense will wake up.

Society note—J. Pierpont Morgan graciously honored King Edward with his presence at the king's last levee.

After all, history shows that many a king has lost his head over a woman and then lost the crown over his head.

People traveling to Chicago will do well to provide for emergencies by carrying lunch boxes along with them.

We may not be able to get a "Fourthless July," as suggested by the Chicago Tribune, but we might have a "fireless Fourth."

Surely Pension Commissioner Ware could not have known what a hornet's nest he was stirring or he would have set his words to soothing poetry.

In the meantime the sick man of Europe, familiarly known as the sultan of Turkey, maintains a condition of robust good health well protected against assassins.

The last of the fighting McCooks has succumbed to the final battle. But when the crisis comes again, if it ever comes, the nation will not want for more fighting families.

A New York court in deciding a contested will case has ruled incidentally that love at 90 is not necessarily insanity. It all depends on the object of the old age affection.

Minnesota is having a troublesome contention over the payment of beet sugar bounty claims. Having gone through a similar experience, Nebraska can tender heartfelt sympathy.

If there is a college or university in the country that is not holding out both hands for more bequests and endowments, it should enter the lists at once for a prize as an educational freak.

The presidency of the University of Virginia has no temptation for Mr. Cleveland. Another presidency, however, might possibly lure him from the privacy of his New Jersey retirement.

If the new Serbian king has to defend his title against all the pretenders who may set up a claim to royal paragon through the profligate Milan, he will have little time for anything else during his reign.

The term of compulsory military service in France is to be reduced from three years to two years. It is only a matter of time when the nations of Europe will have to come to the American system of voluntary military service, at least in time of peace.

One of the eastern religious weeklies brazenly declares that the bequest of over \$2,000,000 to Princeton seminary gives it quite as large an endowment as is good for such an institution. Poor students preparing for the ministry could not be expected to acquire the meekness and humility necessary for the cloth if surrounded by too much pomp and luxury.

Just to show its law-abiding disposition the Northern Securities company will obey the court mandate for the return to the former owners of the railroad securities it was organized to hold and to vote, but it will try to get the decision reversed by the United States supreme court.

QUERRE IDEAS OF JOURNALISM.

The leading spirits of the Omaha Business Men's association have very queer conceptions of the functions of the press. Their ideal of the newspaper is formed on strictly mercantile lines. They look upon the newspaper as they would upon a country store whose proprietor has goods on the shelf or in the cellar to barter away or to sell for cash and they cannot comprehend why the editorial policy of the paper should not be dictated from the business office.

With the merchant and the banker money talks and the man who pays first is served first, and the man who buys the largest quantity of goods gets the lowest price. From that point of view the refusal of a newspaper to allow its business office to dictate the policy, whether in the interest of one patron or all the patrons, is incomprehensible. If they would give the matter a moment's thought, however, they would be convinced that a newspaper that prostitutes its columns and sells its opinions on any question is not merely dangerous to the public welfare, but should be despicable in the eyes of all honest men.

That there are such newspapers published there is no doubt, but like the hybrid in nature they are impotent and powerless either to create or mould public opinion. An honest journal must strive above all things to maintain a reputation above the suspicion of venality. Its editorial opinions and its general policy must at all times remain unaffected and uncontrollable by patronage in any shape or form.

It has been the proud record of The Bee that at no stage of its career, in times of adversity and business depression as well as in times of prosperity, has it ever allowed itself to be swayed by mercantile interests or pecuniary benefits. If the reportorial or editorial columns of The Bee had been a merchantable commodity it could have raked in hundreds of thousands of dollars in the course of the last thirty years, and its editor would have been the most popular man with the corporations and political jobbers who have ever stepped foot on Nebraska soil.

The opinions of a purchasable editor have no weight and his advice no followers. If the editorial policy of The Bee had been shaped by its business office it could have readily made profitable deals with public works contractors and public utility corporations, and instead of fighting the battles of the people against public plunderers it would have fought the battles of the corporations and rings that have gnawed at the vitals of our state and city from year to year.

If The Bee had been a merchantable commodity, the efforts of the Real Estate exchange to compel the franchised corporations to bear their just share of the burdens of taxation would have been futile, and public opinion in the state would not have been awakened to the enormity of railroad tax-shirking. It is because The Bee has stood up fearlessly in season and out of season for what in its best judgment would promote the general public welfare, and because it has battled for what it believes to be right and opposed what it believes to be wrong at any cost and at any sacrifice, that it enjoys the confidence and respect of the masses, and takes rank with the great newspapers of America that may always be depended on to discuss all great public questions and issues without fear or favor from the broad standpoint of good government and humanity.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF WEALTH.

In an address a few days ago at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Greenfield, Mass., Senator Lodge made some remarks that it would perhaps be well for men of wealth generally to consider. It is undoubtedly a too common impression in this country that our wealthy men fall to contribute as they should to the benefit of society, that they are everlastingly bound up to the idea of advancing their own interests and welfare and are to a very large extent indifferent to the needs of that great public from which they have derived their fortunes.

As a matter of fact, however, the wealthy men of the United States are the most generous in the world in their benefactions and it is a little remarkable that our people generally seem to utterly fail to appreciate this fact. Take the statistics, if you please, of the last dozen years of what our wealthy men in America have given to public institutions, to say nothing of charity, and compare them with the benefactions of the wealthy men of foreign countries, and it will be seen that the Americans are very greatly ahead of any other country. Still there are people here who feel that our wealthy men are not doing all they ought to do in the interest of the many demands for pecuniary assistance.

Senator Lodge urged that one peril of an accumulation of fortunes and a concentration of capital is that of irresponsible wealth and the idea he sought to impress was that whatever contributed to the tyranny of wealth or to its undue power in the commonwealth is dangerous to the welfare of the state. The Massachusetts senator said: "Wealth which recognizes its duties and obligations is in its wide and generous use a source of great good to the community. But wealth which, if inactive, neglects the duty it owes to the community, is deaf to the cry of suffering, seeks not to remedy ignorance and turns its back upon charity, or which, if actively employed, aims to disregard the law, to prevent its enforcement, or by purchase to control legislation, is irresponsible, and, therefore, dangerous to itself and to others." Over against this, the senator pointed out, is the peril of the demagogue, who

would seek to create classes and then set one class against another. The deadliest enemies to our liberty and our democracy that the wit of man could imagine.

The responsibilities of wealth are very great and they are increasing from year to year. It is an impressive fact, which should not fail to receive the serious attention of those who are accumulating wealth.

HONOR BEFORE SUCCESS.

"I do not know what advice to give you, for there is much obvious advice," declared President Woodrow Wilson in his final word to the Princeton graduates last week, "yet I would say, do not seek success—seek honor." And President Wilson went on to explain that there is no need to tell young people to seek success because the instinct of success is in all of us, but should put honor before success. "It is not disgraceful," he added, "to go down having failed if we leave some men who know that we would not forfeit a good name for mere success."

While many words of wisdom are pouring into the ears of our young men and women just setting out from college walls, it is doubtful if any more appropriate admonition could be offered—an admonition that applies equally to the strong men and women battling bravely in the world of achievement at all stages of their careers. Everything hinges upon the standard by which we measure our success. Success counted in dollars and cents may be dazzling, but if it is merely simply it cannot be substantial. Success gauged by social or commercial position likewise looks at only one side of the problem. If financial independence or social prestige is to be won only by dishonorable methods, such success may be more blighting than failure.

Honor before success is but another way of saying honorable success. It is useless to disguise the fact that history discloses a constantly changing idea of what constitutes honor and what action is honorable. In the days of the medieval robber barons, loot and pillage were no marks of disgrace, but in this twentieth century era no man can come by anything honestly if he thereby deprives another of something that rightfully belongs to him. Our code of honor today is higher by far than it ever was before, and the constantly advancing ideal of honorable dealing is one of the distinguishing signs of progressive civilization. Some things that pass as honorable now, will not be so recognized a few decades hence. It is the duty of cultured people having the highest educational advantages not only to put honor before success, but to contribute in every way possible toward raising the tests of honorable success.

CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS CRITICS.

The not very distant future may show that Mr. Chamberlain has a longer head than his critics. In the matter of the grain tax, levied as one of the means of carrying on the British-Boer war, which the government has just re-mitted, Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie contended that it was "properly imposed as the result of a great national emergency." Granted; but what a nation has once done, a nation may again do in such matters. Mr. Chamberlain in his estimate of the necessity for closer relations between the mother country and the colonies, for the common good of all in the face of competitors and enemies increasing in strength and aggressiveness, thinks he sees a great national emergency and one that is likely to become permanent. The colonial secretary has given the matter much thought. As it presents itself to him it shows an emergency, indeed, in comparison with which the incident used to justify the late grain tax must sink into absolute insignificance. In the colonial secretary's view, the question he has raised involves the preservation of the prestige and position of his country among the nations of the earth. If his countrymen do not appear to see the matter in the same light that he does now, he need not consider as hopeless the task which he apparently has set himself of converting them. Greater tests in that line have been accomplished in modern British history. Wilberforce's was such a one. That of Cobden was at least ten times greater.

Mr. Chamberlain, familiar as he undoubtedly is with the parliamentary history of his country, must at this moment find great encouragement from an analogy afforded by the closing year of Cobden's agitation and the opening days of his own. The cabined report of the debate in Parliament Tuesday night says it is predicted that "the government will relegate the thorny question of a tariff preference to a royal commission, which will insure time for a full consideration of the matter and a thorough test of popular opinion." This is practically what was done by the Peel administration in the last stage of the Cobden movement, when at the latter's request the proposal for free trade was referred to committee of Parliament for a public hearing. Free trade became a law within some six months afterwards. Mr. Chamberlain must congratulate himself that Cobden's did after nine years of agitation, and which render it impossible to be brushed aside, and advance it to the front place among public questions of the hour.

While the Chamberlain proposal may not find a place upon the statute book as soon as their governmental referendum for public hearing as the greater change in fiscal policy proposed by Cobden did, yet there is a likelihood on the whole that the project for a closer commercial and political union with the colonies will, in the nature of things, gain

in popularity among the English people with time. Action in a commercial way tending to distress British industries and trade on the part of protectionist rivals will contribute to this result. So would a narrow escape from actual war with any one of these powerful competitors. The latter is a menace which may arise at any moment, with the effect of bringing the British people to a realizing sense of the need of material assistance from the colonies, and the advisability of granting concessions through the tariff in order to secure it. Then would be Mr. Chamberlain's opportunity, and he well knows that he needs but wait perhaps a little while to have it present itself.

A LIBERAL SENTIMENT.

A week ago today President Roosevelt participated in the dedication at Washington City of a church, he being identified with the denomination. He delivered what it is perhaps proper to call a sermon and it was characterized by a spirit of liberality that was entirely worthy of the chief executive of the republic and has received less attention than in our judgment it merits. The president urged that not only the particular church of which he was speaking, but that all American churches, should give more attention to looking after the spiritual interests of the people who come to this country from abroad.

Referring to this eastern paper says that in contrast with the liberal sentiments of the president "there are so-called statesmen who talk of pushing the immigrants back again into the sea for no better reason than that they are poor, that they come from the south of Europe and that they acknowledge obnoxious creeds." It is evident that President Roosevelt does not share in this un-American spirit and that he will not be found among those who are ready to close the gates of this republic against all foreigners.

A BRIGHTENING PROSPECT.

While there are still some serious labor controversies throughout the country awaiting settlement, the tendency toward an adjustment of these differences is steadily improving and the prospect is brightening for a general adjustment that will contribute most materially to the attainment of industrial peace. It is a fact which no one who has kept careful watch of the progress of recent labor difficulties can have failed to see, that a more rational and conservative view of the relations between labor and capital is being manifested on both sides and that there is a growing disposition on the part of each to consider with greater deliberation and in a less unprejudiced way the real rights and interests of the other.

The labor troubles of the past and present year, while begun under conditions that excited more or less passion and bitterness, have really induced a most serious contemplation and study of the great problem involved which is leading to a more common sense view of the question than has ever before been experienced in this country, or perhaps in any other. Never before have the relations between capital and labor been so earnestly and intelligently considered and discussed as during the past year. Never before have the principles underlying these great forces been more thoroughly inquired into than within the very recent period since the anthracite coal strike made a demand for the interposition of the president of the United States in the interest of the general public. How marked has been the influence of the judgment rendered by the Anthracite Strike commission upon public sentiment and upon organized capital and labor is obvious to everybody who has given intelligent attention to the matter. The sound and indisputable principles enunciated by the commission, while having no legal force, have yet been recognized by courts as worthy of recognition and have been acknowledged by both labor and capital as founded upon wise, just and equitable principles. It is true that there has not been shown on all hands a disposition to acquiesce in the views and opinions of the commission, but the tendency in this direction is so manifest as to justify the belief that in the not remote future the general sentiment will accept unquestioningly the principles laid down by that body in defining the true relations between capital and labor and the duties and obligations of each in respect to the public.

We confidently believe that progress, substantial and sure, is being made toward that great goal which ought to be first in the aim of the American people, permanent industrial peace, and we cannot doubt that its ultimate attainment is as certain as anything dependent upon human agency. Let no one despair of a final and satisfactory determination in this country of the true relations between capital and labor.

One thing that strikes us rather forcibly in connection with the rival power canals is that Omaha will need no middleman or middle corporation to supply electric lights for street illumination. There certainly would be no valid reason why Omaha should buy its light from an electric lighting company whenever it can procure its supply of electricity directly from a power canal and thus effect a saving of the profits which the middleman experts get from lading out electric light second-hand.

Omaha has declared for municipal ownership of electric lights and other utilities, and the mayor and council are pledged to this policy. It is as plain as the nose on a man's face that Omaha will fabricate its own electric lights at no distant day, unless it can buy its electric current from an electric power

company at a much lower price than it can be produced by steam power. In other words, Omaha will do its own municipal lighting whether it has to build or acquire a plant for that purpose or buy electric current directly from a power canal company. The only way the Thomson-Houston company can enter into a future contract with Omaha is by building the canal and supplying the light directly at a lower price than it can be fabricated by a municipal plant.

If retribution were administered promptly everywhere to public officers who repudiate platform pledges, as has been administered by Tom L. Johnson to the Ohio democratic legislators who supported a fifty-year street railway franchise for Cincinnati in defiance of the party's declaration, platform pledges would some day count for something. To make good his declaration that none of the turncoats should be returned Mayor Johnson invaded the county of one of them and by personal appeal compassed the defeat of his aspirations for renomination. The trouble generally is that the public memory is too often too short to harbor up the misdeeds of the self-out lawmaker and to keep his bad record confronting him whenever he bolts up for a new commission.

Columbia university has recently come into possession of the most complete collection of anarchistic books, journals, newspapers, pamphlets, posters, manuscripts, photographs, songs, etc., originally published in all parts of the world and in something like fifteen different languages. It is to be hoped that none of the students who may be set to work to dissect this accumulation may be come inoculated with the virus, as the supply of spontaneous anarchists seems quite equal to the demand without any additional made-to-order recruits. The best thing for the university library to do is to quarantine the new collection and permit no one within the red-light area who is not vaccination-proof against the anarchy disease.

Great Opening for Genials.

The hour is ripe for the brainy engineer with a flair for it to store up food waters and set them to work irrigating the country's arid places.

Turn on the Light.

The editor of the Commonwealth has issued another ultimatum, in which he declares "We will never accept any compromise with gold demagogues." Who is the other one of the "we's"?

A Thrilling Foot Note.

Let all minor matters, such as the British tariff discussion, labor troubles, Russia and the Jews, etc., be set aside while we examine the new coalition devised by the dancing masters' convention.

An Unfortunate Omission.

The experts of the Agricultural department have figured out that bugs destroy \$250,000,000 worth of grain, cotton and vegetables in this country every year. To this amount should be added, to ascertain the real cost of the luxury, the salaries and expenses of the men who have made this discovery.

Reciprocal Favors.

In connection with postoffice revelations a case of pure disinterestedness is mentioned. Samuel Spetch, who on Friday last entered bail in \$20,000 for the appearance of Inspector Machen, some time ago gave up a \$2,000 position in order to become Machen's bookkeeper, with a salary of \$1,600. So friendly a move as that evidently deserves recognition.

By-Products of Greatness.

The controversy over the marital troubles of the late Thomas Carlyle is waxing as warm as if it were the case of some live earl or marquis, and his wife. Why not let the Carlyles rest in the peace they never enjoyed while living? You can dig out heaps of scraps in the history of almost any family if you are looking for these unpleasant by-products of greatness.

Story with a Moral.

A man writes to the Eagle to inquire: "How should Christians treat the Jews?" This is the way one Christian treated another. It is the old story, but worth the retelling. The late William M. Everts was sued for Edward Lauterbach, \$2,700 in a law case in which Mr. Lauterbach's bill was only \$1,116. Lauterbach's thankful acknowledgment was: "Almost thou persuaded me to be a Christian."

CUT OUT EDUCATIONAL FRILLS.

Not-Eaten Trappings of Colleges Should Be Banished. Saturday Evening Post.

A rich, self-made Chicago man has put himself to a great deal of trouble to write a book tending to show by statistics and other facts that for purposes of success in business the college education is a failure. As it is the old story, he goes to the extreme of an extreme. At the same time the man is honest, and the sound idea in his book will bear fruit.

There is a theory that the body can be properly developed only by forms of manual labor which are otherwise absolutely useless. Hence a boy learns to learn farming or gardening or a trade, and spends years in studying foot ball, hand ball, polo and billiards. There is a theory that the mind can be properly developed only by forms of mental labor which are otherwise absolutely useless.

Let the ordinary college graduate honestly answer this question: Except for "making a front," how much use have you Latin and Greek, your analytical geometry and differential calculus, ever been to you? The fact is that the bulk of much "sport" and much "higher education" lies the notion that there is superiority in ability to do, or plausibly to profess ability to do, what the mass of mankind has not had the leisure to learn to do.

As the run of humanity is secretly snobbish, the craving for ornaments that are supposed to constitute the "gentleman," for the useless hands and impeding trilleries that are supposed to constitute the "lady," would perish indefinitely but for one unaccountable fact. That is—more and more the world is getting to be a place where only the worker, only the busy, active "husler" can maintain a foothold. And the colleges will have to recognize the fact and to drop their beloved, moth-eaten trappings of mediocrity.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Washington Post: A Brooklyn bishop has decided to establish a fire insurance company for the benefit of his church. We had always supposed that fire insurance was a part of the church creed, anyway.

Pittsburg Dispatch: That western church which has advised its members to eschew the use of the telephone probably found a basis for its action in the provocation of profanity which some kinds of service furnish.

Baltimore American: At a church synod lately the bride's promise to obey was stricken out of the marriage service. Synods need not worry themselves about the matter. The brides have long ago attended to the matter with a thoroughness and energy which leaves nothing to be desired.

Boston Globe: The Presbyterian minister at Oswego, N. Y., who has made a contract with a billposter to bill the city advertising his sermons, has shocked the conservative element of the place, but he may get an audience. Later on, also, he may learn that the best place to advertise is in the newspapers.

Chicago Post: There is wisdom in the suggestion of the Brooklyn divine who declares that the churches should form a "combine" along the lines of the Steel trust. Fortunately, moreover, there are enough pious and prominent citizens content with both the churches and the trusts to supervise the job and bring it to completion.

Outlook: Commercialism in politics, with its characteristic venality, and the decadent civic spirit which at once satirizes it and tolerates it both in municipal and state administration, have long been a matter of national infamy, and the eyes of civilized nations our national shame and reproach. The details of this political profligacy that have been published during the last six months have at length burned into the conscience of the churches a conviction of the moral danger threatening the national life, and of the need to sound the alarm and urge the remedy. Encouraging notes of the awakening conscience demanding a moral revival and reformation have been sounded recently in various branches of the church, and it is none too soon.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

School graduates are the real exponents of optimism, and June is their time to splat.

Hon. Joe Chamberlain is in a position to appreciate the full force of the late Bill Allen's remark about making the vote "too d—d unanimous."

An Indiana merchant, filled with the spirit, burned his stock of tobacco as a drastic offering for his past sins. The stock burned well. It was built that way.

Hetty Green is said to be the owner of a \$125,000 automobile. It is barely possible Hetty is getting gray in her old age, but that she is getting extravagant—perish the thought.

A German scientist is about to investigate the internal economy of "poison butter" in Chicago. He might attain the same end more expeditiously by blowing out the gas.

For the present at least Kansas is not disposed to press the lawsuit against Colorado for a larger share of the waters of mountain streams. It is believed Kansas could be persuaded to loan Colorado a few tubs.

Several cities are congratulating themselves on the prospect of a noiseless Fourth of July. In this instance, at least, anticipation and realization will not pull together—not if Young America knows himself.

In condemning the use of telephones as a sinful practice the old order of German Baptists display considerable wisdom. There are times when it is mighty hard to use the telephone without smashing one of the ten commandments.

Former Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado has been retained as counsel in a slender suit between the city of Glenwood Springs. The ex-senator's vitriolic tongue and his rainbow wet will surely make the slanderers look like thirty cents.

Some envious fellow discovered that a bridge tender in Chicago has been drawing a salary of \$600 a year for watching a bridge that has not been opened for two years. "Two" ever out of his busy time man falls onto a good thing some envious mortal pulls his hammer and gets busy.

Here and there a dash of pathos mingles with the tragedy of the flood. A Sedalia, Mo., paper reports that "W. M. Johns is nursing a huge boil on his neck and is unable to attend the present series of team ball games." To "get it in the neck" under such circumstances sounds the depths of sorrow.

A touching incident of the flood at St. Louis commands half a column editorial in a local paper. During a tumult occasioned by the rising waters, a watchful levee officer hastened to the bridge and in his rush overturned a can of foaming beer. A swim of two blocks brought the officer beyond the reach of the thirsty mob.

A LOST CAUSE.

Propposition to Change Name of Episcopal Church Voted Down. Boston Transcript.

The majority of dioceses in the Episcopal church have so far voted against a change of name. Nearly 2,000 clergy and 390,000 communicants have voted in the negative and 311 clergy and 41,000 communicants have voted positively in the affirmative. Some dioceses took no action, a few were divided and others postponed the subject. There are other dioceses to be heard from, but these will not affect the result and many of them will swell the negative vote. After the apparent interest in the change of name, which first came in a demonstrative way from the west, there is now a lull in the discussion of the subject. Many prominent clergymen of the advanced school who were expected to champion the cause of the change have come out positively against it. It is now lost. While it may come up with a formidable front at the general convention, to meet in this city in the fall of 1904, it is now believed by the most conservative that the subject will be quietly laid upon the table. Not a few of the representative bishops have treated the matter indifferently, and argued strenuously that the church attend to "vaster issues." The unpopular side of this whole discussion has been disclosed in the fact that it is nothing more than an aspiration of a certain type of churchmen. These have considered the name in the light of a misrepresentation of their own claims. To the fact that the name contains a historical reference to the entering wedge of other changes. The so-called Catholic party in the Episcopal church is not slumbering. Recent events have proved that it is well organized. Many of its number hold responsible positions and have increased their influence. And the conservative east is also shrewd and far-sighted. New Hampshire has voted positively for a change, while Maine has voted it down. This seems strange to one familiar with the tendencies in these respective dioceses, and yet it does not alter the conviction that the eastern dioceses are the strongest opponents of the change.

The matter may now be said to be settled, and the title of the church will certainly have a new lease of life for many years to come.

BRIDAL PLEDGE OMITTED.

"Obey" Stricken from the Matrimonial Ritual of One Church. New York Mail and Express.

The general synod of the Reformed Church in America has eliminated from the bride's response, in its marriage service, the word "obey." As the Reformed Church is one of the religious bodies which believe in making their forms correspond with their communications' real belief, it probably feels that by this action it has merely ratified the previous decision of the American wife, who has eliminated obedience from her rule of conduct.

That the contractual theory of marriage has taken deep hold of the people is evidenced by such acts as this on the part of religious bodies. The sacramental idea in marriage necessitates obedience—nominally on the part of the wife; but as a matter of practice it is found, in such unions that if the wife does not obey her husband, he has to obey her.

The corollary of the contractual notion is divorce. And it is the duty of the Reformed Church in America, together with that of all other religious bodies that have abandoned the idea of authority in marriage, to tell how they are going to espouse the theory that marriage is a contract, with no command or duty to obey anywhere, and also maintain the thesis that divorce is a great evil.

Undoubtedly American society is just now in the position of choosing between the old and the new, in this as in many other things. And those who see no security for the marriage institution, no sure foundation for the family, outside of an adherence to and vindication of the solemn words "love, honor and obey, till death do us part," at least have consistency on their side.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Agent—Can't I sell you a talking machine? Mr. Watkins—Not much! I'm married.—Baltimore Journal.

He had married his typewriter. Mr. Warkyn—What a question is which of us will go to the office and which will stay home and look after the house. We are about equally unqualified for the latter job.—Chicago Post.

Mr. Poppley—What do you think? Baby spoke her first word today? Mr. Poppley—And it won't be many years before she'll be having the last word.—Philadelphia Press.

He—Now, there's a woman I can't help admiring. She is so easily satisfied; she has such plain tastes. She—I—I don't know you know her. He—I called her equally-pleased to know.—Brooklyn Life.

Lovey—You don't believe in divorce then? Hayter—No, sir; I've got too much sport in blood. Lovey—What has that got to do with it? Hayter—I believe in a fight to the finish.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Grumpygrump—I wish church was in the afternoon instead of in the morning. Mrs. Grumpygrump—Why? Grumpygrump—Oh, I can sleep so much better in the afternoon.—Philadelphia Press.

"Is he rich?" "Yes, indeed." "Are you sure?" "I had a look at it." "What is it?" "He proposed to Mabel Jones and she accepted him."—Chicago Post.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

(Flag Day, June 14.) When Freedom from her mountain height, Unfurled the standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night, And set the stars of glory there.

She mingled with her glorious eyes The milky bulbar of the skies, And with streaks of morning light; Then, from his mansion in the sun, She drew the banner of the free, And gave into his mighty hand The symbol of her chosen land!

Majestic monarch of the cloud! Who rears aloft thy regal form, To bear the tempter's standard down, And see the lightning lance driven, And bid the banner of the storm, And roll the thunder-drum of heaven—Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given To guard the banner of the free, To hover in the sulphur smoke, To ward away the battle-stroke, And bid his lightning shine afar, Like rainbows on the cloud of war, The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly, The sign of hope and triumph true, When speaks the signal-trumpet tone, And the long line comes gleaming on, Ere yet the battle-flags are won, And dimmed the glistening bayonet, Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn To where thy sky-born colors burn, And, as his springing steps advance, Catch war and vengeance from the glance.

And when the cannon-mouthing loud Heave in wild wrath the battle shroud, And gray smoke rises and falls, Like showers of flame on midnight's pall, Then shall thy meteor glances glow, And covering foam shall smother death Each gallant arm that strikes below, That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the sea! on ocean wave Thy sails shall glitter in the brave Wind death, careering on the gale, Sweep darkly round the bearded sail, And fringed with blue and white, Before the broadside's reeling rack, Each drifting wanderer of the sea, Shall strike his lance to heaven and thee, And smile to see thy splendor fly In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home, By angel hands to valor given, Thy stars have lit the welkin dome, And all thy hues were born in heaven. Forever shall the standard shake beneath Where breathes the foe but falls before us! With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us! —JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE

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