THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year..... 6.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year..... 1.00
Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year.. 1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy.....2c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week....12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week...17c
Sunday Bee, per copy.....5c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week. 6c
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week.....10c

Complaints of irregularity in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—2328 Park Row Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, 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 May, 1904, was as follows:

1	29,600	17	29,630
2	29,990	18	30,090
3	29,740	19	29,910
4	29,730	20	29,430
5	30,070	21	30,350
6	29,840	22	26,190
7	30,080	23	29,970
8	26,760	24	29,790
9	30,180	25	29,840
10	30,150	26	29,800
11	29,800	27	29,710
12	29,730	28	29,940
13	29,800	29	27,100
14	29,940	30	29,830
15	26,920	31	29,730
16	30,010		
Total			911,850
Less unsold and returned copies			10,029
Net total sales			901,821
Net average sales			29,001

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1904.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

All the roads now lead to Chicago.

The Bee is 33 years young today. We accept congratulations.

A Chicago physician is said to have lost his way and temper in the World's Fair city. Served him right.

Fortunately for the Omaha public schools, the controversy over the legacy from Milwaukee is a closed incident.

The railroad tax agents have earned their vacations as well as their salaries. They may now proceed to the summer resorts.

The first real battle of the Japanese and Russian armies is yet to be fought. All the engagements up to date are mere skirmishes.

The man who accepts the nomination for vice president at Chicago will have a hard time to look fearless and bold when he meets "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

The problems of the future have all been solved by the graduating class of the high school. It only remains for Providence to carry out the program.

Since its delegation of "lily-whites" has been turned down by the republican national committee it may be safe to place Louisiana in the democratic column.

In declaring against the candidacy of Judge Gray of Delaware Mr. Bryan has given Parker delegates a tip on how to vote should their candidate be forced out of the contest.

William K. Vanderbilt is creating a sensation in Switzerland, but not as much as "Reggie" would create should he introduce himself to police headquarters in New York.

In their studies of natural history at St. Louis the members of the Jacksonian club may expect to find the St. Louis "kitty" even more ferocious and hungry than the variety kept at home.

Now that the State Railroad Assessment board has adjourned, we may confidently look for a marked increase in railroad earnings and a decided rise in railroad stocks in the near future.

Nebraska may not get the vice presidency, but she will have the satisfaction of being accorded five or more assistant sergeants-at-arms to keep order in the convention hall. What more do you want?

Not to be stopped from seeing a race at Chicago with more than one entry delegates to the republican national convention who arrived there yesterday quit talking politics and went to the Derby.

There is really some ground for fear of the "yellow peril" after all. The son of former Chinese Minister Wu has taken honors at the Atlantic City high school over thirty-five American boys and girls.

The Wisconsin "stalwarts," headed by Senator Spooner, have been awarded prima facie recognition by the republican national committee. The unexpected does not happen as often as the expected.

Secretary Shaw says that he did not intend to reflect upon the methods of the exposition management when he said the fair should be more widely advertised. May be he simply intended to give the show greater publicity, and he surely succeeded if that was his object.

Russians say that Japanese soldiers have mutilated the dead at Vafangow and a protest will be made. Japan also threatens to protest against the use of a Japanese flag by the Russians, all of which would indicate that the people of both countries are warming up to the fight.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY.

Thirty-three years ago this day The Omaha Bee made its advent into the arena of American journalism. During its strenuous career, spanning a third of a century, marvelous changes have taken place in the commercial, industrial, political and social conditions of the city of its birth. During those thirty-three years it has witnessed the growth of Omaha from a struggling town of 15,000 population to one of the great commercial centers and industrial emporiums of the valley of the Mississippi. It has also witnessed the development of the state that had been only a few years previously designated on the map as the Great American desert, into one of the most fertile, wealthy and populous commonwealths in the American union.

In this evolution The Bee has not been an idle spectator or drone, but a most industrious worker and potent factor. Without idle boasting The Bee can truthfully claim to occupy front rank among the forces and agencies that have contributed toward the making of Omaha and Nebraska, as well as the section contributory to this city what they are today. Within these thirty-three years The Bee has stimulated and supported every important enterprise that promised to promote the material welfare of Nebraska and especially that of Nebraska's commercial metropolis, and its contributions toward the upbuilding of this city have not been merely empty phrases and cheap advice, but monumental structures that have afforded employment to labor and distributed hundreds of thousands of dollars among manufacturers and merchants. Within this thirty-three years the aggregate money expended among wage workers employed in its production has exceeded $3,000,000, but the money expended for labor and material in the upbuilding of Omaha counts as nothing when compared with the standing advertisement to Omaha's greatness furnished by the metropolitan standard of journalism and the reputation as one of the greatest newspapers in America which The Bee has established and maintained for itself.

Last, but not least. The Bee has rendered invaluable service to Omaha and Nebraska in its fearless championship of honest government, its relentless opposition to corruption in public office and its unyielding opposition to the aggression of corporate monopoly. For thirty-three years, in season and out of season, The Bee has stood for Omaha and Nebraska, and it has never been more thoroughly entrenched in the hearts of the people than it is today.

WE ARE AMERICAN.

What is the proper designation of a citizen of the United States? In every country of the civilized world he is called an American and he everywhere regards himself as an American. Go where he will he is so hailed and so expects to be. He is not ordinarily called a citizen of the United States, although that is a very proper and absolutely correct designation, but he is everywhere spoken of as an American, which simply means that he is a citizen of the United States.

Is that sufficient? In the opinion of the Department of State that needs to be corrected so far as the designation of our diplomatic representatives abroad are concerned and therefore it has issued an order that requires that our diplomatic representatives abroad shall substitute "American" for "United States" in their official documents.

We observe that this idea of the Department of State is very generally approved of, and yet it is a departure about which there may be some debate.

For example, the constitution of the United States starts out with a proposition which it would seem ought to have some consideration when it comes to changing the name of the republic. Establishing the rule that our ambassadors, ministers and consuls shall call themselves "Americans" is all very well in the abstract, but it is a questionable proposition when it comes to a departure from a long-established principle which is sacred to a majority of the American people.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

In an address before the Franklin institute of Philadelphia a few days ago, Rear Admiral Melville discussed the naval strength of the United States, pointing out that it represents more than our number of battleships, built and building. He said that the present organization of the Navy department is a remarkably strong and able one and that the victories of our navy were the outcome of the workings of that splendid system. He expressed the opinion that the navy and nation should be slow to give up an organization that is so simple that its detail work can be comprehended within a few weeks by every executive administrator upon assuming office.

Rear Admiral Melville said that our continental rivals are ready to acknowledge that we are upon an equality with them as regards the penetrative quality of our armament and the character of our personnel, yet by reason of our weakness in the number of trained men and of our lack of supply of modern guns it is maintained abroad that we are really behind Germany in these respects. While he did not concede the justice of this foreign view, Rear Admiral Melville still contended that our navy is not as strong as it should be and said that the increase should be progressive. "It may be," he said, "that this nation will be free from war for many years, but where a nation asserts certain doctrines that interfere with the colonization projects or commercial rights of rival powers, the maintenance of such doctrine can only be at times by force of arms." He thought that force of circumstances will compel us to assert a paramount right in the West Indies and the north Pacific and that "we must either build a navy capable of maintaining this claim or else sacrifice foreign trade that is a necessity to the disposal of our surplus agricultural and manufactured products."

It is not to be doubted that this is the view quite generally entertained in naval circles and while popular sentiment may not wholly favor it, yet there is no doubt that the opinion very extensively prevails that the United States cannot wisely abandon the policy of increasing its sea power. It is not necessary that we should in this respect enter into rivalry with other maritime nations, but it is manifestly desirable that we shall not fall into the rear of all of them in the matter of naval strength. We do not need a navy for aggressive purposes, but we do need one that will be capable not only for defense but also for the safeguarding of our rights and interests throughout the world.

RUSSIA'S TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

The Russian government is contemplating a reinforcement of its army in Manchuria to the extent of half a million men. Indeed the czar has given out, according to reports from the Russian capital, that if necessary he will send a million men into the far east. There is no doubt that he means this and that an effort will be made to put a very much larger body of troops into the war area than is now there. Russia realizes that unless this is done her hold upon Manchuria is absolutely lost and more than this that her power in Asia will be utterly destroyed. The recognition of this, obvious to the world, will of necessity spur Russia to the employment of every resource at her command to at least hold her own in the far east.

But she is confronted by a problem of transportation that is far more serious than that of raising armies. It is not a difficult matter for the Russian government to put a few hundred thousand men into the field. All it has to do is to issue an order for the conscription of a certain number of soldiers and as soon as it is possible to get them together they can be concentrated in camps and subjected to the process of making them soldiers. The matter of taking these soldiers several thousand miles and feeding them is another proposition of a very different nature.

This matter of transportation is one of the serious questions that is confronting the Russian government and it has a very decided bearing upon the war. It is all very well to talk about sending a million troops to the far east, but how are they to be got there? According to an authentic estimate of the facilities of the Siberian railroad for supplying reinforcements and food to the army in Manchuria it is not possible to carry into the theater of war more than a few thousands troops a day and only sufficient supplies to provide for even the small force that can be convened from day to day. A newspaper correspondent in the far east points out that it is absolutely impossible for the Russians to send reinforcements over the Siberian railroad to the number of more than 2,000 or 3,000 a day and that even at this rate there will be difficulty in providing for them.

This is the perplexing trouble, immensely costly, with which the Russian government is contending. There is an immense military force available, but it must be transported over thousands of miles and must be fed. It is a comparatively easy matter to feed a million of soldiers in Russia, but one-third of that number of men on foreign soil, where the supplies have to be shipped to them, is a very different proposition and this is the difficulty that Russia has to meet in the far east. Thus far it has not given her very much trouble, but the difficulty is growing and will undoubtedly make itself very manifest within the near future, especially if the Japanese should continue their successes.

ETHICS OF THE MEDICAL CODE.

By what should bills for professional services rendered by medical practitioners be gauged? Should the same service always command the same remuneration, or should the charge be adjusted to the patron's pocketbook on a sliding scale? What constitutes an excessive fee and what a reasonable one? Is it the service rendered or the skill and reputation of the physician, or the wealth or the poverty of the patient that should be the determining factor in fixing the price?

These are some of the pertinent, or perhaps impertinent, questions precipitated into discussion by the recent ruling of the supreme court of Missouri, reversing a verdict for $12,000 as excessive in a case where a physician had sued for $30,000. In this particular case the plaintiff admitted that the annual income of his practice aggregated only about $10,000, and while he had gone from St. Louis to New York to care for the patient he had chalked the time up at the rate of $100,000 a year. It seems also that the patient must have died, although that is not quite clear, but the young man's father was rich and the physician thought he could stand it.

Just what considerations led the court to declare the $12,000 verdict excessive may never be disclosed, yet the layman is at liberty to speculate upon the elements that enter into the value of professional services. It is just possible the judges may have been up against doctors' bills themselves and have concluded that they now had a chance to get even with someone. The wonder is that some enterprising syndicate promoter has not yet started a medical department store where professional services would be sold like dry goods or groceries, with uniform price labels attached. A millionaire could then get a bargain as well as the pauper by watching his chance to get sick on special days.

The rule of a successful business man is one price to all marked in plain figures, but the rule established by the medical code seems to be that of charging what the traffic will bear, the only limit being to get the maximum income without stopping the source of supply. If it is not worth more to restore health to a man earning $50,000 a year than to restore health to a man earning $500 a year, even though they suffer the same disease and the first requires no more attention or skill than the second, there would be no advantage in classing medical science among the professions. Advice, whether legal, medical or spiritual, has neither market quotations nor tax assessor's appraisement. As a result we are all left at the mercy of the old economic law of supply and demand to keep the doctors' bills within bounds with an occasional appeal to a court of justice to operate as a safety valve.

In his recent talk on practical politics before the Yale law school students Senator Depew startled his audience by advising young men not to seek public office until they had acquired a competence or a self-sustaining business. According to Senator Depew the greatest misfortune that can happen to a young man that has only character and education and no capital is to accept office, and his saddest experience had been to try and find places for men of great ability who had been thrown out of office by changes of politics at a time of life when they could find nothing else to do. With his ripe experience garnered during nearly half a century of public life Chauncey Depew certainly is in position to express an opinion that should carry weight. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, whether his sound advice will be heeded by the vast majority of young men whose ambition for public life outweighs all the arguments that may be advanced in opposition. One reason, however, why honest young men who enter public life cannot earn a competence and remain honest is because of their disinclination to emulate the example of other honest young men who are employed in commercial and industrial concerns who are willing to live within their incomes.

Coming events cast their shadows before. This applies strikingly to the proposed negro presidential convention, to be held at St. Louis, July 6. Its purpose is to nominate a colored candidate for the presidency and to make a fight for him in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois, with the manifest view of diverting a sufficient number of negro voters from Roosevelt to make those states debatable and, if possible, to carry them for the democratic national candidates. Leslie's Weekly characterizes this scheme as a "shabby piece of work, worthy of its originators, who propose to make a side show of the democratic national convention," which convenes at St. Louis on the same day. We apprehend, however, that the average negro voter knows a hawk from a handsaw. He is intelligent enough not to be duped into throwing away his vote in a national campaign year, particularly in states where it would count against the party that has labored for his emancipation and elevation and secured for him the political rights which he enjoys.

What's the matter with the boys who are attending public school nowadays that all four of the honor marks for proficiency in the graduating class of the Omaha High school should be scooped up by the girls? Are the boys falling down or are the girls simply moving forward faster than the boys? Surely the boys will not concede intellectual superiority to the girls—then the cause must be looked for outside in too much military drill, too many athletic diversions, too little study and too much laziness. Boys, wake up and strike a twentieth century gait.

The automobile ordinance is defective in one particular in which it should be promptly amended. It should require applications for licenses taken out by foreign auto companies to be made in the name of a resident agent or representative, who could be held for penalties or damages for infraction of the regulations. Absentee ownership should not be allowed to constitute exemption from responsibility.

A lot of building projects for Omaha are being held in abeyance, if not indefinitely postponed, because of inability to get what are considered reasonable bids from responsible contractors. Building ought to be done as cheaply here as in any of the surrounding cities and towns, except possibly for a slight increase on the labor account.

While the National Association of Newspaper Circulation affidavit swearers was holding its convention at Toronto, the Omaha fakir who procured advertisements from gullible merchants on a guaranteed circulation of 250,000, of which less than 50,000 are said to have been printed, found it more congenial to stay at home.

Age Scoffs at Youth.
Minneapolis Times.

Nebraska and Kansas are fifty years old this summer and have more speeches to show for their half century than some states have produced in a whole one.

Basis of Much Fame.
Philadelphia Ledger.

Judge Miller of Mississippi thinks that high wages cause idleness because they give the recipient a chance to be idle. One of the advantages of being on the bench is that you can have heed paid to any old opinion.

Look to Your Bills.
Washington Post.

The new $100 counterfeit bill has a very poor picture of Thomas Hart Benton. Your familiarity with Mr. Benton's portrait on good $100 bills should enable you to detect the counterfeit without the aid of glasses.

The Two McKinleys.
Springfield Republican.

The late Abner McKinley bore a singular resemblance to his brother, the president. His face was a harder, more roughly cut model after the same pattern. Nature varies human countenances as she varies the leaves on a tree, but with a significance in every difference such as does not pertain to the narrower office of the leaf. Abner McKinley's head and features fitted his life's lesser amplitude.

Why Hitt Misses.
New York Sun.

What is needed in a political campaign, is not a douche, but gunpowder. The latter commodity Mr. Hitt does not keep in stock. Moreover, he would labor under the disability of needing to be introduced to many of his own constituents. Under the circumstances, we imagine that our wide-awake chief magistrate would say to him: "Hitt, I love you, but you cannot start a prairie fire."

The American Invasion.
Philadelphia Press.

The Spaniards are not feeling so bitter towards the United States as to overlook the lower rates offered in this country on trucks and other such things for use on electric traction systems. A Philadelphia firm has just made a contract to supply those things to a line in Barcelona, and another contract was made by the same firm with a company in Oporto, Portugal.

"Now You're Talking."
Philadelphia Record.

Our young women are, on the average, both taller and heavier than the young women of twenty years ago. Our soldiers are heavier and taller than those of any nation except the Russians. It may be admitted that there is a tendency in American families to fewer children and a lessened birth rate, but it is a mistake to attempt to account for such results by showing that they are a consequence of too much algebra and too little absorption of phosphates. The girls are all right, and getting finer and fairer as the days go by.

Make Way for the Procession.
Cleveland Leader.

June is the month of brides. God bless them! with a large share of the blessings reserved for the grooms as well. To every couple lately assuming residence in the holy state of matrimony we can wish no greater guerdon than enduring love. The enthusiasms of happiness will not last; calm content, engendered by kindredness of soul, is a better and more valuable asset. Thank God that, despite the prevalence of the problem play, the erotic novel and the divorce attorney, marriage has not been one whit unpopularized among sensible people, nor has the potency of love lost a single grain of gold.

OBLIGATIONS TO THE DOCTORS.

"Most Progressive of the Learned Professions" Saluted.
Philadelphia Record.

The American Medical association's annual convention in Atlantic City brought together the largest number of eminent physicians and surgeons who are in the habit of assembling for professional advantage, combined with a little recreation. The occasion invites acknowledgment of the enormous obligations of society to the profession—one which in the very nature of the case is the most progressive of all the learned professions, and which, for that reason, reflects more perfectly than any other the intellectual progress of the age. Divinity and law progress, yet they are inevitably moored to ancient revelations and to precedents and established principles. Medicine and surgery are as progressive as pure science, with several of whose branches they are most intimately connected. So rapid is the growth of knowledge, and so constant the change of method in the healing art, that a distinguished doctor who was consulted about the revision of a professional library gave the short and comprehensive prescription to throw away every book more than ten years old.

There are still living persons who can remember when surgery ventured little beyond amputations, and "saw-bones" was not a very misleading piece of slang. Now the wonders of abdominal surgery follow so fast upon each other as to excite little astonishment, and even an injured heart has been repaired. Medicine has suffered somewhat in popular estimation from the greater wonders of the knife, though unjustly. Diseases that were hopeless are now considered hardly serious; epidemics are stayed; sanitation is making illness rather a fault than a misfortune; preventive medicine is taking the place of the curative; the voice of Rachel weeping for her children is not heard as it was a century ago, and a material addition has been made to the average of human life. In spite of the strain of modern life, of which so much is heard, there is little doubt that the period of man's activity has been considerably prolonged. We may still jest about doctors, as of everything, but we are under great and growing obligations to them.

COMBINING ALL THE MINES.

Monopolizing of Nature's Storehouses Grows Apace.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Such a story as that which is told of the absorption of all the metal mines of the country by a Rockefeller combination must arouse renewed interest in the discussion of monopoly. Whether it is a true story or not it certainly does not deal with the impossible. Mr. Rockefeller is already at the head of one corporation which dominates the oil business of the United States and yields him millions annually. He was known to be so heavily interested in mining properties before the present story was published that his wealth was greatly augmented from this source. He has tremendous investments in lake and rail transportation companies, which are yielding him large returns, and through them a profitable connection is established between the related industries in which he is engaged. Steel, coal and iron ore, all in trust-like proportions, contribute to swell his income to such size that every year's receipts would be esteemed a great capital even by rich men.

Suppose now that the organizing genius, with the steady accretion of millions, should be turned to the acquisition of the precious metals at first hand. Means would easily be found to purchase any property that was wanted, and if Mr. Rockefeller should enter the field as a prospector his system would capture that branch of the mining business. He might leave the Chinese to work the beds of deserted streams for a profit of 50 cents a day, but he would file on all the unclaimed quartz ledges through the skillful disposition of an army of experts, dredge rivers with modern machinery or deflect them from their courses if need were.

This tendency to monopoly might be regarded also as in some senses only a natural development from existing conditions. The era of mining by great corporations is already far advanced; such chances as were open to the man with shovel and pick in 1850 have disappeared. Capital is the principal beneficiary of the mining lands. A great combination would merely perfect what is partly accomplished, and at the same time it would be in accord with the methods that have prevailed in other industries.

But what is all this monopolizing of nature's storehouses going to lead to? Where will the vast power that is now being acquired by a few individuals be lodged finally? Certainly if the combinations endure there is a still greater combination that must have something very decisive to say as to the way in which the power may be used.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Boozena Sokup is one of the latest arrivals from the old world. Mr. Sokup is a ripe member of a distinguished family, and will not be lonesome if he lives up to his name.

Kuropatkin comes next for a dressing.

Uncle Russell Sage doesn't like vacations. That's one reason why Russ has an abundance of the coin. But what a lot of fun he has missed.

A St. Louis judge flouts the idea that doctors may gauge their bills by the wealth of the patient. Doctors must understand that they cannot appropriate without protest one of the traditions of the legal profession.

The only marked observance of flag day in New York City was in the foreign sections. Pilgrims from the old world, as a rule, show keener appreciation of liberty than the native because they have lived under and felt the blight of monarchy.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, was introduced to a Virginia mint julep the other day. Draining the glass with every indication of rapture, he gave expression to this brilliant peroration. "A capital drink that; I'll take another." Diplomatic tact is a wonderful accomplishment when rightly stimulated.

Mittened bachelors are given hopeful encouragement by a brave gallant at Plymouth, Pa., who has entered suit for $5,000 for breach of promise. A heartless girl threw him over after he had given her a diamond ring and a good time. It is about time to show the giddy that true hearts, though broken, can rend a shirtwaist for burnt coin.

Pessimists who rail about liberties lost evidently do not keep tap on the zeal with which courts uphold and defend the real thing. A Jersey judge decides that a girl has a perfect right to sit on the lap of her best fellow; a New York judge holds that snoring in church is an inalienable right; a Pennsylvania Solomon affirms that a father of a girl has a right to throw her steady out of doors if he hangs around after 11 p. m., and a mid-west judge decrees that a man does not have to have his mother-in-law in the house. No matter what politicians may do, liberty will thrive in spots while judges live.

RIOT OF ANCESTRY FADS.

Organization Flimsily Founded by Flimsy People.
Collier's Weekly.

Patriotism is a noble emotion which lends itself easily to the ridiculous. A Boston woman has carried the fad for ancestry societies to its legitimate conclusion by heading a movement to consolidate the grandchildren of the war veterans of 1861-5. Her society should have at least the merit of voluminous enrollment. It has already led to suggestions for aunts of the heroes of San Juan hill, brothers-in-law of conscripts of the 60s, and first cousins once removed of Filipino exterminators. Anything which is snobbery masquerading as historic interest or patriotism deserves burlesque. Patriotism, according to Dr. Jonson, is the last refuge of a scoundrel. Socially it is rather the last refuge of a fool. Perhaps we can get beyond the wars, and organize all the relatives of Carnegie heroes. A heroic race needs no hero fund. A race of patriots needs no patriotic gossip parties. Historical societies should be composed of historians. Snobbishness, pedantry and their kindred vices consist in putting an over emphasis on some one possession or distinction, and the smaller the trait celebrated the pettier the vice. Pedantry, which is the vanity of knowledge, is therefore a step or two above snobbishness, which is the vanity of class. The singular fertility shown by the genealogy societies in devices for making themselves ridiculous is to be explained by the absurdity of the motives on which they are founded. Lavinia I, queen of the Holland dames, and her theatrical career were a natural outcome of the pseudo-patriotic movement. In organizations flimsily founded, flimsy people get to the top. The Boston woman and her new burlesque will be well employed if they hasten the end of queens, daughters and dames. Our librarians are kept busy furnishing books to women who wish to dig up remote ancestry for social glamor.

EDUCATION AND ROMANCE.

Sentimental Attachments Are Rudely Shattered by Realities.
Chicago Chronicle.

That co-education discourages matrimony is the solemn conviction of the president of a Boston co-educational institution, and the theory is not without the support of logic and the evidence of experience.

The sentimental attachments of youth are founded largely on idealization of character, which a mingling of the sexes tends to destroy. While some philosophers argue that all sentiment is the result of contiguity, it is also true that contiguity often results in the degree of familiarity that breeds contempt.

The maiden who is devoted to study has little time for love-making, and besides the knowledge of men and affairs she acquires in a college course dispels many illusions concerning the masculine sex and enables her to penetrate the thin veil of romance and discern the stern realities that lie behind it.

It is recorded that a well known heiress was once cured of an infatuation for a celebrity who approximated Apollo on seeing him dine heavily upon corned beef and cabbage. Doubtless many a college romance has been destroyed by incidents of a trivial character which revealed the object of affection as a person with the appetites and desires of an ordinary human being.

Although much might be said to support the learned and solemn college president on this subject, his contention is extremely weak in one particular: A large majority of college girls continue to fall in love and to marry.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Only the heartless are hopeless.

Fruit is the best testimony as to root.

When love labors it needs no overseer.

Gratitude for yesterday gives grace for today.

There is no joy gained except where joy is given.

There is no reverence without reality in religion.

It takes more than a bulldog to make an orchard.

Creed without Christ is a compass without a needle.

A just man never fears as to the justice of his Father.

The life counts for little that always counts the cost.

A man's success depends on what he does with his failures.

Saving souls by sentiment is like feeding men on a flavor.

The opportunity is always ripe for the man who is ready.

The man with the biggest check may have the least baggage.

The ascent of man is the result of the descent of the Son of man.

It is easy to backslide if you only hold your neighbor by two fingers.

The offense of the faithful is not necessarily the defense of the faith.

There is no advertisement sin likes better than a half-hearted denunciation.

It is a good thing to lose your fence if it means the enlarging of your field.

When a man feels sorry for himself no one else is going to waste time doing it for him.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Record-Herald: At Knightsville, Ind., the other night, a Methodist preacher opened a club dance with prayer. Well, a little prayer isn't likely to hurt any dance.

Baltimore American: Too much care cannot be exercised in turning out the men who are to minister to the needs of the invalids of the future. Instead of taking their own lives in their hands they take the lives of others into their hands, which members should be exceedingly competent and in control of well trained and well informed brains.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The pastor of a New York church has declared that he does not care how his congregation is attired so long as he has a congregation. He therefore invites the members of his flock to attend services in "the most comfortable attire they have." This is sensible warm weather, church going advice, but is any exception made to the now famous peek-a-boo waist which, while declared comfortable by many fair churchgoers, has nevertheless been denounced from the pulpit?

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

He—I am marrying her for her money.
She—But money does not always lead to happiness.
"Not but I thought it might facilitate the search."—Town Topics.

"Well, well, there goes Miss Strong. When I saw her last she was posing as a bachelor girl. That's her hobby."
"All that's changed now. She dropped that hobby for a hubby."—Philadelphia Press.

"Just because a Frenchman said that Truth is naked," said she, sweetly, as he came home after midnight, "it is not necessary to put so many clothes upon her that she cannot be recognized at all."—Brooklyn Life.

"I would kiss you," said the youth, "but, alas, I've been eating onions."
"Don't mind that," laughed the maiden. "We had limburger for supper."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Citizen—Aren't you drinking a little more than usual?
Second Citizen—Yes; my wife has a cold in her head and can't smell a blame thing.—Albany Journal.

"I see Kouropatkin, in a dispatch to St. Petersburg, says he's 'in touch with the Japs.' I wonder what he means by that."
"Well, once when I called to see a girl whose parents objected to me I got in touch with her father. Perhaps this is the same thing."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Caudle—You used to say that you could eat me."
Caudle—That was when I thought you would agree with me.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego—How do you get the smell of tobacco out of your lace curtains?
Mrs. Seldom-Home—The only sure process I know of is a divorce.—Chicago Tribune.

SERMONS BY PHONOGRAPH.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

A long felt want it fills, if you but please;
A yawning want that's gaped for centuries.

The preaching phonograph! Ah! happy thought!
It renders easier our Christian lot!

No longer need you sit in restless snooze
In stiff-backed, hard, uncomfortable pews.

No longer rise on restful Sabbath morn
And dress from Adam's apple down to corn.

You wake and stretch, and mayhap grunt and yawn,
And press the button and the sermon's on.

Then lie and listen to the spoken word—
Your preacher's voice is at your bedside heard!

Ripe eloquence, of painful gesture shorn,
Comes flowing to you through the polished horn.

By mechanism you are led aright
Toward the realms of never-fading light.

And if through force of Christian habit you
Grow drowsy, as if sitting in your pew,

And to the land of slumber enter in,
There's no one there to prod you with a pin.

No wife is there to pinch you till you're sore
At first faint premonition of a snore.

With faithful hands the morn-meal she prepares
While you're at church in cosy bed up stairs.

The preaching phonograph! Long may it spin
To lead the lukewarm from the paths of sin.

To snatch from off iniquity's vile perch
The lazy ones who will not dress for church.