

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years, including Total, Less unsold and returned copies, and Net total sales.

THE BEE WILL BE MAILED UPON REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Thank goodness, Alton will not be "the only way" on November 5.

In future years the pioneer settler of Gregory county, South Dakota, may be described as "a person who came before the gratters."

The Newfoundland request for a reciprocity treaty might be arranged to the satisfaction of Boston by putting codfish and beans on the free list.

Lots of people are being drowned these days. The only sure preventive, however, is by following the time-worn advice, "Don't go near the water."

If a thick coat of democratic molasses has any effect on the populist leaders, the fusion of the allied forces of reform will be as easy as rolling off a log.

Candidates for the Missouri legislature should not be expected to contribute so largely to the campaign fund now as when the "perquisites of office" were not under the ban.

Cable dispatch fakirs have found a most prolific subject for guesswork in Mrs. Maybrick. It is ever thus with women who summarily do away with uncongenial husbands.

Democrats are getting a little encouragement from fate in their campaign this year. A big wheat crop is reported in India, which may have some effect upon American prices.

Judge Parker has fixed August 10 as the date for the notification of his nomination as democratic candidate for president, thus giving himself sufficient time to prepare for the shock.

The brass of the Maccabees is heard in the land. An increase of assessment rates is seriously contemplated by the King Maccabees who gathered at Detroit last week in triennial swarm.

The exalted and supreme council of Elks is discussing the proposition to do away with the grip. That will make it very hard, if not impossible, for commercial travelers to fraternize with the Elks.

The King of France and ten thousand men marched up the hill and then marched down again. The price of beef would bring joy to many folks by emulating the example of the king of France by coming down again.

If Colonel Edward Butler is right in his diagnosis Mr. Folk's conspiracy in the interest of good government is one of the first of its kind, and the St. Louis boodle millionaire should be an authority upon the subject of conspiracies.

St. Petersburg, the capital, and St. Petersburg, the ship, should get together as to the course to be pursued in the matter of stopping neutral vessels. The former says seizures will stop and the latter keeps on seizing, but its captain may have cut the cable.

The democratic candidates may be summed up in brief as follows: The head of the ticket is a jurist of good character with no political past and no known policy on any matter but the gold question. The second in command is simply an exaggerated mark.

Bryan is much more of a success in making platforms for himself than he is in making platforms for his party. There is no chance of a minority report, or any pretense of complete rejection, when he builds only his own personal program which no one else is bound to follow.

BUILDING UP THE INDEPENDENT PACKER.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The conflict between the "Big Five," otherwise known as the best trust, and their 30,000 employees, if protracted for any considerable length of time, cannot fail to revive the small butcher and the independent packer, who have been practically wiped out by the colossal meat packing establishments that have obtained control not only of the American market, but also the markets of the world.

Big oaks from little acorns grow and very large concerns have had small beginnings. Until quite recently the business of the independent meat packers and small operators was hardly large enough to merit attention, but every disturbing influence in the sphere of the great packers works some benefit to his puny competitor. The operators on the big live stock markets of the country can readily see that the procession of strikes and other conditions which irritate the shipper and consumer will simply turn their business into other channels. As a matter of self-defense the more wide-awake of these operators will be compelled to exert an influence looking towards the peaceful settlement of labor troubles which occur in the live stock business.

In the midst of the clash of contending forces it has begun to dawn upon the country that after all the meat packing industry is not in the hands of the "Big Five." There are still others. There are scores of smaller concerns in various parts of the country now reaping the benefit of the strike and there are thousands of individual butchers scattered all over the land who will presently aspire to become packers on a small scale. All this has a tendency to stimulate individual enterprise not only among cattle dealers and meat sellers, but also among the cattle raisers.

The old proverb that necessity is the mother of invention comes again here into play. If the demand for meat products cannot be supplied by the "Big Five" it will be supplied by the five hundred, five thousand or the fifty thousand—as may become necessary in the course of events. The American people are meat eaters, and their wants will be supplied somehow, strike or no strike. This is understood as well by the managers of the great packing establishments as it is by the ordinary man with horse sense. It stands to reason that they will do their utmost to hasten a peaceful settlement and stop the dispersion of the industries in which they are so vitally interested.

STIRRING UP STRIFE.

If there is another strike in the anthracite coal region before the coming of winter, as appears probable, it will be due to certain of the anthracite mining corporations which have taken a position hostile to an award made by the strike commission and since affirmed by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, acting as umpire between representatives of the miners and the operators. This award vitally affects the wages of the men and the justice and fairness of the commission's decision has been very generally recognized. But certain of the corporations, after acting under it for months, became dissatisfied and the matter went to arbitration, they agreeing to abide by the result. This was in favor of the miners and now the corporations are disposed to repudiate their pledge and want the award overturned.

This has very naturally produced a strong feeling of resentment among the men and if the operators persist in the determination to disregard the award it will hardly be possible to avert another general strike, with consequences perhaps quite as serious as attended the strike last year. In reference to the matter the Philadelphia North American says that by their own acts the corporations stand convicted of deliberate conspiracy to expatriate the miners into a strike. "Their primary purpose, no doubt," says that paper, "is to render nugatory all the efforts for industrial peace and open the way to a general repudiation of the strike commission's award. Incidentally, it is probable that they are not averse to bringing embarrassment upon President Roosevelt by stirring up strife and discontent among the thousands of mine workers." And the North American warns them to move slowly if they value their property, for the American people will not submit patiently to a repetition of last year's experience. Unfortunately such admonition is not likely to have much effect upon the rapacious corporations that control the anthracite coal fields.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

In a recent issue of consular reports the American consul at Bremen, Mr. Diederich, makes a comparison between American and German universities which is highly favorable to our educational institutions. He is competent authority on the subject, having been a college professor. Consul Diederich says that during the nineteenth century German universities led the world in erudition and scientific investigation, but times are altered. "American educational institutions," he declares, "are the best equipped in the world. There is a steady progress all along the line of public instruction in the United States and particularly in our higher class of universities." It appears that the attendance of American students at German universities does not increase materially, there being enrolled last winter 117, which was only seven more than there were four years ago. This is accepted by the consul as indicating that American students are beginning to find the home institutions sufficiently attractive. Indeed except for special studies and investigations in certain lines, the German universities offer no advantage over the higher institutions of the United States. There is of course benefit to be derived by the American student from a year or two spent abroad, "not because he needs

it to prepare him for his life work," observes Mr. Diederich, "but because travel and sojourn in this and other countries are in themselves a liberal education and tend to broaden the mind, widen the horizon, remove petty prejudices and supply an independent judgment of men and matters." But as he adds, no American need any longer go abroad for higher education. The United States offers today facilities for collegiate, academic and post-graduate studies equal in quantity and quality to those offered by any country in the old world, and these facilities are constantly being improved and increased. The high standard already attained by our educational institutions is assurance of further progress and it is not an extravagant expectation that within the next quarter of a century American universities will be the best in the world.

RUSSIA MAKES CONCESSION.

The firm stand taken by the British government in regard to the course of Russia in the Red sea, coupled with the protest of Germany, has had the effect of bringing the Russian government to a lively sense of the gravity of the situation it had created and it has assumed a conciliatory attitude. According to advices from St. Petersburg the vessels seized will be given up and it is understood that the Malacca incident will not be repeated, but at the same time Russia will declare the vessels that are through the Dardanelles, under the disguise of merchantmen to be warships and of course they will operate as such in making searches of neutral vessels that may come in their way. How far they will be permitted to carry on such operations is of course a question. The right of search, and under some circumstances of seizure, is recognized in international law, but would a British warship therefore be bound to permit a vessel carrying the British flag to be searched by either of the belligerents? If so the orders which are said to have been given to the fleet of Great Britain in the Mediterranean would seem to be little purpose.

The concession which the Russian government has made relieves but does not entirely clear the situation. There is chance for controversy in regard to the passage of the Dardanelles in violation of a treaty to which Russia is a party. There appears to be no question that deception was practiced in taking through the straits the cruisers that are now in the Red sea. Not much confidence can be placed in anything emanating from Constantinople, but it is reported to be the view of the Turkish authorities that the passage of the Russian vessels and their subsequent hoisting of the naval flag violated the treaty and rendered the vessels liable to be regarded as pirates. Perhaps the powers concerned will not call Russia to account for this, inasmuch as the vessels have been declared warships and the Russian government admits that they cannot again pass the Dardanelles, but they are not likely to allow a repetition of such action. Undoubtedly measures will be taken for securing a strict enforcement of treaty obligations and it will be necessary to this to firmly warn the Turkish government of its duty and responsibility in the matter.

The opinion has been expressed that Russia desires to create international complications in order to enable her to emerge without utter loss of prestige from her present war. An unnamed diplomat at Washington is quoted as saying: "Russia either wants war with England, preferring to suffer defeat at the hands of Great Britain rather than at the hands of Japan, or else she wants to force England actively to intervene in the war. In that case Russia could save her face by listening to peace proposals." There is some plausibility in this view, though the attitude now taken by Russia apparently indicates that she is not anxious to become involved in a quarrel with England. There is never any certainty, however, that Russian assurances will be made good. Her habit is not to deal in a straightforward way, yet she may be doing so in the present case. Whether she is or not will be speedily shown.

THE ARMY CANTEN.

There seems to be at present a revival of the discussion regarding the army canteen, but why there should be any doubt in the matter is a hard question. Ninety-five per cent of army officers are agreed that its abolition has been an unadvised evil, and the higher officers of the army are a unit in declaring that since its abolition not only has drunkenness become more prevalent, but that there has been a marked increase in misdemeanors and crimes of a more serious nature that had hitherto figured but very slightly in the records of the guardroom. The cause is not far to seek and it has been discussed often enough to carry conviction to the minds of all but those who willfully blind themselves to the truth.

There is no doubt that the good women who are primarily responsible for the present condition of affairs were actuated by the best of motives, but they had little or no knowledge of the facts and apparently were in the end touched with an unreasoning sentimentality and an obstinate disregard of the conditions surrounding army life either in barracks or on active service.

Briefly speaking, the army canteen—before it was done away with—provided clean, roomy quarters, including recreation rooms, where the men could gather together for social intercourse, and while beer and a variety of soft drinks were on sale, the quality was the best, and the quantity consumed moderate. The canteen was under army discipline and the direct supervision of the regimental officers, who in turn were responsible to the brigade or division commanders.

Contrast that with the present. Now the men seeking recreation and a little refreshment after God's drill can get neither within the confines of the post. They go outside, where all things are provided for them by conscienceless dealers. Scores of grogshops, many of

them of the lowest and most vicious type, deal out liquid poison to the soldiers without let or hindrance. In the grogshops the soldier is served with whiskey and gin, where in the canteen he would have been satisfied with beer. When removed from the restraints of discipline and the eyes of his superiors the private soldier is naturally tempted to go much further in his indulgence than he would have had the clean surroundings of the canteen been still in existence. Instead of seeking amusement and recreation within the camp he is thrown into the companionship of the vicious and frequently commits crimes. The testimony of commanding officers is that the private soldiers have in many cases been almost ruined physically and morally.

Lord Roberts, for fifty years a soldier, and commander-in-chief in India for many years, is probably one of the strongest temperance advocates living. He tried abolishing the canteen, and it proved one of the few unwise moves he had ever made. Then Lord Roberts restored the canteen and surrounded it with the cleanest influences possible, provided well-stocked reading rooms and recreations of all kinds. Now the "Tommy" have few temptations to stray outside and go into the resorts of vice which are always lying open for the rank and file of any army.

Until the desire for drink has been eradicated from human nature some way will be found of satisfying the thirst. And it seems that the abolition of the legitimate way has, as it always does, turned the men into worse excesses than were ever known under the old system. Sooner or later the army canteen will have to be restored in the army posts and military camps of the United States.

A NONCONCURRING CANDIDATE.

If correctly reported, Mr. Henry G. Davis, the democratic candidate for vice president, does not concur in the declaration of the St. Louis platform that protection is robbery. He is quoted as favoring a conservative revision of the tariff, as was proposed in the original draft of the platform, which was changed at the demand of the free trade element in the convention. Mr. Davis was one of the subcommittee which framed the platform and undoubtedly the tariff plank as first written was largely due to his suggestions. This plank favored a "wise, conservative and business-like revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff." It did not propose a tariff "for revenue only" and it did not denounce protection. A majority of the members of the subcommittee that framed this plank realized that it would be a grave mistake to assail the policy which had done so much to advance the interests and welfare of the American people. They undoubtedly also had in mind the fact that the only attempt of the party to revise the tariff was productive of the most disastrous results to the country and felt that a threat to repeat this would inevitably defeat the party.

But when the question came before the full committee the free trade element prevailed and the platform as reported to the convention and adopted is a radical attack upon the principle of protection. It says, "We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government economically administered"—that is, a tariff for revenue only. Candidate Davis does not acquiesce in this for the simple reason that he owes his great wealth very largely to republican tariff policy. He is heavily interested in industries that have grown and prospered under protection and he refuses to regard that policy as robbery. While willing to concede that a "conservative and business-like" revision of the tariff would be all right, Mr. Davis, if not misrepresented, is unfavorable to the overthrow of protection. He wants this policy maintained in order that the coal, lumber and other interests in which he is concerned shall not suffer. There are many other democrats who view the question as does the candidate of their party for the vice presidency. Thousands of them engaged in manufacturing do not want a revision of the tariff that would destroy protection to the industries of the country. Hundreds of thousands of intelligent workmen employed in the manufacturing industries desire that the policy which has promoted the welfare of American labor shall be maintained.

The declaration of the St. Louis platform, therefore, that "protection is robbery" does not represent the view of all democrats. While undoubtedly a majority of them think there should be a revision of the tariff, though having only the vaguest idea of what that means, a very large number of them would reject a proposition to carry revision so far as to eliminate protection and open the American market to the unrestricted competition of the products of foreign cheap labor. Mr. Henry G. Davis is not the only democrat who favors "conservative" tariff revision.

A few days ago, Silas Wood, an Omaha Indian, was arrested and brought to Omaha, charged with murdering his brother-in-law, George Alfred Phillips, another Omaha Indian farmer, residing on the Omaha reservation. At the preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Anderson, the defense of Silas Wood was conducted by Thomas Sloan, a half-breed Indian who holds the position of United States commissioner in the neighborhood of the Winnebago reservation. Owing to some extenuating circumstances in the case the alleged murderer was admitted to \$10,000 bail by Judge Mueser, which was a bold move for a native-born Indian. "Because Wood has hosts of wealthy friends in Thurston county who are willing to go on his bond," while it may eventually triumph the killing of Phillips was in self-defense, as is alleged by Attorney Sloan. It is passing strange that a man occupying the position of

United States commissioner can assume the position of attorney for a party charged with a capital crime committed within his own jurisdiction. But nothing that happens in the neighborhood of the Omaha and Winnebago reservation is strange, not even the anxiety of a number of the wealthy Indian land speculators in the neighborhood of Fender to go on Wood's bond. Has not Wood always been a handy interpreter for them whenever they got into trouble with the inspectors and special agents of the Indian bureau and Interior department?

An enterprising and self-sacrificing patriot way down in Bowdoinville, Ga. is trying to come to the relief of down-trodden man by organizing "the Anti-Tipping Society of America," which is to convert 25 cents of the good money which would otherwise be thrown away as largesse into membership dues to be duly transmitted to the chief promoter and organizer. The member is protected and reimbursed by being provided with cards of membership application to be handed out in lieu of tips to expectant mendicants, and the penalty for violating the anti-tipping rule is forfeiture of membership, requiring the return of the card with another 25-cent piece for its renewal. It is given out that the beneficiaries of the project will not rest content until they have placed 100,000 members on the anti-tipping roll of honor. Here's success to them.

Leutenant Bliss, the author of "A Little Garrison," speaks very frankly just now. He says that the officers and men of the German army look on the British army officers and men as their personal foes, on account of an alleged destruction of the kaiser's picture by a London regiment, which was warmly resented by the Teutons as an insult to their titular head. The incident is said to have occurred during the South African war when anglophobia was rampant in Germany and open rejoicings were heard everywhere at British defeats. If the wrathful Britifers had had a chance they might have torn up more than the kaiser's picture.

The Nebraska commission to the St. Louis exposition has drawn \$20,000 of the \$35,000 appropriation placed at their disposal by the last legislature and the prospects of a considerable surplus in the exposition fund by the end of November are not as bright as they were thirty days ago.

The Chicago Journal prints a long appeal about Chicago as a health resort, and in the next breath tells about their "impure water, decaying refuse in the streets, poisonous gases and perpetual smoke that grimes and chokes and blinds us." As a health resort Chicago might compete with Havana.

Chairman Cortelyou may have laid no claim to being an experienced politician when he was called to take charge of the national campaign for the republicans, but no one will question that he will be an experienced politician by the time the election returns are all in.

Thumbing Real Trouble. St. Louis Republic. The members of the American Association of Osteopaths have entered upon an era of real troubles. They have under consideration a new code of ethics.

Peasauce Cosmetics Tamed. Somerville Journal. It begins to look as if those terrible Cosmetics, that have always sounded so dreadfully up to now, couldn't stand up effectively against the Salvation army.

Just a Dainty Serap. Philadelphia Press. The Board of Lady Managers of the World's fair has had a rumpus. As the board has nothing to do but spend the \$100,000 voted by congress, it can afford to indulge in a little diversion.

Increasing the Family Supply. Washington Post. Pauline Astor is to marry the man who has the reputation of being the biggest chump in England. We had supposed that the European branch of the Astor family was sufficiently supplied in that line.

Slighting the Poor Porter. Indianapolis News. That Nebraska man who carelessly poked his clothes containing \$2,000 out of the window of a sleeping car while thinking he was putting them away for the night had scant consideration for the vested rights of the porter.

Political Center Abolished. St. Louis Republic. There is a tinge of good red in Judge Parker's hair. Red hair in the White House would be an effective combination, somewhat according with superstition and prophecy. Why shouldn't a red-headed candidate have the same color affinity as a red-headed girl?

WHAT IS A CITIZEN?

Knowledge of American Form of Government Essential Qualification. St. Louis Republic. Judge O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis has denied naturalization papers to an applicant, giving as his reason that the applicant was not qualified to be accepted as a citizen, being unable to describe the American form of government. That was a sufficient reason, and it would be amply sufficient though the applicant were eligible in every other respect.

If a man does not understand the governmental system of a country which depends on free institutions he lacks the chief essential of citizenship, and it might be said, could not make a bona fide oath. He could make an oath to good faith, but it would have too much of the element of faith to be adequate in accordance with the spirit of the law. Loyalty of sentiment, a general idea of the form of government, deep and abiding confidence in democracy and even the ardent conviction of democracy will not satisfy. The qualifications for citizenship are of a real character, and consequently should be based on a practical knowledge of the form of government.

The applicant for citizenship could hardly be trusted to vote intelligently if his enthusiasm were not keen enough to inspire him toward acquaintanceship with the essential system of his foster country. Should he hesitate at learning what his oath of allegiance means, he could not be relied upon to grasp the consequences or the civic aspect of voting. No. The man who does not understand the American form of government is not qualified, though he otherwise may be eligible, to become a citizen.

HOT WEATHER SERMONS.

Words are not wings. The passive life knows no peace. There is no virtue without victory. There is no possession without appreciation. No man was ever yet scared into being a saint by a law.

It is always safe to suspect the suspicious. There are few vices worse than vinegary virtues. A grain of appetite will outweigh a ton of reason. A snail will kill more microbes than any medicine. The world needs a friend more than a figure in history. The best exposition of the Bible is its expression in life. The greedy eye always misses more than the generous eye sees. The sermon that earns most flattery may win fewest souls. Courage is simply knowing when it is wise to be afraid. Satan is always in sympathy with the self-satisfied man. The force of love is more effective than the force of a law. The higher you climb on the wrong ladder the greater your fall. Cultivating sympathy with ourselves never makes us tender to others. The snake with gold rattles has something besides his honey in his other end. A man who takes his business to church seldom takes their religion to the street.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A baby born within the sound of the ringing saw the other day was properly named Noah. The attendance at the St. Louis World's fair has about reached the 100,000 a day mark and is still rising. The temperature of midsummer is all right. The people it troubles most are those who watch the thermometer and blow hot air. Mme. Nordica is frustrated, matrimonially, once more, while Mr. Dome, husband-though-a-winch, roams the starless sphere without a bunch of alimony to comfort him. Railroads are trying to put their troubles on misplaced switches. This reverses the usual order. In the ordinary run of human affairs a misplaced switch is a profound source of joy. The final count of the Stocum dead shows a total of 963. No one of the many accessories to this appalling disaster has yet been punished and there is little prospect of punishment.

A smooth medical fakir worked a group of American tourists in Saxony, reducing the swelling of their rolls. Any old fool with money could have the job done at home at less expense.

"Bedeila" and other American ragtime tunes are in high favor in Paris. Should Mr. Tom Kelly and "Bedeila" come together at the French capital there will be something doing in short order.

A young man in Utah is getting wise by degrees. Seven young women with a grievance pointed upon him and lashed his hide with horsewhips until he begged for mercy. He talked too much about them.

A Philadelphia judge has decided that the sale of ice on Sunday is a work of necessity. It is cheering to observe how courts occasionally illumine the arching heavens with flashlights of common sense.

They do things effectively in Oakland, Cal. A saloonkeeper convicted of selling liquor to girls had his grocery closed and \$2,200, his license money, was forfeited. That's the brand of reform that cuts the taproot.

STAPLE REPORTS FOR A YEAR.

International Trade Variations Reported in Fiscal Report. Philadelphia Record.

In the preliminary statement of the export of domestic staples in the fiscal year just closed the item of breadstuffs shows an enormous falling off, due to the great decrease in the exports of wheat and flour. The position of wheat remains anomalous. Although the crop of last year was large and the prospects for this year are good in spite of the western rains, and the exports are singularly small, the price of wheat is more than one-third higher than a year ago. The value of all breadstuffs exports is \$7,000,000 less than in the previous year, and \$18,000,000 less than in the fiscal year 1903.

This decrease is in a great measure offset by the increase in the value of cotton exported, due wholly to the higher prices, for the quantity was much less than that exported in each of the three preceding years. The value of the cotton exports was \$5,000,000 greater than in the fiscal year 1903 and \$9,000,000 greater than in 1902.

The value of mineral oils exported in the past fiscal year exceeded that of each of the three preceding years, and was more than \$11,000,000 greater than in the year 1903. The value of provisions exported was less than that in the three previous years, but the decrease from 1903 was very small.

But the value of cattle, hogs and sheep exports last year was considerably larger than in any one of the three years before.

Taking the group of commodities as a whole, the exports of the past year foot up to \$78,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 more than in the previous year, \$15,000,000 more than two years ago, and \$7,000,000 less than three years ago, when the breadstuffs exports were enormous. Europe may be able to get food from other countries, but it is still, and will long remain, dependent upon this country for cotton, and prices show that its comparative independence in grain has no unfavorable effect upon us.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Post: When we read that the wife of a bishop was robbed of \$50,000 worth of jewels we are forcibly reminded that the stingy lives of the early Christians has been placed on the shelf with some of the older orthodox doctrines.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Those Delaware clergymen who were accused of gambling in stocks got back at their accusers by remarking that it was their own money that they risked. This would seem to open up a new line of argument that might be followed up with startling results.

Brooklyn Eagle: The inevitable has arrived: They are putting up advertisements in church in Milwaukee. The paragon and the advertising agent will now work in harmony, and more benign ministerial countenances will illuminate before-and-aftermaking literature than ever before.

Washington Post: Bishop Potter is feeling about as comfortable as a cat in the rain just now. He printed an interview in a newspaper denigrating against the vulgar display of jewelry and riches and right alongside of it was the police story about Mrs. Potter's loss of diamonds valued at \$50,000.

Baltimore American: A Richmond minister has brought suit against the street railway company to recover damages for the loss of an eye alleged to have been put out by an apple tossed to the moonman at the latter's request. The apple missed the moonman, and hit the clergyman in the eye. This is one instance in which the injured party shows no love for "the apple of his eye."

Boston Herald: The Chicago minister who felt it was his bounden Christian duty to speak to the women of his congregation in a most confidential heart-to-heart manner concerning their petty faults and foibles concerning their petty faults and foibles, has now had it made clear to him that he had better be listening for a call to some other pulpit. "Never be critical upon the ladies," was the maxim of an Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex. "The only way that a man should look at the faults of a pretty woman is—with his eyes shut."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

She—Before we were married you used to sing "Every Man Has His Weakness." He—Yes, but now it's different. Every month I pay the meat bill.—Chicago Journal.

"Do you think the man who keeps up two establishments can ever be happy?" "Yes, provided he puts his wife in one and himself in the other himself."—Town Topics.

"The milk turned sour last night," said the bride of a month to her husband. "So I perceive," was his reply. "Just what the result will be," she continued, "for I crowded it into the refrigerator and it was jammed in so tight it couldn't possibly have moved."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wife—John, did you mail that letter I wrote this morning? Husband—No, I didn't. Wife—How provoking! I wanted to add a postscript. Husband—(Producing the letter)—Well, here it is. Why didn't you tell me that in the first place?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

She—It is said that women are neater and cleaner than men. He—And yet you'll go right out on the street with a long train to your dress and make a mess of your face at that statement. —Yonkers Statesman.

"But have you any expectations, young man?" "Of course I have. Three rich girls want to marry me, but I'm going to give your girl the first chance."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I came to ask you for your daughter." "Well, she isn't here, but I'm going to give you don't take me for a bigamist."—Springfield Journal.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox. You never can tell when you send a word— Like an arrow shot from a bow By an archer blind—he'll crush or kind, Just where it will chance to go. It may pierce the breast of your dearest friend, Or strike with its poison of balm; To a stranger's heart in life's great mart It may carry its pain or its calm.

You never can tell when you do an act— What is the result of it? I have seen, But with every deed you are sowing a seed, Though its harvest you may not see. Each thing you do is either dropped, Or in God's productive soil; Though you may not know, yet the tree And the shelter the brows that toll.

You never can tell what your thoughts will do— In thinking you hate or love; For thoughts are things, and their airy wings Are written then carrier doves. They follow the law of the universe— Each thing must create its kind; And they spread over the track to bring you back Whatever went out from your mind.

Keep Cool

Electric fans give you a constant cool breeze—a steady supply of fresh air—in the office, store or home. 12-in. Desk Fan.....\$12 16-in. Desk Fan.....\$20 Gyrofan, double 12-in.....\$25 Emerson Ceiling Fan.....\$30

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