TWO

CROSSETT

$3.50 SHOE $4.00

"MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY" (TRADE MARK)

THE "Crossett" dealer in your town is equipped with the best shoes in the race. Crossett shoes qualify for style and endurance with perfect ease.

If your dealer does not keep them, we will send any style by mail or express on receipt of price with 25c. additional to pay forwarding charges.

Write for illustrated catalog.

LEWIS A. CROSSETT, Incorporated, North Abington, Mass.

HEER HIGH FOR SECOND DAY

Kansas Man Leads Other Gunners at the Big Omaha Shoot.

INTERSTATE MATCH SET FOR TODAY

Eight Teams Will Start for Coombs' Trophy and a Gold Watch Offered for Highest Guns in Match.

The events of the second day's shoot of the annual spring tournament of the Omaha Gun club at Townsend park were practically the same as Monday, with W. H. Heer of Concordia, Kan., as high man with a score of 195 out of a possible 200. Crosby and Gilbert tied with a score of 192. There were twelve events during the day, four fifteens and two twenties. The attendance was the largest of the tournament, there being fifty-four marksmen participating in the morning shoot and a dozen additional in the afternoon events. The day was an ideal one for shooting.

The shoot began at 9:30 a. m. and ended at 3:30 p. m., with an interval of an hour and a half at noon, making a five-and-a-half hour's shoot.

The targets were thrown from the new Leggett automatic trap, under charge of Charles North, superintendent of the Leggett factory of Cleveland, O.

A very interesting feature of the afternoon was the exhibition of fancy rifle shooting by Captain A. H. Hardy of Hyannis with a 22-caliber Marlin. Aside from breaking lead pencils and marbles thrown in the air in exhibition of his marvelous skill, he shot a portrait of an Indian head, with feathers, eyes, features, hair, etc., on a sheet of 18x24 cardboard. There was not the slightest mark on the cardboard to furnish an outline or guide for the picture.

The main event for today will be the interstate team shoot, with one team from South Dakota, two teams from Iowa, three teams from Nebraska, one team from Omaha and a joint team from Missouri and Kansas. The shoot will be for the T. L. Coombs trophy, now on exhibition in the Townsend Gun company's window. In addition to the Coombs trophy, the Townsend Gun company of Omaha will give a solid gold watch for the best individual score in interstate team shoot.

The shoot will finish this afternoon, and most of the marksmen will leave for St. Joseph in the evening to be in readiness for the three days' shoot to begin there Thursday morning.

Scores for Tuesday.

Following is the full score of yesterday's shoot:

	15	15	15	15	20	20	15	15	15	15	20	20	
McDowell	13	14	13	15	18	17	13	12	13	15	17	20	180
Heer	15	15	14	14	20	19	15	14	15	15	19	20	195
Marshall	14	15	12	15	19	20	11	12	13	13	18	19	181
Adams	13	13	14	14	18	17	13	12	14	13	17	9	167
Taylor	15	14	15	14	18	20	14	13	14	13	18	18	186
Crosby	15	13	15	15	18	19	15	14	15	15	18	20	192
Powers	14	14	14	13	18	19	12	15	15	14	16	18	182
Burm'ster	15	12	11	14	17	14	13	14	13	12	19	14	168
Kline	13	15	13	13	19	19	13	14	15	13	17	19	183
Gilbert	13	15	13	15	19	20	14	15	15	14	20	19	192
Cunn'ham	12	13	14	14	17	13	14	11	12	14	18	16	168
Slim	15	13	15	14	17	17	14	14	13	15	18	19	184
Plank	14	14	11	14	17	19	14	11	14	15	20	19	182
Gottleib	15	14	14	10	19	19	14	13	13	15	16	19	181
Loomis	11	10	9	11	15	17	14	11	..	..	..	..	...
Fisher	15	14	15	15	19	18	13	14	14	14	18	19	188
Olsen	14	14	15	13	18	19	15	14	12	14	20	18	186
Mann	11	12	12	11	16	12	11	14	10	14	17	15	154
Maxwell	15	13	14	11	17	18	13	15	15	15	14	17	176
Anderson	12	14	13	11	19	16	14	15	12	11	17	18	172
Clayton	15	12	15	12	17	18	11	15	13	14	19	14	175
Borden	12	13	14	13	18	18	12	10	15	15	16	15	171
Illian	15	13	13	14	18	17	13	13	14	14	19	19	182
Vittmeyer	9	13	11	13	15	12	13	10	8	9	16	16	145
Budd	12	13	11	13	18	16	14	9	13	14	16	17	166
Burke	13	12	12	14	19	18	10	15	14	13	17	19	176
Townsend	15	15	14	13	14	17	12	11	13	14	19	19	176
Bray	13	14	11	12	18	18	13	15	12	13	19	18	176
Steege	14	11	15	10	18	16	10	11	11	15	15	17	163
Reed	15	15	14	13	19	20	14	15	12	14	20	16	187
Bills	15	12	15	14	18	18	15	15	14	13	18	17	184
Tamm	14	15	12	8	16	13	12	10	13	11	16	13	153
Veach	14	14	15	14	18	19	13	14	12	14	20	18	185
Lind'man	11	14	13	14	17	15	13	12	14	13	18	12	166
Carter	14	15	12	14	12	19	14	13	14	13	16	18	174
Spatz	14	14	12	12	17	17	14	14	13	11	18	18	174
Elliott, D.	11	9	10	8	16	12	12	10	11	10	16	10	135
Miller	15	13	13	12	13	18	14	13	13	13	15	15	167
Hardy	12	12	14	13	18	15	14	13	13	13	16	15	168
Thorpe	13	12	12	10	13	15	12	12	14	11	15	15	154
Schroeder	14	14	11	13	16	18	11	14	14	13	16	17	171
Arno	14	15	11	14	17	16	14	15	9	13	20	19	177
Rogers	11	13	13	10	18	15	13	14	14	15	20	18	176
Warren	10	13	12	9	16	14	12	13	14	13	13	18	157
No. 2	12	7	13	12	16	16	12	12	13	14	15	15	157
Sinclair	13	13	14	12	16	14	13	13	13	11	..	..	...
Gutchell	12	12	15	12	15	18	15	14	13	14	15	19	164
Holtsinger	12	13	12	12	18	17	12	13	11	11	19	14	144
Ragan	14	12	8	8	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Banning	10	9	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Olsen, A.	11	12	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Olsen, Q.	12	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Adams	..	..	..	11	13	18	13	10	11	9	12	13	...
Heighes	..	..	..	8	10	13	11	13	10	13	15	18	...
Wilkins	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	12	10	17	15	...
Lewis, W.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	...
Moore	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	...
Lewis, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	12	9	15	15	...
McDonald	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	13	15	17	17	...
Morrell	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	15	14	19	15	...
Pickel	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	13	11	17	17	...
Workman	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	..	..	..	..	...
Boyd	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	13	14	17	18	...

WITH THE BOWLERS.

The uncertainty of bowling keeps the game alive, but a leading team can't be blamed for thinking it hard luck when a team near the bottom of the list beats them two games. Last week the Kats lost three to the tail-enders, while last night they rolled like champions and downed the Stock Yards. Dr. Schneider was high man for the night with 634 pins. Landon was but one pin behind him, and George Sutton got back into the game with 620, including the single high game of 245.

STOCK YARDS.

	First.	Second.	Third.	Total
Schneider	202	212	220	634
Potter	199	199	199	597
Brunke	181	198	178	557
Lincoln	160	176	166	502
Denman	213	222	163	598
Totals	955	1007	926	2888

BLACK KATS.

	First.	Second.	Third.	Total
Landon	223	234	176	633
Sutton	199	176	245	620
Butler	198	160	151	509
Nelson	181	180	167	528
Hull	167	200	200	567
Totals	968	950	939	2857

In the Commercial league last night on Lentz & Williams' alleys Hussie's Acorns took three straight games from the Thurston Rifles, and the Imperials took two out of three from the St. James. The high score was made by Rasmussen, in making 578, his high game being 236. Score:

ACORNS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Totals.
Solomon	163	171	186	520
Weymuller	117	173	152	442
Nielson	177	161	173	511
Beselin	227	180	152	559
Vaugh	170	115	157	442
Totals	864	800	820	2,474

THURSTON RIFLES.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Totals.
Baehr	137	182	101	420
Gwyne	145	150	157	452
Havens	169	138	169	476
Utt	152	155	157	464
Lehman	158	170	165	493
Totals	761	795	749	2,305

IMPERIALS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Totals.
Paxton	191	201	184	576
Talbot	117	128	116	361
Hanley	134	112	137	383
Dukes	122	186	137	445
Dyam	144	146	167	457
Totals	708	773	741	2,222

ST. JAMES.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Totals.
J. W. Hahne	126	136	115	377
Hanson	135	125	133	393
Wilson	156	165	145	466
Scannell	111	130	114	355
Rasmussen	157	236	185	578
Totals	685	792	692	2,169

Missouri Athletic Club Wins.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The controversy between the Missouri Athletic club and St. Louis university for the possession of the Point trophy awarded the latter at the athletic meet Saturday night, which was protested by the Missouri Athletic club, has been settled by John C. O'Brien, chairman of the Western Amateur Athletic union and referee, who granted the claim and awarded the trophy to the Missouri Athletic club. The complaint set forth that the entry blanks stated that no points would be granted on the novice race and that six points were granted St. Louis university in this event. Referee O'Brien decided the claim well taken and stated that there had been an error in the entry blanks, as it had not been the intention to exclude points made in the novice race.

Referee O'Brien declined to take up the protest of the Missouri Athletic club that two participants representing St. Louis university were not bona fide students of the institution on the ground that it was not within the province of the Amateur Athletic union to decide such questions.

Chase Stays in California.

LOS ANGELES, March 21.—Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, Harold Chase, the young Los Angeles first baseman who was drafted by the New York American league team management, is now in Los Angeles engaged in practice with the local team. Manager Morley of the Los Angeles club stated today that Chase yesterday signed a contract with him to play here during the coming season and that Chase positively would not renew negotiations with the New York Americans.

Hanlon Stays with Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 21.—President Ebbetts of the Brooklyn Base Ball club succeeded today in arranging a compromise with Manager Hanlon by which the latter will manage the team during the coming season.

Insurance Company Deposits.

PIERRE, S. D., March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—President George Schlosser and General Manager Joseph Frudenfeldt of the Queen City Fire Insurance company of Sioux Falls were in this city today to secure a charter for their company under the insurance laws of the state. They brought with them for deposit with the state insurance commissioner drafts and securities to the amount of $160,000, which is 8. per cent of their capital stock, as required, all the securities being bonds or first mortgages on property in South Dakota. Their charter has been granted to them and they are now ready to do business.

ECZEMA A FLESH FIRE

Those afflicted with Eczema know more than can be told of the suffering imposed by this "flesh fire." It usually begins with a slight redness of the skin, which gradually spreads, followed by blisters and pustules discharging a thin, sticky fluid that dries and scales off, leaving an inflamed surface, and at times the itching and burning are almost unbearable. While any part of the body is liable to be attacked, the hands, feet, back, arms, face and legs are the parts most often afflicted. The cause of Eczema is a too acid condition of the blood. The circulation becomes loaded with fiery, acid poisons that are forced through the glands and pores of the skin which set the flesh aflame. Since the cause of the disease is in the blood it is a waste of time to try to cure it with local applications; the cause must be removed before a cure can be effected. S. S. S. has no equal as a remedy for Eczema; it enters the blood and forces out the poison through the natural channels, and builds up the entire system. The skin becomes smooth and soft again, and the Eczema is cured. Cases that have persistently refused to be cured under the ordinary treatment yield to its purifying, cooling effect on the blood. Book on Skin Diseases and any advice wished, without charge.

Eczema made its appearance on my left limb the size of my thumb in 1893, and spread until it was large as my hand, burning, itching and paining me, and for which I could get no relief, until seeing the other cures advertised by you I wrote and secured the advise of your physicians, commenced S. S. S. and it cured me.
Mayetta, Kan. J. H. SPENCE.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SCHOOL BOARD HITS CHARTER

Special Committee Protests Against the Proposed Plan of Revision.

DIRECTS LONG ADDRESS TO LEGISLATURE

Eleventh-Hour Plea to Lawmakers to Kill Charter Bill to Avoid Dangers Conjured Up by the Board's Attorneys.

Three members of the school board, J. O. Detweiler, E. A. Baird, and John L. McCague signing their names as a special committee appointed to protest against the position in which the school district of Omaha would be left by the enactment into law of H. R. 384, being the Omaha charter bill, have addressed a lengthy communication to the legislature embodying a general attack upon the proposed new charter under the plea that its consolidation features would embarrass the finances of the school board. The protest goes into minute detail with unconcealed intent to procure the rejection of the whole charter amendment scheme. The main points of the document numbered seriatim are:

1. The bill, if passed, would be unconstitutional at least in so far as it conflicted with the provisions of the special law governing school districts in metropolitan cities included in the act relative to public schools in metropolitan cities, Section 11264 et seq., Cobbey's Annotated Statutes. Reference to but a small number of sections of the act governing school districts in metropolitan cities will make this point clear.

Afraid of Unconstitutionality.

2. The Omaha charter bill makes no pretense of repealing or amending this section, and the only claim that could be made would be that the section was amended by implication, but this violates one of the cardinal rules of statutory construction, viz., that no law shall be amended unless the new act contains the section or sections so amended.

3. Bearing in mind the criticisms already made without repetition, we suggest that Omaha charter bill makes no provision for the giving of a bond by the county treasurer or by the county treasurer as ex-officio city treasurer to the Board of Education. It (the Omaha charter bill) leaves the Board of Education section quoted, intact, and at the same time wipes out the office of city treasurer, but makes no provision for the county treasurer in any capacity to give the Board of Education a bond. The only redress the Board of Education would have would be to keep the present city treasurer perpetually in office, because he is the only officer that we can take a bond from.

Who Would Make School Levy?

4. Nothing in this act, viz., the Omaha charter bill, refers in any way to the levy for the school district, nor can the words "general law" be applied to the special act governing school districts in metropolitan cities, and if any further interruption was necessary as to the general law, it is found in section 160 of the Omaha charter bill, which clearly refers to the general revenue laws of the state. Moreover, as we have previously suggested, the council cannot be given power even in express terms in the Omaha charter bill to certify the levy required by the Board of Education, unless by a proper separate bill, the section quoted, relative to the manner of making levy for the school district was amended, and the old law repealed. The result is that the school district would be under the necessity of following its only law, and certify to the city council in January the number of mills levy required, and the city council would be powerless to make the levy and powerless to certify to the county clerk for action by the County Board of Equalization, and if the council did certify, the County Board of Equalization could refuse to make the levy for school district purposes under the plea that it was not empowered by the charter or any other provision of law to make the levy for school district purposes, and if the county Board of Equalization did make the levy, the taxpayers could refuse to pay the tax for school district purposes, and we would simply have another mass of profitable litigation for attorneys in setting aside school district taxes for the period intervening before the next session of the legislature.

Dry Spell for School Fund.

5. In January, 1905, the school district of Omaha required 2.6 mills levy. In February, 1905, the city council made this levy pursuant to the statute governing school districts in metropolitan cities and the assessment made under this levy will become delinquent July 1, 1905. In January, 1906, the Board of Education, following the only law that it has, will make an estimate to the city council of the number of mills levy required. Assuming that the city council has the power to pass this along to the County Board of Equalization, (which they deny), they would do so in accordance with the general revenue law as provided in the Omaha charter bill quoted and would make such certification on or before the first Monday in July, 1906, after which the County Board of Equalization would make the levy and under section 161 quoted, the assessment so made on this levy would become delinquent the following July 1, to-wit: July 1, 1907. The result would be that the school district of Omaha would have no income from general taxation from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1907. It is a fact that in March, 1906, the revenues from licenses and fines is exhausted and we will be obliged to register our warrants and from March, 1906, to July 1, 1907, and for a period of over fifteen months the school district of Omaha warrants would be hawked about the streets of Omaha and the employes compelled to shave their warrants. Further, in making the estimate in January, 1906, the Board of Education would be obliged to provide, not only a year and six months' levy, but also for the accumulated interest on warrants during the period named.

Don't Want to Pay for Collection.

6. We understand that the charter has been amended so that the county treasurer as ex-officio city treasurer is to receive 1 per cent for collecting the city taxes. At the present time it costs the school district of Omaha nothing to collect its taxes, licenses or fines. If the school district is included in the deal to give the county treasurer 1 per cent for collecting, it will have to face or resist the proposition of paying 1 per cent on about $600,000, this being about the total amount of collections each year for the school district of Omaha. If this is the interpretation that is to be placed upon this charter bill, it would look as if $6,000 a year was being thrown away, and it is needless to say that the taxpayers of the city of Omaha will have this $6,000 a year to pay. We doubt if the business interests and taxpayers of the city of Omaha will stand for this.

7. We have had a tax commissioner since 1896, and since that office has been created the personal tax rolls have been kept open until January of each year, making an interval to May 1 when taxes were due on such personal tax roll and delinquent July 1 following. Under the present plan the county treasurer will make his assessment in April and May of each year, and the taxes levied under such assessement will not become delinquent until July 1 of the next year, a period of over thirteen months for failures, removals and concealment of property, and this item alone would entail a loss of collections entirely overshadowing the mere bagatelle that would be saved by the unsatisfactory manner in which consolidation of the offices of county and city treasurer is proposed to be accomplished.

See Litigation Ahead.

8. Perhaps it is not necessary to point out that the Omaha charter bill not only conflicts with the general revenue law in some particulars, but conflicts with itself and the conflicts are of such a serious nature as to endanger the entire charter, or at least open the way to vexatious litigation and unsettled condition.

9. Section 161 of the Omaha charter bill absolutely makes impossible the carrying out of section 160, as well as sections 139 and 140 of the general revenue law, because it makes city taxes due May 1 and delinquent July 1, while the general taxes are due November 1 and delinquent December 1, and a consolidated tax becomes an impossibility.

READING CODY DEPOSITIONS

Final Argument Thursday or Friday, but a Decision Is Not Expected This Week.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., March 21.—Reading of depositions in the Cody divorce was continued here today before Judge Richard A. Cott, in the district court. Numerous objections raised by counsel are delaying proceedings. Final argument will be reached Thursday or Friday, but a decision is not expected until some time next week.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Christian Science.

OMAHA, March 18, 1905.—To the Editor of The Bee: It seems that the latest argument relied upon by the promoters of H. R. 165 (the McMullen medical bill) is that the decision of the supreme court in the Buswell case determines that Christian Science practice is prohibited by the law as it now stands.

The law in question was passed thirteen years ago. The title of the act is "An Act to Establish a Board of Health to Regulate the Practice of Medicine" and to repeal certain sections.

There was, probably, no thought at the time the bill was passed that a bill to regulate the practice of medicine would contain anything which could bear any relation to Christian Science practice, and it would be safe to say that there were not a dozen members of the legislature who were at all informed in regard to Christian Science practice, much less who had a thought that they were legislating upon that subject. This act, which is chapter lv of the Statutes, entitled "Medicine," contains a clause as follows: "Section 17. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall operate on, profess to heal, or prescribe for, or otherwise treat any physical or mental ailment of another."

Ezra M. Buswell was indicted February 16, 1893 (over two years after the act was passed), in the district court of Gage county, charging in due form of law "that on September 1, 1891 (which in legal effect covers the dates September 1, 1891, to February 16, 1893), he did profess to heal and otherwise treat sick persons of their physical and mental ailments."

A jury was duly empanelled in that court, which is the highest court in the state except the supreme court, and the judgments of which must stand as the law of this state applicable to the facts in the case until the judgment shall be set aside or reversed by the supreme court or other judgments of the district court shall be rendered in a like case contrary to this judgment.

A trial was had in the usual forms of law. The evidence was introduced showing that Mr. Buswell was engaged in Christian Science practice from September 1, 1891, to February 16, 1893 (date of indictment), all of which was undisputed. The real question before the jury was, did the conduct of Mr. Buswell, which was admitted to be Christian Science practice, constitute a violation of the law above quoted. If yes, he should be convicted. If no, he should be acquitted.

The jury heard the evidence and in due form returned a verdict of not guilty. Upon that verdict the district court entered a judgment of not guilty and discharge of the defendant.

That judgment has never been modified, set aside or reversed, and is the only court record in this state wherein anyone has been indicted and tried whose defense was that he was engaged in the practice of Christian Science. Under such condition of the record it would seem that we should neither charge or admit that Christian Science practice is unlawful.

Let me state the case in another form. Mr. Buswell was charged that he did practice medicine within the meaning of section 17 of chapter lv of the Statutes, by professing to heal, and did otherwise treat sick persons of their physical and mental ailments. His defense was that during that period of time he was engaged in Christian Science practice, and not engaged in the practice of medicine as defined in said section 17.

He and the witnesses explained what Christian Science practice is, and by its verdict of not guilty the jury said that the defendant did not profess to heal or otherwise treat any physical or mental ailment of another within the terms defined in section 17 of chapter lv, but, on the contrary, that he was engaged in a work entirely foreign to the crime created by said section 17. Therefore, we find him not guilty as charged.

Thus the judgment record stands.

That is the only case in which a Christian Scientist has been put upon trial in this state. That is the test case, which has been adhered to ever since. However, several arrests have been made, but in each case the defendants have been discharged upon preliminary examination.

The people have been misled by the side remarks of the commissioner of the supreme court who wrote the opinion in the Buswell case. These remarks, being sensational in their character, were given out to the public as the opinion and decision of the court, and repeated so often that it has come to be the general understanding that the decision of the supreme court reversed the judgment of the district court.

The truth is, there is no pretension of reversing, vacating or modifying the judgment of not guilty.

What is the decision of the supreme court?

The judgment of the district court could not be affected by the decision of the supreme court, but the decision of the supreme court can only determine the question of law which shall be presented by the prosecuting attorney, nothing more. Criminal code, section 517.

What question of law was determined in the case by the supreme court?

Let the record of the supreme court answer the question. I quote from the brief of the attorney general and the county attorney, page 11, as follows: "The question we desire the court to pass upon is, whether in view of the evidence it was not a question for the jury to pass upon whether the defendant did not profess to heal or otherwise treat physical or mental ailments of others, instead of virtually taking the case away from them by the instruction complained of."

I now quote from the Buswell case, 40th Neb., P. 160, 2d paragraph: "The defendant was acquitted and the case was brought to this court under the provisions of sections 483, 515, 516, 517, Criminal code. To a compliance on our part with the provisions of the sections just referred to it is necessary only to consider the sixth instruction at the request of the defendant. The instruction is in the following language:" Instruction No. 6 follows, which is not important to quote here.

I quote from second paragraph, page 161: "Whether or not the instruction was proper in view of the evidence adduced is the sole question presented for our consideration."

I quote from page 170, second line: "The instruction which required that to a conviction he should be found guilty of practicing medicine, surgery or obstetrics as generally or usually understood was erroneous." "In cases presented as in this case, no judgment can be rendered in this court and therefore none will be attempted."

Is there any chance for an argument against the statement that there is no court record in this state adjudging that Christian Science practice is unlawful?

The only question decided by the supreme court is that the particular instruction, No. 6, was an error of the lower court.

The effect of the decision of the supreme court is that if another case against a Christian Scientist should be tried for violation of the same law, the district court would not give that particular instruction or the same in substance; but would be under no obligation to regard the mere arguments and personal opinions of the commissioner contained in the opinion which are not directly involved in the decision of the point presented for determination.

After a careful study of chapter lv containing the law in question, and the law relating thereto; also having a fair understanding of what Christian Science practice is, I am satisfied that when the subject shall be well considered and understood by any unprejudiced mind, he will be convinced that the law of this state herein referred to has no application whatever to Christian Science practice.

Let me repeat, that the only judgment record of any court in this state wherein the question of Christian Science practice has been an issue stands in full force and effect, viz., that Christian Science practice is not unlawful.

That the decision of the supreme court in the Buswell case is, not that Christian Science practice is unlawful, but only that the district court gave a certain instruction which is erroneous; and the status of Christian Science practice is not prejudiced by the decision. Yours respectfully,

J. W. ELLER.

James C. Brennan.

OMAHA, March 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: James C. Brennan was not famous as the world gauges fame. He had a wonderfully wide acquaintance among individuals, so wide, indeed, that in the face of the fact that Nebraska did not seem to know him, he was one of the best known of Nebraskans.

I do not write for those who were strangers to Mr. Brennan; I seek, in a feeble way, to put into words the deep and tender sentiments felt by everyone who knew him well. I have been the beneficiary of so many kindnesses at his hands that although I were to live to the ripest of a ripe old age, I could never repay them. During seventeen years of friendship I have so often profited by his loving kindness that now I proudly lay this humble tribute on his tomb.

I never knew a man whose life was more thoroughly devoted to good deeds than was the life of this man. I write not from a passing acquaintance, but from years of the most intimate, personal association. In my capacity as a newspaper man, it has been my duty to write many articles concerning men who have passed away, but never have I had such a difficult task assigned me as when one of Mr. Brennan's friends suggested that I write something by way of tribute to his splendid memory. Those who knew him as I knew him, those who loved him as I loved him, will, I am sure, understand that where this pen has failed to do the subject justice it is because "great griefs are voiceless."

Manifestly it does the dead no good that the living speak well of them, but those who feel a sorrow they cannot define are disposed to say something by way of tribute; and these tributes, paid in faithful spirit to deserving men, do the world no harm. I do not, by any means, intend to place this man upon a pedestal. I know that there are all over this world men just like him—men who are obeying the divine injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens." He obeyed that injunction. We who knew something of his circumstances realized that although at times his own treasury was depleted, it seemed to be overflowing—and all for the benefit of his fellows. We knew men staggering under heavy loads, in some cases not so large as his own, who were aided in their troubles and largely relieved of their burdens by his advice and co-operation. We knew—and this is one of the brightest stars in the constellation of his good deeds—that, never in all his life, did he forget the widow or the orphan of a friend. It is easy to understand how one man will rush to the support of another, strong and powerful; but when the husband and father is gone and there is no chance of recompense in business or in politics, it is too often the case that there are no friends in sight. But James C. Brennan was not that kind of a friend. The same fidelity, the same honest friendship he displayed toward his strong and influential companion in politics or in business was transmitted to that companion's widow and orphan—and in the transmission it seemed to grow and thrive.

He was one of those men with whom one could not associate for an hour without learning much. Not everyone knew how thorough a student he was, yet everyone knew that his sympathies were broad and deep; that his heart was big and that wherever men were hopeless, wherever women were friendless, wherever children were fatherless, they could find in him a faithful friend.

It was Mr. Brennan's privilege to occupy several places of honor and trust, public and private. As a member of the legislature he was a free man who served the people faithfully. As steward of one of Nebraska's state institutions, he was methodical and businesslike, and never did unclean dollar stain his hands. As a citizen he was vigilant for the public good. As a man he was pure and upright. As a democrat he was true and faithful. As a friend to his friends he was "Macgregor on his native heath." He gave to the world considerably more than the world ever gave to him.

There are in Nebraska so many men, women and children to whom "Jim" Brennan did some loving service that I am sure I express their sentiment when I write above his grave, in paraphrase of the sweet epitaph he loved so well:

"Warm western sun, shine kindly here,
Warm western breeze, blow softly here,
Green sod above, lie light, lie light!
Good night, dear heart! Good night, good night!"

RICHARD L. METCALFE.

Miners Will Build in Denver.

DENVER, March 21.—The directors of the American Mining congress, in session here, have decided to erect a mining temple at Denver to be used as headquarters, and also to gather together a permanent mining exhibit. The following directors are present: Colonel Thomas Ewing of San Francisco, George W. Dorsey of Fremont, Neb.; Dr. E. R. Buckley of Rolla, Mo., and A. W. Gifford of El Paso, Tex.

When dressing you will find a Cluett Coat Shirt a delight to put on. If the garment is white, the finish is perfect. If colored, the fabric is COLOR-FAST.

$1.50 and more

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., MAKERS OF CLUETT AND ARROW COLLARS

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Quaker Maid Rye

THE WHISKEY WITH A REPUTATION

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by a Jury of Connoisseurs for PURITY, QUALITY AND PERFECTION OF AGE.

FOR SALE AT ALL LEADING BARS, CAFES AND DRUG STORES.

S. HIRSCH & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

UNCOMMONLY GOOD

Chase's SORE THROAT CURE

For the Throat, Mouth and Teeth
Effective, Pleasant, Antiseptic
At Druggists. Price 25c.

THE

Best Magazine

for sale this month is the APRIL NUMBER of the

METROPOLITAN

It has 18 strong features, over 130 pages of good reading matter, a cover in four colors, over 100 illustrations, and plenty of good stories.

4 OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES ARE:

1. Jack London's new story "THE GAME." Illustrated by HENRY HUTT.
2. Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour's remarkable article entitled "GREAT BRITAIN IN FIGHTING TRIM" This gives the prime minister's views on the British army and navy of to-day. It is important reading—and surprising reading, too. The article is fully illustrated.
3. W. B. Yeats' paper on THE AMERICANS; giving his views of us as a people—the result of his recent lectu trip here.
4. Mrs. Thurston's novel "THE MYSTICS" begins in this issue. It is a strong story by the author of the "The Masquerader." Do not miss it.

Our Special Offer

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE is glad to announce a truly remarkable magazine offer, whereby all citizens of the United States may receive a popular, leading, illustrated magazine, for 12 months, and a copy of a vital and unique book, entitled "The Roosevelt Doctrine" for $1.80—the price of the magazine alone.

This is a copyrighted book. It is edited by E. Garrison, is bound in cloth, is handsomely printed, contains 190 pages, sells through the book trade for $1.00. The METROPOLITAN pays all postage.

ABOUT THE BOOK: No more human document has been pu lished for years than these utterance by the President. Seldom has a public man so candidly revealed himself and laid bare his inner personality.

It is a book that should be read carefully by every American, no matter what his party affiliations may be. Nowhere else can be found expounded the faith and tenets which our fellow countrymen have decided to regard as American, pure and simple, and nowhere else can be found so convincing an exposition of our duties and rights as American citizens.

(*The Book is published by R. G. Cooke, New York.*)

Here is the man who is to rule us for the next four years! IT IS YOUR DUTY to know what he thinks of the great issues of our times, such as: Anarchy—Immigration—Citizenship—Trusts—Capital—Labor—Corporations—The Panama Canal—Cuba—The Philippines—Lynching—The Tariff—The Navy—The Army—Civil War Veterans—Foreign Policy—Monroe Doctrine—War—Consular Service—Forestry—Currency—Money—Banking.

Great Writers who contribute to the

METROPOLITAN

Rudyard Kipling	John Fox, Jr.
Anthony Hope	Jack London
Joel Chandler Harris	George Ade
Thomas Nelson Page	Mrs. Thurston

And Many Others.

Begin your subscription with the great

APRIL NUMBER

Cut out this coupon and send it to us with $1.80

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE, 3 W. 29th Street, New York City

I accept your special offer and send you $1.80 herewith. Please send me the magazine for the next 12 months, and The Roosevelt Doctrine (both prepaid).

Name............

Street No............

Town............ State............

Bee Want Ads Produce Results