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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, Douglas County, as C. C. Rosewater, 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, 1905, was as follows:

28,400 28,850 28,150 31,700 29,950 28,530 23...... 28,510 28, 100 80,150 25.640 36,850 29...... 31.530 28,760 Total. Less unsold copies..... 10,096

C. C. ROSEWATER.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to efore me this sist day of May, 1906.

(Seal)

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. dress will be changed as often as

The early paving petition is likely to do first business.

Japan believes that a test will prove

With the schools closed for the sumif not out of a salary. Tom Worrall is too modest to answer | tice,

to the call for a Nebraska LaFoliette. All he wants is to be halled as a Nebraska Tom Watson.

British conditions shows that he is giv- way toward amicable adjustment. The ing no aid and comfort to the free trad- French government has signified its

attacked, but the chances are that the rocco and it is probable that Germany men who sell liquor to Indians will know more law and have less money after the which seem to be fair and reasonable. court renders its decision.

found in royal or other families.

losing his popularity by keeping it in Washington

The public is not losing sleep to learn ing out of the issue. whether the navy or the army won in the contest at the mouth of the Potomac. Commanders of vessels which were grounded on the mud bank, however, are not so disinterested

To paraphrase General Forrest, American manufacturers can easily capture goods at the lowest prices. Even the Chinese boycott could not long resist mch a campaign like this.

A small army of Omaha people have taken advantage of the low rate exsursions to Chicago and Milwaukee, but s whole lot of them will come back wishing they had stayed at home and given some industry the preference.

so badly overcrowded with orders that n self-defense Emperor William has loined in the effort to secure peace in Asia. An army with empty cartridge boxes is not to a war lord's taste.

Our bomb-astic fellow townsman, Attorney Elmer E. Thomas, is billed to set off a few oratorical fireworks at Coumbus on July 4. It is a safe proposition, however, that he will not repeat upon the franchises and privileges beals famous Chicago speech on this oc- stowed upon them while depriving the built especially for that water. casion.

Everything appears to be completely and the people were relentlessly robbed. serene in local politics, but a supreme court decision knocking out the biennial election laws will hatch out enough political boomlets over night to furnish candidates for a half dozen county tickets.

Some members of the County Board of Equalization seem to think themselves neglected because more property doing almost nothing, thus effecting an owners are not objecting to their as annual saving of thousands of dollars amply sufficient for their fathers in the sesaments. Taxpayers bereabouts have to the city treasury. He has emandgotten the idea that the valuations fixed pated the police, firemen and other muby County Assessor Reed are pretty nicipal employes from the thraidom of near right. That may explain why the the political machine, and he has caused proceedings to be instituted against ofequalizers are not bothered more.

AS TO AN ARMISTICE.

ment of an armistice will be the most gotiations. According to reports from advance of the meeting of the plenipothe far east is so extremely delicate that ress and brought reproach upon its the arrangement of an armistice which people, would give neither side an advantage over the other may prove exceedingly difficult. It is said to be the general idea in diplomatic circles that the two nations will continue fighting for the next month, each side nerved to its supremest endeavors because of the influence of results on the negotiotions.

reported of military operations, which upward trend. A great many much within the past week have assumed in needed improvements are under way creased activity, particularly on the part and many more are in sight, but there of the Japanese. Advices of a few days are still others yet to be provided. ago stated that the Russian army was completely enveloped, that the Japanese ies. The essentials to success in a manhad made a circle around it one hundred ufacturing industry here are that the miles in circumference and was gradually closing in, moving with even greater products of the farm, field or ranch, and degree of mobility than it did at Mukden. It is well understood that the Japsince its victory at Mukden and is in all of the great meat packing industry at respects well prepared for another great battle, which it is the evident purpose of Oyama to make decisive if the oppor- the wool and the hair that are still sian forces have also been strengthened, their victorious foe. It is estimated that pedite the building of flouring and feed other inhabitants of our eastern archipelago the forces of Japan operating in northern Manchuria number not less than half a million and exceed those of the grain, wheat, oats, etc. Russians by at least 200,000. The disparity is very likely quite as great as doubtless much better supplied in all that they were in almost every instance wholesale district. favorable to the Japanese, whose strategy, it is said, is bewildering to the Russian commander.

It appears that neither beligerent is ing an armistice and possibly an arrangement for a cessation of hostilities, pending peace negotiations, cannot be been fought. That may come at any is about ready to strike and to strike and not enough in brick and mortar. hard. The desire at Washington is to Russian metal superior to Russian met. present, the belief being that if an lem of rebuilding or replacing the county mer the truant officer is out of a job the war will be brought to a close. It mands for other public buildings may now seems highly probable that a general engagement will precede an armis-

THE MOROCCO INCIDENT. What threatened to cause grave ist, but his comparison of German and from the latent advices to be in a fair us. with great mutual advantage. willingness, under certain conditions, to take part in a conference of powers to Once more the Slocumb law is to be consider the question of reforms in Mowill accede to the proposed conditions, It is the understanding that there is no disposition on the part of Germany to

King Oscar's willingness to name his do more than preserve what she regards third son as king of Norway would indias her rights in Morocco and which she cate that the youth is amenable to felt were being jeopardized by the parental control, something not always French policy. The most important thing that Germany stands for is the open door for trade and as to this she From the way St. Paul, Chicago, will have the sympathy of other coun-Portland and other towns are asking tries. France claims to be also for the for the session of the peace envoys open door, but there was a suspicion President Roosevelt stands a chance of that she was planning something different and more to her own advantage. It can be very confidently predicted that there is no serious danger of war grow-

It has been stated that both countries were looking to the United States for support, but it is hardly likely that our government will have anything to do with the matter. American interests in Morocco are of no great importance and possibly never will be and at any rate this is one of those troubles beforeign markets by selling the best tween European nations which this country should not mix in. Those nations can settle it without any advice or intervention from this country

REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA

Ammunition factories of Germany are the metropolis of Pennsylvania has had South Omaha should not have sublutely under the control of politicians of its railroad passengers. utterly corrupt and unscrupulous. It had been charged by the newspapers of sistently plundered by the men whom that the corporations were feeding fat

public of what it was entitled to. In short, boodling prevailed on every hand It is only about a month since the tion. He has removed from office a country. number of men long prominent in politics and rid the public service of many persons who were enjoying sinecures and drawing liberal salaries for

realize his duty to the people, but when difficult matter preliminary to peace ne he did so he began discharging it in a way that gives assurance of a restora-Washington the president is extremely tion of good government in Philadelphia anxious to bring about an armistice in and it is to be hoped the permanent banishment from public life of the men tentiaries of Russia and Japan and it is responsible for the unfortunate condimanifestly important that this be done, tions that have long prevailed in that but it is pointed out that the situation in city and which have retarded its prog-

SOME OF OMAHA'S NEEDS.

That Omaha is enjoying as never before an era of healthy growth and ex- about "stealing." pansion is apparent on every side. No out-of-town visitor can come here without noting the many visible evidences of improvement and carrying away with This view finds justification in what is him a convincing impression of Omaha's

Omaha needs more mills and factorraw materials should be drawn from the that the finished article should find at least a partial market among our own anese army has been greatly reinforced people. There are several by-products South Omaha not yet taken care of, principal among them hides and leather, tunity is given him to do so. The Rus- shipped away in their unfinished condi-The successful opening of a grain tion. but probably not nearly to the extent of market in Omaha should moreover exmills, starch factories, glucose works and other concerns that depend upon

Omaha needs a few more jobbing ista. houses, particularly in certain lines. We this, while the armies of the mikado are ought to have two or three competing concerns handling every class of goods respects. The reports of minor engage- distributed at this point, and we are ments during the last few days state still deficient in several places in our

Omaha also needs a few more retai establishments, both large and small. The consolidations that have occurred disposed to take the initiative in propos- new comers and the right people with the right goods are sure to build up a

Omaha needs better hotel accommodaeffected until another great battle has tions. That first-class fireproof hotel arms. remains a long felt want. We have time, for the indications are that Oyama been building too many hotels on paper

Omaha's first need in the way of pub avert further slaughter at least for the lic buildings is a solution of the probarmistice can be arranged at once for a court house. The increased pressure of reasonable period and peace negotiations county and court business will force good many men, too-have had a fancy entered upon as promptly as possible this to an early solution. Some de- for living in the White House and nobe later forthcoming.

Omaha needs a rapid completion of pending suburban trolley projects, tical methods. Anybody who tries to do Convenient, quick and cheap transit between Omaha and neighboring towns within a radius of fifty miles would trouble between France and Germany, bring the people of this territory into Bonar Law may not be a protection- the issue regarding Morocco, appears closer business and social relations with

Omaha needs above all more inhabi tants to swell its population. The people who are here are unquestionably in better shape financially, materially, morally, and in every way than ever be fore, but there is room for many more of us. If a man brings nothing but willing hands, able to work, he adds to our resources and contributes to the local market. The population is, after all, the vital factor in a city's future. In all our efforts to attract new capital. erect new buildings, promote new enterprises, we must remember that the ultimate object is to draw more people and to insure their prosperity and well being

With all this shortened train service between Chicago and New York the question propounds itself why we should not have materially quicker service between Chicago and the Missouri river. The distance between Chicago and Omaha is only half the distance between Chicago and New York and without intervening mountain ranges to cross. If an eighteen-hour schedule between Chieago and New York is feasible, a twelvehour schedule between Chicago and Omaha would leave plenty of time to grease the wheels at way stations. It is not a wild prophesy by any means to predict ten-hour trains between Chicago and Omaha before another decade is passed.

South Omaha's demand for new and adequate passenger depot facilities is a laudable one which all can endorse. The reform in the municipal affairs South Omaha is entified to something of Philadelphia which has recently been better at the hands of the railroads than accomplished is of interest to the entire is accorded to little water tank stations country, in showing what can be done with only a few hundred population. A by an administration firmly determined union depot is probably out of the questo have good government. For years tion, but there is no good reason why the reputation of being one of the worst stantial, commodious and attractive governed cities in the country, abso- depot buildings for the accommodation

Emperor William was saved by Philadelphia, both republican and demo- kindly fog from seeing "Charley" Barr cratic, that the city was being per- capture the second cup he offered for transatiantic racers, but it did not prethe people entrusted with power and vent the Atlantic from scoring first over unknown ground within less than one hour of the best time made by a boat

"It is next to impossible to keep allens out of Canada," says the Toronto World. The United States has discovmayor of Philadelphia entered upon the ered the truth of this, especially when work of reform and he has pursued it the "alien" has "connected" illegally with remarkable vigor and determina- with some other fellow's money in this

> It is feared that half an hour does not allow time enough for high school students to digest their lunches properly. A half-hour lunch period, however, is factory and their mothers in the home.

Safeguarding His Reputation. Louis Globe-Democrat. By ending the war at this juncture Gen-

ficials charged with corrupt practices. It so that in future years, when the reunions It appears probable that the arrange- took Mayor Weaver a long time to are held, his soldiers could point to him as being the only Russian commander who Items of Interest Culled from the was not knocked out.

New York Commercial. There should not be any surprise man fested over the apparent lack of knowledge of the water system among city offia proper "chaser" is very small.

Bears a Harsh Sound.

Chicago News. It must be dreadfully shocking to th delicate sensibilities of some of the Wall street financiers to have a stout, emphatic gentleman like Grover Cleveland butting of great advantage to the national guardsinto the situation with vulgar remarks

Peace on the Potomac.

Baltimore American. With Washington selected as the place of the ratification of peace, the dove of tent beneath the protection of the Americertainly a most striking and picturesque combination when the eagle uses all his might for the protection of the dove.

War Cry Rudely Jarred.

Boston Transcript. Those who have feared the success should not fail to note that the pope has just formally thanked the mikado for the protection and liberty given to the Catholic missionaries in his dominions. It is in Russia that Christians other than orthodox have been prosecuted.

Philadelphia Record. The railroads are the civilizers. The preach a gospel that the heathen can understand. If after we gridiron the Philippines with railways the Filipinos, Vis-

Civilization's Advance Agent.

do not respond to the subtle coaxing of the locomotive we may as well throw up the sponge and turn over the whole outfit to the tender mercies of the anti-imperial-

The Bonds of Friendship.

Cincinnati Enquirer. Arrangements have been made by the Japanese minister of finance to leave in \$75,000,000 which Americans paid for their half of the last issue of war bonds. The money will be used to pay for goods bought in this country. Sixty millions is not a in the retail area have made room for it is enough to go a great way toward securing a guarantee of amiability between the United States and Japan. While Japan borrows money in the United States and hardly seem to be danger of a collision at

Washington Peculiarities. Chicago Chronicle.

a woman went to the White live there the Washington police haled her off to strong quarters and declared body deemed them crazy. In the present instance the woman's insanity is probably predicated on the circumstance that she sought to achieve her desire without polianything without a "pull" is deemed crazy ipso facto by residents of Washing-

Get Inside the Law.

Philadelphia Record and the lawbreakers will be punished. The Britain, by which they agreed not to compete with each other, and the secretary of to attack the constitutionality of the antitrust law. It has little chance of escape plied in too many cases to be held invalid

RAILROAD POWER.

Need of Strengthening the Authority of the Federal Government. Wall Street Journal.

Simon Sterne, one of the attorneys of the Hepburn committee, which investigated the railroads nearly thirty years ago, made a deep study of the railroad problem. He was an exceeding able advocate of governmental regulation. In 1879 he delivered Trade, from which we extract these words: "This confronts us with a power as great

as, and indeed greater than, any of which we have any record; greater by far than any which has been permitted to exist unchecked and uncontrolled by proper legislation. Our secretary has stated that there are now over 80,000 miles of railways, representing \$4,500,000,000 of capital, which, aggregated under one head or a few heads and practically under one management, represents a power so formidable and so above and beyond the power of legislators, either state or national, as they are now make, unless the people in their turn accumulate power to meet power."

These words were spoken twenty-six any advocate of government regulation today. The only change necessary would be in the statistics which Mr. Sterne gave as Christian name of Harry. representing the power of the railroads. Instead of 80,000 miles of rallways there are now 208,000 miles. Instead of a capitali gation of \$4,500,000,000 there is now a capitalization of over \$18,000,000,000,

Not only has the railroad power thus expanded in the twenty-five years since Mr. Sterne spoke, but it has increased more rapidly than the country itself. Since 1879 the population of the United States has The present state auditor of Kansas is increased 66 per cent, the wealth of the country editor, likewise the congressman at country has increased 146 per cent, the money circulation has increased 169 per cent and the bank clearings in New York have increased 60 per cent. In the same time the railroad capitalisation has increased 190 per cent. This comparison is suggestive in two ways-first, it demonstrates beyond a doubt that the railroads have enjoyed a most remarkable period of growth, notwithstanding the fact that the agitation which produced the Hepburn investigation and the speech of Mr. Sterne from which we have quoted resulted in establishing a system of governmental supervision. public regulation has not prevented rail-

road prosperity. The comparison is suggestive in the sec ond place because it shows that the power of the railroads is greater today in com parison with the wealth of the country than it was even when Mr. Sterne spoke. If was necessary in 1879 that the people should "in their turn accumulate power to meet this power," then surely the necessity exists today in even greater measur than it did then. In other words, if is needful to strengthen the authority of the federal government in regulation of the railroads in order to balance the augmenting power of the latter with a corresponding increase in the power of the governeral Linievitch might save his reputation, ment representing the people.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Army and Navy Register. Captain Charles McK. Saltsman of the signal corps, on duty at Omaha, Neb., will represent his corps at the National Guard convention in St. Paul. He will describe the work of the signal corps in the field will make a number of demonstracials. As a rule the quantity required for tions for the benefit of the militiamen Mrs. Eddy announces that it will be her who attend the session. Captain Saltzman was furnished with the latest types of field telephones and buzzers, samples for the latest device of field wire, the devices for handling it and pictures of signal corps trains, etc. There can be no doubt that Captain Saltsman's lectures will be men in making them acquainted with the

latest and best methods of communication in the field in time of war. General Greely has decided that, as far as posstble, the work of the signal corps will be made known in this way and officers will be detailed to attend the gatherings of the olive branch will roost safe and con- troops or the conventions of officers, when ever the opportunity offers itself, for the can eagle. The eagle and the dove make purpose of imparting information destined to be of practical use to soldiers and their commanding officers. It is in the line of this policy that Captain George S. Gibbs of the signal corps, on duty in the army signal office as disbursing officer, will serve through the annual encampment of the Massachusetts militia during two the Japanese as of a "heathen" people weeks in July. He will deliver lectures to the officers and men and will demonstrate the work of the corps by means of the practical use in the field of signal corps apparatus. Upon the completion of his duty with the Massachusetts militia, Captain Gibbs will avail himself of a well earned leave of absence, which he will expend at Buzzard's Bay. His duties as disbursing officer of the signal corps will be discharged until September 1 by Captain Charles de F. Chandler of the signal corps Captain Gibbs will return to Washington about September 1 and resume his duties in the army signal office.

An important decision, which has been reached by the War department and which is shortly to be announced in orders, is to the effect that enlisted men of the army qualified as expert riflemen are entitled to \$1 per month in addition to their pay for three years from the date of the publication in departmental orders of the fact of qualification. Members of the artillery corps cannot qualify as expert riflemen, as the practice in which New York banks about \$60,000,000 of the they indulge does not include shooting at the necessary ranges or enable them to be considered as eligible to qualifications as expert riflemen. This change, which is a iberal one, and in the interest of convery great sum, as between countries, but sistency, was made probably for the rea son that gunners receive extra pay for such a period as three years.

It was probably intended as a down right leaves it there for safe keeping there would mean, low theft, but it was no less a tribute to departmental art to have one of the re cruiting posters ignominiously purloined This is what happened to one of the striking large-sheeted emblems which has been decorating the postoffice of a small Nebraska town. The postmaster has informed House and announced that she wanted to the bureau of navigation that the poster disappeared one night, and that he had every reason to believe that it was taken that she was crazy. The deduction is not by someone who appreciated art more than warranted. A good many women-and a he possessed the scruples of honesty. The request was made for another poster, with the promise that the postmasier would tack the next one up so securely that its removal would be attended with much difficulty.

Leavenworth, will probably not be ap- pages in which he denounces the Christian pointed, as no one at present sees how the thing can be arranged with the lack of va- hood and dishonesty." The trusts might as well get inside the cancies to provide for even the graduates he alleges exist in the practice of so-called aw. The administration is after them, of this week at West Point. There will be healing and brings up battery after batanother examination of army candidates on tery against the ramparts of the system Department of Justice has got hold of the September 1, the class being those soldiers contract between the Tobacco trust and whose two years of service in the arm; the Imperial Tobacco company of Great have expired between May 1 and September 1. the conclusion being the result of some in his book. "Its whole secret lies in the hastily considered regulations, which, while the trust has been held for contempt of still in force, have been adjusted by arrangcourt in refusing to produce it. It is ing for two instead of one "annual" exam onjectured that the Tobacco trust is going | ination. Of course, there may be some way by which these young men will not be disappointed at the last moment, but it will in that direction; the law has been ap- require a very elastic interpretation of a pretty rigid law to accomplish any such people to hope that the army candidates love pass for Christianity, and dishonesty, will find a place in the commissioned personnel is that the examinations have gone on without interruption, as if there were vacancies galore.

The official records of the military secretry's office complete the record in the mar- perjury in the courts than ever before. He velous case of Harry E. Mason, etc. This is the man who was deemed of sufficient had a full realization of her dangerous importance as a practiced deserter to be the subject of a special memorandum from the adjutant general's office in April, 1903. | chapter on hypnotism to nullify the banean address before the National Board of Up to that time during the previous two ful influence of her methods. years the man had enlisted eight times, serving rarely more than a week, and on of New York the doctor says: "Are all several occasions deserting on the same day he enlisted. Afterward and since the publication of his identification marks. which publicly was intended to prevent his debts have gone unpaid that the requireenlistment again and result in his capture, he enlisted at Cleveland and deserted the next day. A few months thereafter he ments. The people individually have it imagain enlisted at Baltimore and was forwarded to Fort Slocum, New York, where he was recognized as a deserter, tried by a general court-martial, convicted and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and in the side aisles, thus placing a premium organized, that it will break through and to be confined at hard labor at Fort Jay. defeat any law which we may see fit to New York, for a period of five years. In the total of ten enlistments within a period of thiry-six months the man who started in with the name of Harry E. Mason furyears ago, and yet they may be used by nished nine different surnames in his subsequent enlistments, but it is remarkable to relate that he clung tenaciously to the

PERSONAL NOTES.

Henry James says that Americans says "Cubar," "vanillar" and the like. Mr. James seems to have been unfortunate in

The present governors of Kansas, Minne sota and Oklahoma are country editors. large.

After travelling about the country from coast to coast since he left congress three years ago, former Speaker David B. Henderson has decided to spend the remainder of his days in Dubuque, Iowa. The Greek colony of San Francisco pro

Kapsimalis as consul there. One of their counts against him is that he can not speak Greek correctly, but speaks it, they say, "like a tongue-tied Hottentot telling about a baseball game. Captain Benjamin Alvord of the Twenty. fifth infantry, who has just been appointed

tests against the appointment of one J.

a major and military secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Colonel Tweedale and the promotion of Major Alexander O. Brodle is one of the ablest and most popular of the younger offiers of the army

For the first time in the history of the Military academy, representatives of the Chinese Empire were admitted June 15 as cadets in the institution. The two young Chinamen, Ting Chia Chen and Ying Ying Hsing Wen, with Luis Bagren of Hondoras, and F. Tomas Plaza, of Ecuador, under special act of congress, will receive instructions with the class of 145 candidates who were received as cadeta.

Mary Baker Eddy Defines Its Aims-

Opinion Also of a Backelider. The Boston Herald publishes a long interview with Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, defining the principles of the sect regarding poverty, disease and surgery. The interview was granted to Sibyl Wilbur and the Herald states that last public utterance through the press, adding: "All that I ask of the world now is that it grant me time, time to assimilate myself to God."

Some of the questions submitted to Mrs. Eddy by her interviewer and her answers

follow Is Christian Science a new religion?
Yes, a new old religion and Christianity.
Does it stand in relation to Christianity
as Christianity did to Judaism?
Somewhat.
Are you, Mrs. Eddy, an interpreter of
Jesus' teachings, or have you presented
that which is new to His teaching?
An interpreter thereof.

An interpreter thereof.

Is the textbook of Christian Science the word of God in the same sense as the Bible

All truth is of God and Christian Science is eternal truth, demonstrable, based on fixed principle and rules susceptible of Is science and health, with key to the Scriptures, a fulfillment of the New Testa-ment promises of a latter day revelation?

Is Christian Science in antagonism to natural science?

No, not to natural science. There is no material science.

Does Christian Science discourage the study of it or any portion of it?

It is gained by study and rightness.

Does Christian Science discourage the study of anatomy, physiology and hygiene? Not of spiritual hygiene.

Does Christian Science deny the existence of disease germs or merely assert man's superiority over such forces?

Denies the existence thereof.

Does Christian Science expect its followers to live immediately as though entirely spiritualized beings? Christian Science in antagonism to

spiritualized beings?

Is it proper for the Christian Scientist t disregard the laws of hygiens, or merely t disregard them if circumstances make necessary? necessary?
To disregard all that denies the aliness of God, spirit and His laws.
May the Christian Scientist make use of physical culture, use especially nutritive foods, or make use of the fresh air treatment as alds to physical well being?
No, not necessarily.

Under any conceivable circumstances would the Christian Scientist make use of surgery

Yes and no.

In case of infectious disease would the Christian Scientist yield himself to the customary treatment of isolation and disin the law demands it, yes. If the law demands it, yes. Does Christian Science regard poverty as manifestation of disease?

Is poverty a disease of society or the in Of both. Can the individual, by use of C Science, overgome worldly defeat? of Christian

Yes.

Is there a doctrine taught by Christian Science that evil can be willed against another, as well as good?

This doctrine is hypnotism. Christian Science can only produce good effects.

Has an evil mind power against a spiritual life? works against all good, if it works you regard death as the great world which the human race wills against

Yes.
If the world would abandon the study disease and crime and devote itself to the study of wealth, health and love, would inals, cripples and poverty cease

They would.

Does Christian Science advocate the abolishment of philanthropic institutions, as well as hospitals?

No. Could society exist without jails and almshouses?

Scientist belief as "a fabric of deceit, false- BEGINNING OF THE SILLY SE established by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy. "Christian Science is nothing more nor less than self-hypnotism," says Dr. Pease repetition of certain formulae until the subject has brought himself into a state in which he can be affected by other minds. "In Christian Science there is just enough scriptural truth to float the deceptive, hypocritical, hypnotic, human philosophy of teaching which is a poisonous narcotic to the spiritual perceptive power favor. The one thing which leads some of the mind Self-complacency and self-

> falsehood, deception, trespass and oppression in the individual pass as virtue." Dr. Pease declares that by Christian Sci ence the conscience is blunted, and that he has reason to believe that with this new thought leavening the world there is more says he does not believe that Mrs. Eddy teaching, yet that she must have had some idea when she introduced in her book a

In writing of the First Church of Christ people in this church who are wearing handsome, extravagant clothing and jewels wealthy? Not by any means. Honest ments of the church might be met, and handsome dressing is one of the requirepressed upon them to dress handsomely The ushers have had instructions to seat those handsomely dressed in the center aisles and those not so handsomely dressed on handsome dressing.'

Pope Receives American. ROME, June 19 .- The pope today received in private audience Archbishop Ryan of hiladelphia.

TWO VIEWS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE REGULATION OF FREIGHT RATES.

Railroad Officials Determined Dodge the Issue.

San Francisco Chronicle. The railroad companies are seriously. damaging their case, in the minds of all fair-minded editors who receive and read their daily grist of literature, in opposing the passage of any law conferring add tional authority over rates upon the Interstate Commerce commission. The fact that they insist upon discussing questions not at issue is convincing evidence that they do not dare discuss what is at issue Voluminous as their literature is, there is almost nothing in it bearing upon the question at stake.

All that is essential in the Each-Townsend bill is its provision that orders of the commission shall become operative, after a short delay, until suspended or set uside by the courts or changed by the commission itself. As the law stands, they have no force until a court puts them in force. The position of the supporters of the proposed law is briefly this: Congress, having the power of regulating rates, cannot escape its duty in providing for the exercise of that power when invoked. While the courts are properly and necessarily the interpreters of the law as to the extent of power conveyed and the methods of the commission in exercising that power the commissioners, being experts, are better authority on the merits of the case than any court. Thus, whenever in the merits the court differs from the commission the court is presumably wrong Therefore, either there should be no power of public review of rates anywhere, which the railroads would prefer, or the administrative action of the commission after due hearing in judicial form, should be final on the merits of the case. This is further than the Esch-Townsend bill goes, for the courts in the end decide both law and facts, although they cannot make an original order of their own fixing rates. But the two propositions above submitted are fundamental, and if the literary bureau of the railroads will address itself to those points its arguments made in good faith, will receive respectful attention. We predict that it cannot be induced even to allude to either of these propositions.

SMILING REMARKS.

"Say, look here!" exclaimed the nerv rummer, "you'll marry me, won't you? ve got money." "Sir!" sneered the proud beauty. "This is a gross insult."
"Not at all. It's positively 'net.' "-Philadelphia Ledger.

"So he said I was a polished gentleman, "So he said I was a poissed gentleman, did he?"
"Well—yes. It was the same thing."
"Ah! What was the exact word?"
"He said you were a slippery fellow."—
Cleveland Leader.

Jollius—You're a farmer, are you? Well, farming is a noble profession. It's all right to call it a profession, isn't it?"

Otstuff—Sure. Thousands of men profess to be farmers who don't know the first principles."—Chicago Tribune.

Friend-of-the-Family-Why do you al ways speak of your fat er as 'the gover nor?
Son—It pleases him so much, He never really has a say in anything; mother is the real executive!—Detroit Free Press.

Bosh—I knew a man once who had never met with a disappointment in his life. Josh—How was that? Bosh—He was never looking for anything but trouble.—Houston Post.

There is some delay apparently in the report on the examination of enlisted men of the army who are candidates for appointment to the commissioned grade of the army. These candidates, who are at Fort church of the properties of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, and also of the Mother church in Boston, has issued a book of 130 self.—Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Record Herald. An alderman in Gotham town An alderman in Gotham town
Proposes a new law to let
A man get tight three times a year
And keep his standing in his set,
And out in Iowa a boy
Picked up a pistol yesterday
And pointing at his sweetheart said:
"I'll shoot your pretty head away!"
He "didn't think 'twas loaded," so
He shot and killed her, "just for fun"—
Now by these tokens you may know
The silly season has begun.

The silly season has begun. Now here and there the ladies fats Now here and there the ladies fair
Are busy packing trunks and grips,
And getting wrinkles and gray hair
Preparing for vacation trips.
They'll go to second-rate resorts.
Where board is poor and bugs are thick.
In search of health and rest, and then
Come home all tired out and sick:
Meanwhile their hubbles here in town
Will toil away by day and run
To various extremes at night—
The silly season has begun.

A bogus lord has recently
Been eating well and flying high
And cashing bad checks in New York,
And causing heiresses to sigh:
Though but a coachman o're the sea, The ladies rushed with one accord
To offer hospitality
And kneel before the cockney "lord,"
They found him out the other day,
And so he left upon the run,
Forgetting debts there were to pay— The silly season has begun.

The man who rocks the boat, and he The man who rocks the boat, and he
That in his benzine buggy sits
And, when the farmer's team "acts up,"
At sixty miles an hour fits,
Are being heard from daily, while
The glad young man and maiden fair
Stray to the fields, not noticing
The sturdy buil that grazes there!
On everywhere the signs annear. Oh, everywhere the signs appear, And you may read them while you run; Once more the dogs are going mad— The silly season has begun.

Above the door of many a shop
You may perceive a sign which shows
That fireworks are now on tap;
With all the cunning that he knows
The eager boy is saving up
To buy the crackers which may cause
His loving parents presently
To sit and weep for one that was.
Throughout the land death-dealing things
Are boldly offered by the ton;
In heaven they're busy making wings—
The silly season has begun.

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