

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 2c. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 12c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and M streets.

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

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: 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 June, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1905. (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.

Can it be that those Platt love letters were seized by the publishers of "Fads and Fancies?"

Some of the get-rich-quick seed must have blown over from the Postoffice into the Agricultural department.

When Uncle Sam begins to lay in his supplies for celebrating next Fourth of July, China may regret that boycott.

Although Omaha is infected by the "Yellows" no quarantine has been deemed necessary against New Orleans.

Now that Chairman Shonts has viewed the lithium with his own eyes it is to be hoped that he will speedily see what is beneath the surface.

Russian newspapers are assuming a warlike tone, showing that Russia is no different from others who can be brave when danger passes.

Since Moscow has a new governor and a new prefect of police the price of dynamite may be expected to advance in the old Muscovite capital.

The announcement of the royal British visit to India in October is made in time for native rulers to get their second best diamonds ready for gifts.

Developments in the neighborhood of Vienna show that Emperor Francis Joseph has learned from King Oscar how not to let a kingdom escape.

Judging by the spread of yellow fever at New Orleans the "Italian quarter" must have been a more popular resort a few days ago than at present.

The question seems to be not whether the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association shall dissolve, but whether it shall dissolve voluntarily or involuntarily.

The shotgun quarantine in the south is assuming a wider scope. Heretofore it has applied only on election day to prevent inoculation of the ballot box by negro voters.

The men behind the race track tabooed by Governor Folk might take their show to the canal zone and help the government solve the problem of entertaining its workmen.

Nebraska has five separate and distinct anti-trust laws on its statute books. That probably explains why the trust promoters profess to be at a loss as to which one they may be violating.

The Bennington accident may do for the navy what the Slocum disaster did for the steamboat inspection service, but it is safe to say that action will not be preceded by as much irresponsible talk.

The genuineness of the light on illegal registration in Philadelphia cannot be denied since one of the leading newspapers takes two columns of editorial space to advise wives of policemen to see that the law is enforced.

Kansas announces that suit will be started against the bondsmen of Kelley to secure money lost in a failed bank. Nebraska records will show Kansas lawyers how to protract that suit as long as has for them are in sight.

FRENZIED ZIONISM.

Among the traditions most cherished by orthodox Jews is the promised revival of the kingdom of God through the restoration of Palestine to the children of Israel. The return to Zion, however, has been receding with the procession of the centuries and appears more remote now than it has ever been since the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman legions under Titus.

Yet the tradition of the restoration to Zion is kept alive from generation to generation and the prayer "next year in Jerusalem" is fervently uttered at each recurring festival of the Passover, that commemorates the emancipation of Israel from Egyptian bondage. A revival of the ancient tradition within recent years under the name of "Zionism" by frenzied visionaries, who mistake the unrest among the Jews of Russia and Roumania as a world-wide yearning for the restoration of the Kingdom of Israel, tends to create the impression that the movement has the universal assent of all who profess the faith.

The recognized leaders of the Zionist movement have been Dr. Herzl, who died within the past year, Israel Zangwill and Max Nordau. Although distinguished in the realm of literature Zangwill and Nordau are, when it comes to practical affairs, and especially state building, mere dreamers of dreams who do not seem to comprehend that modern Judaism is as much at variance with Zionism as the government of modern Egypt is at variance with the government of the pyramid builders.

To begin with, Palestine in its palmy days would not have been large enough and productive enough to support the more than ten million Jews now living. In the next place, the great mass of Jewish people could not go to Palestine if they would, and would not be willing to live there if they could. They have nothing in common but their creed. They speak as many languages as were spoken at the tower of Babel and the proof of it is that the handful of frenzied Zionists assembled at Basie have not been able themselves to get harmonized without a fight because they are not agreed upon creed ritual, let alone upon form of government.

While the majority of Jews now living under monarchical governments might be content to live in a kingdom, a very large fraction would spurn the very idea of a monarchy and blow it up with dynamite rather than submit. The great majority are attached sincerely to the various countries of their birth, or adoption, and do not recall to Zion even if Gabriel blew his horn.

The scheme to create a new Zion in British East Africa is more preposterous and harebrained, if such a thing could be, than the proposed rehabilitation of the Jewish state in Palestine. It has absolutely no merit and is no more feasible than any other scheme of colonization that has been offered for the oppressed Jews, who are groaning under the iron rule of the czar. Its summary rejection by the Basie conference should convince its well-meaning but unbalanced advocates that it has no more attraction for the oppressed and persecuted than a recall of the taskmasters on the Nile would have had on their ancestors after they had crossed the Red Sea on their way to the Promised Land.

SINGING THE SAME OLD SONG.

Dispatches from Little Rock announce with great solemnity the departure of the Arkansas representative of the New York underwriters, who in consequence of the persistent and successful efforts of its governor and attorney general has found himself, like Ortelio, without an occupation as insurance rate maker. In bidding the people of Arkansas adieu the departing insurance autocrat had this to say: The passage of the anti-trust law and the recent favorable interpretation by the supreme court of this state has created a strangely anomalous as well as an alarming condition of affairs in Arkansas, which will, if it continues, cause untold annoyance to all business interests in this state, and, indeed, threatens disaster to our industrial well-being and advancement. It has resulted in the driving out of the state of the old-line insurance companies, thereby lessening the supply of valid and trustworthy fire insurance, which has today become a very basis of credit and a part of the foundation upon which our entire commercial structure is built. The result has been that the only fire insurance that is now obtainable is that which is furnished by a few small state companies, and still fewer obscure companies having their headquarters in other states, the combined capital of which is not equal to the assets of a single company which this law has driven away. The result has been the inevitable one. Decreased supply, causing an unprecedented demand for insurance, already has been and will continue to be the cause of a steady increase in the price to be paid for insurance which will very soon be felt by all classes of insurers. The action of the legislature has not only imposed a hardship upon all classes of people in this state, but has defeated the very object and the chief principle of anti-trust legislation. This is simply dreadful, but the good people of Arkansas will have to bear it and suffer for their foolhardy interference with the benevolent operations of the insurance trust. Their lamentable condition is a disagreeable reminder of the pusillanimity of Nebraska business men who have allowed themselves to be seated out of their boots by the Swan Song of the Arkansas traveler. We have heard that song in Nebraska word for word every time that an attempt has been made to break up the insurance combine and the rate makers have actually had the nerve to threaten to move their office from Omaha to Council Bluffs and dictate insurance rates from the other shore, as if by so doing they could escape the consequences of the Sherman anti-trust law, which would be more severe on them than the anti-trust law of Nebraska.

Perhaps at no very distant day the merchants, manufacturers and home owners of Nebraska will brace up and muster courage enough to grapple with the insurance trust at the risk of its moving away between two days, leaving us without fire insurance protection. The Arkansas example may be a bad one, but if all the states should follow suit the underwriters would probably have to

underwrite themselves, if they wanted to continue in the business.

WILL AGREE TO AN ARMISTICE.

The statement, apparently authoritative, that Japan will agree to an armistice, if it shall prove to be the fact, will simplify to a considerable extent the peace problem. It has been a matter of a good deal of concern as to what the position of Japan would be in regard to the question of an armistice. That is a matter of certainly the very first importance. A cessation of hostilities on the part of the victorious nation, when all the conditions are in its favor, is without precedent. The uniform rule is under such circumstances that the power having the supremacy shall dictate its own terms in regard to whether or not it will grant an armistice to the enemy.

That seems to be absolutely legitimate. The victorious army has an unquestionable right to insist that every position it has taken and every advantage it has gained shall be held and that nothing shall be done that will in the slightest degree operate to the detriment of the army that has won the advantages. What is an armistice? It means simply a cessation of hostilities for whatever time the belligerents may agree upon. It does not necessarily mean, however, that there shall be no military operations during the period of the armistice. For instance, an arrangement for a cessation of warfare would not prevent either of the armies from increasing their strength and making more formidable their military positions. They could go on adding to their military forces and augmenting their power in every way. Actual fighting would be stopped. There would be no skirmishing and no advance movement of any kind, but the armies would not be disbanded, except by special agreement, from continuing to strengthen themselves in every way that their commanders might deem necessary.

It is therefore seen that while an armistice stops fighting for the time in which the agreement is made, it does not put an end to operations with a view to future fighting. It is necessarily a temporary arrangement, a truce that may last for a week or a month, but is by no means decisive in its character. Consequently when an armistice is talked of it by no means signifies that an agreement of that kind signifies the close of a war. It has no such meaning. All that it signifies is that there has been a halt, that the warring nations are willing to cease fighting until they can talk over proposals looking to peace and that they are willing or disposed to come to an agreement for a settlement of their difficulties.

An armistice between Russia and Japan will be a circumstance of great importance, but it will not mean an inevitable conclusion of peace between those countries. The nineteenth century could be aptly termed the "age of steam," the twentieth century promises to be characterized with equal appropriateness as the "age of electricity." And what we have already seen accomplished in the way of turning electricity to account in home and office, factory, mill, mine and field promises, according to all indications, to prove only an entering wedge toward what is to come from the harnessing of the electric current, and portends even greater transformations in our industrial and social life than did the harnessing of steam.

What is actually being done by electricity today in a city like Omaha furnishes a story sufficiently fanciful to make it quite unnecessary to draw on what the imagination could picture for the future.

CRIMINAL LAW DELAYS.

The revieve of Hoch, the convicted bigamist and murderer, will doubtless be referred to as another evidence of the delay in the operation of our criminal law and it is a case which very pointedly enforces the fact that in respect to our practice in criminal cases of this character we are far behind European countries. This man confessed to a number of bigamous marriages. The evidence upon which he was convicted of having murdered one of his wives was most conclusive. In England or any other European country the sentence of death for his crime would have been carried out, but here he is given another opportunity, through the intercession of a woman whose sympathy was aroused for the brutal culprit, to make a fight for his life.

Is there any reasonable justification for this? We think a majority of people who believe that justice should be promptly administered to such scoundrels will say there is not. There has been a great deal of criticism upon the lax methods of administering justice in this country. In an address some time since to the Yale law school Secretary Taft set forth that the administration of the criminal law in most of the states of this country is a disgrace to our civilization. He cited the statistics showing the great number of murders and homicides that had occurred during the last twenty years and the few executions that have taken place. The facts are surprising. For instance, in 1904 the number of murders was 8,482, while the number of executions was only 110. Such a record would have been impossible in any other civilized land.

The obvious fact is, as urged by Judge Taft, that there must be a radical reform in our system of criminal jurisprudence. We must get nearer to the British system, which if not absolutely devoid of defects is unquestionably superior to our own. The matter is one which ought to receive the careful attention of all American bar associations.

DISFRANCHISING VETERANS.

The recent decision of a Kansas judge, that the old soldiers of the federal home at St. James were not entitled to vote, has been challenged by Senator Warner of that state and the issue he has raised will undoubtedly receive wide attention, since there is involved in the decision of the court the question whether the veterans of the union army who are inmates of soldiers homes are entitled to the suffrage. It is manifestly a very important matter, which may be urged upon the attention of congress, since it is one of those things which manifestly need to be clearly defined.

The judicial decision was that a member of the federal home at St. James, Kan., or of the confederate home at Higginville, in that state, was not entitled to vote. With this decision Senator Warner, himself a war veteran, takes issue and we think there will be very general acquiescence with his view. In an article to a Kansas City paper he says: "It will take more than the decision of one circuit judge, however non-partisan or able he may be, to make me believe that the act of the legislature declaring that the old veterans in the federal and confederate homes should

not lose the right to vote by reason of being members therein is in violation of section 8 of article VIII of the Constitution of Missouri, which disfranchises inmates of poor houses and prisons maintained at public expense. It is an injustice to American manhood to so characterize them now." Senator Warner declares that if the higher court affirms the decision of the lower tribunal then the imperative duty of the Missouri legislature is to submit a constitutional amendment to the people that "shall protect these old boys of the blue and the gray in the exercise of the elective franchise."

There can be no doubt, we think, that the position of Missouri's junior senator in this matter will be most heartily approved by a majority of the people of his state, as it certainly will be by the general sentiment of the country. It would be a most flagrant wrong to deprive the veterans who are in the federal homes of the right to vote and it can be very confidently asserted that the people of the country will unqualifiedly condemn any such policy. No element of our people is better entitled to the suffrage than the veterans of the civil war and there will be a universal demand that they shall enjoy this great privilege of the American citizen. The position taken by Senator Warner in the matter is absolutely right and will have general public approval. Under no circumstances should the old soldiers be denied or deprived of any right that is common to American citizens.

ELECTRICITY IN PRACTICAL USE.

A large part of this issue of The Bee is given over to the subject of electricity in its practical application to modern everyday life. We believe that the subject is one that will thoroughly interest our readers, few of whom would appreciate the extent to which we have all become dependent upon electricity unless their attention were drawn to it by such a review of electrical progress and achievements.

If the nineteenth century could be aptly termed the "age of steam," the twentieth century promises to be characterized with equal appropriateness as the "age of electricity." And what we have already seen accomplished in the way of turning electricity to account in home and office, factory, mill, mine and field promises, according to all indications, to prove only an entering wedge toward what is to come from the harnessing of the electric current, and portends even greater transformations in our industrial and social life than did the harnessing of steam.

What is actually being done by electricity today in a city like Omaha furnishes a story sufficiently fanciful to make it quite unnecessary to draw on what the imagination could picture for the future.

Ex-Senator Cockrell, who is now a member of the Interstate Commerce commission, conducted an investigation of the allowance made by railroads on grain shipments to grain elevators at Kansas City last week. During the progress of the investigation Commissioner Cockrell declared that the railroad ought to do the transferring of grain and all things incidental to its transportation; in other words, that no third party should come between the railroad and the shipper, and the railroads should own and operate the grain elevators. Perhaps Commissioner Cockrell was not aware of the fact that the railroads do own most of the big elevators, or, at any rate, their officers are reputed to have a large interest in them just as they have in express companies, sleeping car and private car lines.

William Jennings Bryan announces that he is about to take a long foreign trip in order to bring back what he would promote good government. Manifestly Bryan's mind has undergone a radical change since he enunciated the famous edict for "free coinage without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth." But, really, what is there in foreign countries that Bryan can bring back to America that will enable him to give us better government when he takes the helm?

"I have served under a number of secretaries of war," an army officer is quoted by the Outlook as saying, "but two of those secretaries were as fine gentlemen as I ever met. I couldn't tell which was finer—Daniel Lambert or Elihu Root." That's pretty hard on some other eminent gentlemen who have served as secretaries of war in between.

An enlightened public should come to the assistance of Commissioner of Public Lands Richards, whose political "scalp" is threatened by the mountaineers of Colorado and Utah—at least he cannot be charged with having instituted the land lottery.

Notwithstanding the consolidation of three banks and in spite of the shrinkage in its bank clearings, Omaha shows an increase of 62 per cent in last week's clearings as compared with those of the corresponding week of the preceding year.

Perhaps that Russian rebellion which is scheduled to take place when the reservists are called to the colors this fall is announced only to fool the men who engineer the real thing in the way of trouble.

Nebraska day at the Portland exposition has been fixed for August 21. Nebraskans who happen to be in the Puget sound country at that time should take it on themselves to do the state proud.

We now understand why Secretary Taft was so anxious to make an inspection tour of the Philippines by the way of Japan. Secretary Taft enjoys a full dinner pail immensely.

Brazer of Backbones, New York Tribune. Governor Carter of Hawaii, after an interview with the president, has concluded

not to resign. He is not the first who has obtained a fresh supply of courage from a talk with Mr. Roosevelt.

Where They Are Sorest.

Washington Post. John D. Rockefeller is said to have a sore head. Even that it is to be preferred to a sore head, such as Mr. Lawson has.

Fishing at Port Arthur.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Japan is fishing some very good warships out of Port Arthur mud; but it is not believed that they will figure in the indemnity calculations.

How to Stop Pass Graffiti.

Wall Street Journal. The way to abolish the pass "graffiti" is to stop issuing passes. There is no other way. If abolition entails vexatious restrictions upon railroad service, the public will insist that the restrictions sooner or later. Railroad managers are the only people who can remedy the trouble. Laws will not do it.

What Root Would Say.

Chicago Chronicle. Men may well pray to be saved from their fool friends. Here is a Massachusetts editor predicting that Elihu Root will be "the greatest secretary of state that the republic ever has known." It is safe to say that if Mr. Root had that editor where he could tell him privately what he thinks of him the excessive admiration of the journalist would speedily moderate. Why is it that some people must eternally be in the superlative degree?

"Rip" in Bronze.

Atlanta Constitution. From Richmond comes the suggestion of a bronze monument to Joseph Jefferson, to be erected from contributions of American theater-goers. It would be difficult to imagine a more fitting tribute from the people of this country. Though he realized full well in the possession of the affection and esteem of the theater-goers of several decades, it is eminently appropriate that Jefferson's career be tangibly commemorated so that those yet to come may appreciate the largeness of his role in our day and time. He was truly a public benefactor. The dignity, purity and charm with which he invested one of the foremost of our quasi-public institutions, no less than the innocent recreation he has provided thousands of people tired in body and mind, constitute a high claim upon gratitude. Optimist, apostle of light and unassuming preacher of moral cleanliness, the seal of recognition might well be put upon his usefulness in the manner suggested.

RAILWAY MAIL RATES.

Why Does Not Congress Insist on Economy in This Item? Cleveland Leader. One of the growing burdens of the national treasury is the deficit in the Postoffice department. The rapid extension of the rural free delivery system has greatly widened the gap between the receipts of the postal service and its expenditures, and the prospect is that this will go on indefinitely.

Meanwhile the government continues to pay the same price for the carrying of its mails that the railroads obtained in 1878, nearly three decades ago. Other railway transportation costs much less than it did then. Passenger ride for lower fares. Freight rates have been reduced below the old average. No one has ever explained why the railroads should receive anything like the price they charged a quarter of a century ago for carrying the mails.

If the national government had shared fully in the general reduction of the cost of railroad service the deficit in the Postoffice department would be much less than it is, every fiscal year. The extension of the rural free delivery system would not then burden the treasury as it does now. Why does not congress insist upon lower rates for the railroads? What is the obstacle in the way of reasonable economy? How long will it prevent action?

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Old Landmark Furnished Up to Serve for Future Years. Boston Globe. Mason and Dixon's line has been reset in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and with so much care and thoroughness that it promises to require no more attention for a very long period of years.

It had been badly disarranged, many of the marking stones and posts having been carried away in the nearly 160 years since they were set by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two eminent English mathematicians and surveyors. These gentlemen were employed to mark out the disputed boundary line between the state of Pennsylvania and the states of Maryland and Virginia. They began in 1763 and concluded in 1767, having been interrupted, when within thirty-six miles of the whole distance to be surveyed, by the hostile Indians.

The stones that marked the miles were brought from England, those at each mile having the initials P on one side and M on the other, and the five-mile stones having the arms of Baltimore on one side and those of William Penn on the other.

The term, "Mason and Dixon's line," was used by John Randolph in the debates on slavery, before the admission of Missouri, as a figurative of the division of the two systems of labor. It became popular as a phrase to denote the border line between the free and slave states, and was used in that sense up to the civil war.

FRAUD ORDERS.

Valuable Public Service Performed by Postoffice Department. Philadelphia Public Ledger. The value of the Postoffice department as an instrument for the suppression of fraudulent enterprises depending upon the mails for their success cannot be overestimated. The get-rich-quick schemers endeavor to reach the public through the postoffice, and the reports of the department show the gullibility of mankind. Postmaster General Cortelyou has been particularly active in running down the promoters of various schemes which appeal to the cupidities of the ignorant or to the gambling instinct on the lookout for chances. It was not until after the first fraud order was issued by the department. During the last four months 137 orders have been issued, or about the number issued during the first six years of the fraud-order law.

It is becoming more and more perilous for fraudulent concerns to use the mails for any length of time, and the revocation of fraud orders is becoming increasingly difficult. The issuance of so many orders is due to the alertness of the department and to the efficiency of the new system introduced by Postmaster General Cortelyou, rather than to the increased use of the mails for fraudulent purposes.

The money saved to the too confiding public since the orders were first issued cannot be estimated, but the amount has been enormous. The ceaseless activity of the government in purting the mails of selective circulars has probably done more to save the public from loss than the state statutes prohibiting lotteries and other forms of gambling have accomplished in this direction. Before the government intervened to prevent the use of the postoffice by the gamblers almost any questionable scheme advertised through the mails was sure to flourish for a long period and to secure a large clientele of dupes.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Hope always helps. Men are not won by working them. Cold cash may give warm comfort. A loafer never eats any sweet bread. Borrow may be a course in sympathy. God's truth often jumps man's track. Long wind cannot make up for short weight. Loyalty to old truths means looking out for new. Heaven's best gift to any one is some one to suffer for. The silly hypocrite does not lubricate the church wheels. People will discover a good man without the aid of a press agent. Heaven measures a man's wealth by the things he has given away. Happiness is not in having what we like but in liking what we have. A little degree of divinity is better than the biggest degree in divinity. Malice furnishes poor material with which to build new friendships. The sense of the All Seeing eye ought to save us from the all seeinging. A bigot is a man who is blind in one eye and can only see one thing with the other. Religion commends the tender heart, but it does not ask for the same kind of a head. The best way to clear your title to an estate in the skies is to pay your taxes on it. The man who learns by his mistakes soon discovers that there is no graduating from that school.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Boston Globe: Perhaps the Indiana Methodist minister who has introduced the innovation of serving ice-cold lemonade to the members of his congregation during the time of service would get even larger audiences if he would put a little stick in it. Baltimore American: It is probable that the professor in the Chicago Theological seminary who was dismissed for asking John D. Rockefeller for money might have had his place if he had not tried to be jocose in requesting funds for "foreign missionary work at home." The professor should have known that Mr. Rockefeller has never exhibited a sense of humor. To become the richest man in the world is a serious business. Philadelphia North American: Just a shade worse is the practice of misleading through appearances. That seems to be the fashion nowadays. There seems to have grown up an idea that the dollar mark looks like the cross to some people. Of course, it costs something to impress men with this notion, but not much when we compare the amount expended with that still left—and then we must remember that advertising one's sanctity comes high. Portland Oregonian: It is seldom of late that a church member has been observed standing on Jordan's stormy banks and casting a wistful eye to Canaan's fair and happy land, where his home and his possessions do not lie in Canaan; here on earth—and frequently in an abundance that makes one worry to think how he is going to manage to squeeze through the straight gate and along the narrow way with them all. They are about him; and when the tax-gatherer appears he lies about them, quite as if he thought the ties binding him to a vain world like this neither transient nor slender. The Christian has forsaken Jordan's stormy banks for good and all; nor does he ever visit of late that narrow neck of land between two stormy seas where Charles Wesley stood so secure and inalienable while he weighed his chances of landing in heaven or being shut up in hell. The up-to-date believer does not positively deny that there is such a place as heaven, though he reserves a doubt; but when you come to hell—the very name is shockingly unrefined; the place does not exist. Hell is out of fashion in the best religious circles.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

Rev. Horace R. Fell is now in charge of St. Alban's church, New York City. A volunteer band of ten in Nebraska Wesleyan is raising a fund to purchase a much needed conveyance for the Rev. Montgomery in India, a former member of the band. Rev. Albert Sidney Gregg of the New England conference has been appointed field secretary of the International Reform bureau and expects to begin active duty on October 1.

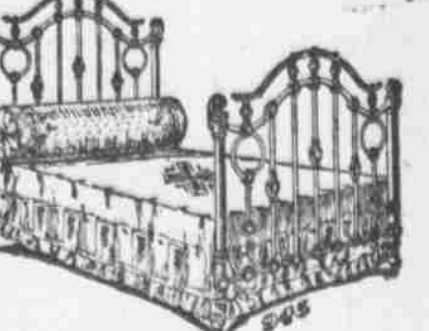
At the late commencement of Ohio Wesleyan university the degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Byron Palmer of the East Ohio conference, author of "God's White Throne." Rev. Dr. Bernard M. Kaplan, rabbi of the Bush street temple of San Francisco, received from President Roosevelt an autograph copy of his California speeches for the benefit of the Bush street temple. Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens has been appointed member of a committee of six additional members of the board of trustees of the college, four generals and four civilians to receive the body of John Paul Jones on its arrival, and take part in the final ceremonies.

Bishop M. C. Harris is having a splendid year in Japan. There were thirty conversions recently at the South Japan conference, were reported in full by the daily newspapers. Warren A. Sowie, more familiarly known to home missionary leaders as Adooan, an Eskimo boy who spent some time in Jesse Lee home, Unalaska, Alaska, is now serving as a missionary helper at Cape Prince of Wales.

The presiding bishop has authorized and requested the bishop of Cuba to take charge of the work of this church on the Isle of Pines, until the house of bishops has taken action to provide for the episcopal care of the island. Christ church cathedral, New Orleans, La., is making due preparation for the celebration of its fifty-first anniversary in November of this year. Additional interest is given the anniversary by the fact that this was the first Protestant church in the Louisiana purchase.

As silently as tenderly. The dawn of peace descends on me; Oh, this is peace! I have no need Of friends to talk, or books to read; A dear Companion here abides, Close to my thrilling heart He hides; The holy silence is His voice; I lie, and listen, and rejoice. —John T. Trowbridge.

EASY PAYMENTS. Furnish your home here. We have the largest stock in Omaha. Our goods have merit and always give satisfaction. Our prices are 25% cheaper than at installment stores.



WE FURNISH 3 ROOMS COMPLETE 3 FOR \$75.00. OUR TERMS: \$25 Worth, \$1.00 Week; \$50 Worth, 1.50 Week; \$100 Worth, 2.00 Week. Omaha Furniture & Carpet Co. Between 12th and 13th on Farnam Street.

MATRIMONIAL MERRIMENT.

"You make!" exclaimed Mrs. Lashley, "it breaks my heart to see you come home in this condition." "Oh, that would never do!" replied Lashley, "you look beautiful when you're angry." "Indeed?" "Yes, anyhow you shouldn't look doubly beautiful to me just now!"—Philadelphia Press. "Now," said the salesman, "here's a piece of dress goods that speaks for itself." "Oh, that would never do!" replied Henpeck, who was doing some shopping for his wife. "That's all right," said the salesman, "but you're talking here!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger. "Yes, this is the right season for the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries to meet," observed Mrs. Conn. "What do you know about it?" demanded her lord and master. "This is the exciting time, and they can preserve the peace." "Let Mr. Conn say he had a good excuse for drinking."—Portland Telegram.

Mrs. Blinks—"That horrid Mrs. Winks says I'm a fool." Mr. Blinks—"Am sure she would not make such an ill-natured remark to me." "Well she didn't say that in so many words, but that is what she meant. She says I believe everything you tell me."—New York Weekly. "My wife has been talking a great deal about plans for the summer, so I decided to have a plain, straightforward talk with her today. I just delivered my ultimatum, and the result is we go to Newport." "Spunky old man, old man, but where did she want to go?" "Why Newport; haven't I just told you?"—Philadelphia Press.

MIDSUMMER.

Around this lovely valley rise The purple hills of Paradise. O, softly on you banks of haze Her robes the wind never disturbs; Beamed along the azure sky The ark of covenant light. And the woodpecker pecks and dits, And ripples roots and pebbles fret, Far off their pearl-white peaks uplift.

Through all the long midsummer day The meadow-sides are sweet with hay. I seek the coolest sheltered seat— Just where the field and forest meet— Where grow the pine trees, tall and bland, The ancient oaks, austere and dignified, And fringing roots and pebbles fret, Two tiny feathers fall and float.

I watch the mowers as they go Through the tall grass, a white-sleeved row. With even stroke their scythes they swing, In tune their merry whistlers ring. Behind the nimble wheelers run, And take the thick swaths in the sun. The cattle graze, while, warm and still, slopes the broad pasture, backs the hill. And bright, where summer breezes break, The green wheat crinkles like a lake.

The butterfly and bumblebee Come in the pleasant woods with me; Quickly before me runs the quail. Her chickens skulk behind the rail; High up the lone wood-pigeon sits, And the woodpecker pecks and dits, Sweet woodland music sinks and swells, The brooklet rings its tinkling bells.

The swarming insects drum and hum. The partridge beats its throbbing drum. The squirrel leaps among the boughs, And chatters in his leafy house. The arctic finches fly and look into the mirror of the brook, Where the vain bluebird trims his coat, Two tiny feathers fall and float.

As silently as tenderly. The dawn of peace descends on me; Oh, this is peace! I have no need Of friends to talk, or books to read; A dear Companion here abides, Close to my thrilling heart He hides; The holy silence is His voice; I lie, and listen, and rejoice. —John T. Trowbridge.

Woolmark Laundry Co. Shirts and Shirtwaists. A Specialty. Clean, Spotless and Perfect Finish. Fine linen, exquisitely laundered, makes genteel dress. Family washing cheaper than you can do it at home. TELEPHONE 1812.