

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, treasurer 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 December, 1907, was as follows:

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

Net total: 1,138,778

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24 day of January, 1908. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Opponents of the president are still finding the big stick a knotty problem.

It appears that Count Boni has been treating his cousin about as he did his wife.

English politicians are making as much fuss over tariff reform as though England had a tariff to reform.

Four big diamond firms in New York have failed, but there is no bargain sales on in the sparkler line.

Judge Parker says he is out of politics. The judge is nearly four years behind in discovering that fact.

It will be noticed that no one is grumbling at the weather man over the fact that water is behind the schedule.

Having made a public address in New York, Secretary Taft may now regard his presidential boom as finally launched.

It has been shown in court that a Pullman car pays for itself in three years. The Pullman car does not have to pay the porter.

Bourke Cockran is now supporting Colonel Bryan. Mr. Cockran still holds the belt as the champion political contortionist.

Under the practice in New York a juror in a murder case is considered guilty and treated as a criminal until he proves his innocence.

Now, if Mayor "Jim" will only make good on his promise of clean streets and good pavements for the coming year, much will be forgiven him.

Of course Caleb Powers would appreciate a pardon, but it would doubtless be awkward for him to acquire the habit of paying his own living expenses.

At a coming banquet in New York one of the speakers is to reply to the toast, "Why is the Democratic Party Divided?" Well, one answer is that there are two members of it.

Editor Hearst is shrieking for a larger navy. Otherwise there seems to be but few obstacles in the way of the president's plan for enlarging the nation's sea-fighting equipment.

James Hamilton Lewis told a Chicago law class that woman has no regard for the sanctity of an oath. Women will have their opinion of Lewis' regard for the sanctity of the truth.

Young Mr. Rockefeller has arrived at the astonishing conclusion that money is not good for the poor. Certainly not. The poor would not be poor if they had all the money they want.

According to a financial expert, \$276,000,000 disappeared from circulation during the closing months of 1907. The money is now re-appearing and wondering what it was scared about.

It is an insult to the intelligence of the democratic party to say that any man or coterie of men could for selfish or clique reasons dictate the course of the party in 1908.—The Commoner.

Will anyone dispute that this very thing was done in 1904? If it can be done once, why can it not be done a second time?

"TRUTH AND INCORRUPTIBLE"

According to the World-Herald report of the Jacksonian club dinner last week, at which Williams Jennings Bryan was the principal speaker, referring to Congressman Hitchcock, Mr. Bryan said: "Like you, I have long been grateful that he has given his splendid ability to the cause of the common people. The paper in which he has invested his money has been true to us and incorruptible at all times."

It was certainly very generous in Mr. Bryan to take occasion to toss a bouquet in the direction of our democratic congressman-editor, but truth is mighty and will prevail. Even though Mr. Bryan were willing to keep the curtain drawn, there are too many people in this community, some of them at that very banquet table, whose memories are not so conveniently short-lived.

Had Mr. Bryan wanted to do exact justice to his subject, he would have recalled certain incidents of the campaign of 1894, in which he himself was running for United States senator, and as nominal editor of Mr. Hitchcock's paper had additional reason to expect it to be "true to us and incorruptible at all times," but when, instead, it sold out to the political enemy for a price bargained for and stipulated in a written agreement.

To be more exact, ten days before the election of 1894 democrats were surprised and incensed to find two columns of the editorial page of the World-Herald given over to damaging attacks upon the democratic nominee for governor, with the explanation that "this space has been engaged by the republican state committee." After four days of thus bombarding its own party candidates in the rear the backfire was temporarily suspended, with an editorial explanation that "self-respect compels the World-Herald to discontinue the arrangement with the republican state central committee," because instead of using the space to present the issues of the campaign, "the committee has used it merely to abuse personally the candidates whom the World-Herald is editorially supporting."

What had really occurred, however, was quickly developed by a suit filed in court for an order for specific performance, in which was set out in full the shameful contract by which the "incorruptible" paper was to get \$750 for two columns of editorial page space for ten days. The vital paragraph of the sworn petition declares: "That almost immediately after the publication of such materials commenced in the World-Herald newspaper, the defendant, G. M. Hitchcock, sought to have said contract rescinded by mutual consent and represented that owing to the pressure of one William J. Bryan and other politicians opposed to the republican party it was becoming uncomfortable and embarrassing for said Hitchcock to continue such contract, and he asked to be released therefrom, but the plaintiffs refused to agree to a rescission of said contract and insisted upon its performance."

The plaintiff in the action goes on to say that no objection was ever made by Mr. Hitchcock to the matter offered and that "such pretense now is a mere subterfuge." The allegations are, moreover, supported by affidavit, of which the following extract is directly in point: "The affiant today (October 29) called upon Hitchcock and had another conversation with him in regard to the published notice that he had decided to break the contract. Mr. Hitchcock told the affiant that it had come to the point that he was obliged either to suppress this matter and break the contract or Mr. Bryan would withdraw from his party and his editor and he had decided to break the contract rather than to lose Mr. Bryan's association with the paper. There being no serious attempt at defense, the court ordered Mr. Hitchcock to turn over his paper as agreed to the republican committee for use against the democratic ticket. Incidentally it was whispered among those on the inside that the court order was not at all unwelcome to the "incorruptible" democratic paper as offering the only way to appease Mr. Bryan and at the same time to take the republican money."

Of course all this is ancient political history for which Mr. Bryan, as one of the victims of the sell-out, has a right to issue a full pardon, but nothing he may say can expunge the record which can still be read through his latest coat of whitewash.

RAILROADS OBEYING THE LAW.

Unquestionably the most significant and satisfactory feature of the Interstate Commerce commission's report, just published, is the statement that the railroads are very generally obeying the law, that "offensive practices of every sort" have materially diminished and that railway managers are co-operating with the authorities to promote the harmonious observance of its requirements. On that point, the report says: "By railway managers almost without exception the amended law has been accepted in good faith, and they exhibit for the most part a sincere and earnest disposition to conform their methods to its requirements. It was not to be expected that needed reforms could be brought about without more or less difficulty and delay, but it is unquestionably the fact that great progress has been made and that further improvement is clearly assured. To a gratifying extent there has been readjustment of rates and correction of abuses by the carriers themselves. Methods and systems of one sort and another which were voluntarily changed, and it is not too much to say that there is now a freedom from forbidden discriminations which is actual and general to a degree never before approached. As this progress goes on, as special privileges disappear and favoritism ceases to be even suspected, the indirect but not less certain benefits of the law will become more and more apparent."

This is an unexpectedly good showing, in view of the fact that the law has been in force less than fifteen months and its enactment most bitterly opposed by all the great railway interests of the nation. It is evidence that the railroads have accepted the situation with reasonably good grace. Had they evaded compliance with the provisions of the law or sought to delay its enforcement no such report could have been made by the commission, as much time would have been required to make investigations and conduct prosecutions of offenders. The fact that there has been but few prosecutions, few cases of rebating and but little difficulty in securing adjustment of differences between railways and patrons submitted to the commission is creditable to the railway managers who abandoned the old practices that have worked harm on the public. That much recognition of their part in the new deal is due to them.

IMMUNITY FOR THE JUDICIARY.

Running through the papers and discussions of the Nebraska Bar association at its recent meeting at frequent intervals were to be heard carefully guarded expressions from several sources of a desire for some means to save the courts from adverse criticism of their decisions especially in the press. The idea was advanced, although perhaps not in concrete form, that it would be better if a court decision, no matter how grotesque and no matter how much at variance with every concept of right and justice, were to be accepted as finality without debate or, if there must be criticism of judicial action, the judges should resolve to invite unpopularity and fortify themselves against it. It is admitted, of course, that criticism by those fitted by education and legal experience to discuss such subjects intelligently should be welcomed, but unappreciative analysis of judicial edicts under the light of cold common sense by some layman with access to a newspaper is the height of absurdity that must be squelched by permanent injunction or superciliously ignored. But there are two sides to this question, such as some lawyers might like to see only one. Freedom of speech and of the press is even more essential to our form of free government than is an independent and fearless judiciary. Let the bench become corrupt or arbitrary and the power of the press voicing public opinion will soon cleanse it. Let freedom of speech be throttled by judicial despotism and nothing is left to lift the yoke of servitude from the people but revolution. Because judges sometimes make mistakes, we are told, all judges are not to be denounced as incompetent. Then, although those who criticize judicial decisions may occasionally make mistakes, that is no reason why all criticism should be prohibited and all critics reviled. In point of fact, the criticism under which the judiciary chafes most is the criticism of higher courts reversing inferior tribunals and of the lawyer for the defeated litigant. At bottom of every proposal to clip the wings of judicial power is some lawyer in good or bad standing who has recently lost a case which he thought he ought to have won; yet this does not necessarily discredit the measure whose merit may entitle it to favorable consideration. It is not necessary for the judiciary to be made immune against public criticism. Unjust criticism will not hurt it and just criticism cannot be out of place. The judiciary need not be unpopular except as it makes itself unpopular, because the great mass of the people are as deeply imbued with the sense of right and wrong as are the judges who sit upon the bench or the lawyers who practice before them.

to the point of assuming the duties of citizenship and making their own way in the world.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

The prominence given locally to a statement that the Union Pacific had lost \$10,000 by confessing judgment in a damage suit the day before the United States supreme court declared the federal employer's liability law invalid serves to illustrate the general misapprehension as to the scope and effect of this decision. The finding of the supreme court in no way relieves the Union Pacific in the case at hand, or any other railroad, of its responsibility for damages to an employee, but it simply nullifies the procedure provided by congress in the employers' liability law for the recovery of such damages. The decision of the supreme court is that railroads dealing with employees as in the matter of accident liability have not such a relation as to bring them under the congressional power of interstate commerce regulation.

While the decision may cause disappointment among those who have worked for years to secure the enactment of a federal employers' liability law, they may find consolation in the reflection that what congress cannot do is well within the ability of state legislatures to accomplish and that most of the states already have such laws. The last Nebraska legislature not only removed the \$5,000 limit on death claims, but also enacted a fellow servant law modifying the effect of the defense of contributory negligence. By the decision just rendered accidents on interstate railways come as clearly within state jurisdiction as accidents in factories.

Senator Knox, as one of the recognized constitutional lawyers of the senate, is already engaged in the preparation of a federal law on the subject of employer's liability which he believes will remove the objections which the supreme court has found to the original law. Regardless of his success or failure public demand for adequate protection to employees must be satisfied. In the main, by local statutes and the several states may be relied upon to adjust their employers' liability laws and practice to accord with modern industrial changes. It is in drawing the lines on federal control of railroads in other aspects of their business that the employers' liability decision is really far reaching.

THE GREAT WESTERN RECEIVERSHIP.

The fact that the country refuses to look upon the receivership for the Chicago Great Western railroad as either a commercial or financial calamity is perhaps the best proof that its embarrassment is due more to a natural readjustment to meet changed conditions rather than to the depression in business. The Great Western occupies a peculiar position in the railway world. Organized and operated as a sort of transportation free lance, it has incurred the enmity and opposition of the other railroads and, in its time of financial need, has been forced to make a fight without support from other railway corporations.

President Stickney insists that the receivership is designed for the conservation of the property and that it will be needed only until certain financial arrangements may be made for the improvement and betterment of the system. While the road has no mortgage indebtedness, it is heavily capitalized and has been placed in financial stress because it undertook large development work with insufficient capital, raising money on short-time notes which began falling due at a time when financial conditions made it impossible to secure desired extensions. The west will hope to see Mr. Stickney justified in his expectation that the road will soon be able to weather the financial storm. The Great Western, by its extension to Omaha and other Missouri river points, has been an important factor in developing the grain market of Omaha and other interests of the west. The road taps a rich and growing territory and must, under wise management, eventually prove an important and profitable part of the country's transportation system.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

Well-meaning, if misguided, friends of the Indian are making the expected protest against the proposition of the authorities to abandon the Carlisle Indian school in Pennsylvania and to withdraw federal support from all non-reservation Indian schools. These enthusiasts insist that it is the wisest plan for the government to continue the Carlisle school and to offer every inducement to get the Indian away from his environment by bringing him into contact with the civilization and advantages of the white man. On the other side, long experience has shown such schools as that at Carlisle apt to do the Indian as much harm as good. Young Indians, men and women, returning from Carlisle, find themselves out of touch with their tribal environment. They soon become dissatisfied with conditions and their dissatisfaction spreads among the members of the tribe. Too often the college educated Indian, thrown back among the old associations and customs, relapses into a worse state than the first and his influence upon the tribe is the exact opposite of what was expected of him. The theory that these returned students act as a leaven to raise the whole mass of the tribe sounds well, but it has not worked out in practice.

Many friendly observers now believe it to be a mistake to try to give the Indian students too much instruction in the arts and crafts as setting too rapid a pace in the work of lifting a people from tribal relations, bordering on savagery, to a stage of individualism and independent citizenship. The drilling of a few Indians to this pace produces no lasting effect upon the entire tribe. The better plan, it would appear, is that adopted by the government, gradually to abolish the non-reservation schools and to devote the government's educational effort to reservation schools, with a course of practical instruction designed to fit the Indians for self-support. This plan has worked most satisfactorily in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, where the Indians have been advanced

erate, 4,125 can read but cannot write and only 8,861 whose education is more than elementary. The fate of premature attempts at self-government is not difficult to predict.

Lincoln politicians need not feel so badly at the republican state convention coming to Omaha. Nothing in the law or in the constitution says that all the political gatherings of the state must be held at the capital.

Energy of Hindsdale.

Rigid inquiry into banks and financial institutions and methods is now the prevailing fashion. All over the land is heard the creaking of the loud locks on the stable of the stolen horse.

Prophets Working Overtime.

Seventeen prophets have predicted that the world will come to an end during the year 1908. Inasmuch, however, as twenty-six prophets declared that doom would crack last year we decline to be frightened.

The Army Riding Test.

The president's victory is as complete as photographs can make it in the matter of the army riding test. No fat major can contemplate the pictures of Italian officers riding straight down 30-foot precipices without seeing that the jig is up.

Friendship and Persuasion.

According to all accounts the relations between the United States and Japan could not possibly be more friendly. But, by way of precaution it is proposed to expand immense sums of money in fortifying Puget Sound against the remote dangers of Japanese invasion.

Case You Match It?

Observe the cautious, yet characteristically luminous manner in which Mr. Cleveland leads up to the proposition: "This suggests without argument a reciprocal connection between the curtailment of opportunities of livelihood on one side and a reasonable obligation of indemnification on the other."

Temperance that Means Something.

Twenty-five thousand of the employes of the Northwestern railroad have signed a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors. As a matter of business prudence the management of the railway adopted a policy of discrimination favoring sobriety on the part of employes. As a matter of self-protection the employes made a mutual compact of abstinence. This is the kind of prohibition that prohibits. When every man is his own prohibitionist things are as they ought to be.

The Rich Man's Panic.

Early in the autumn financial disturbances a concern that makes automobiles went into insolvency, and now one of the largest diamond importing houses in New York has asked an extension of time from its creditors. The sudden decline in the importation of diamonds has already been noted, and the buying of diamonds by wearers probably stopped before the dealers could stop their importations. This has doubtless been a rich man's panic, but unfortunately a good many thousand workmen are out of employment in consequence of it.

Conquest of the Pennies.

Whether the currency stringency is responsible for it or not it is certain that the long existing prejudice of the west against the use of the cent is being broken down. In Oregon and Washington merchants are yielding to the demands of their patrons, many of them people of eastern birth who have settled in the northwest, to introduce the copper coin in business transactions. For many no coin smaller than the 5-cent piece was in circulation, and in cases where purchases came to sums which were not multiples of five it was the custom to make transactions in "even money." The principal objection to the reform in this method is that it means additional work for accountants and an extra change in cash registers.

HAS THE POOR BOY A CHANCE?

An Illustrative Instance and an Answer. Chicago Inter Ocean.

A routine news item of the day records the appointment of Thomas E. McDonnell to succeed the late Alonzo Wygant as general superintendent of the fifth division of the United States Express company. That is, Mr. McDonnell will have charge of the company's large business in and about Chicago and on all the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

The fact is also noted that the man who reaches this important and responsible post at the age of 35 entered the same service twenty years ago as a wagon boy who was paid a few dollars a week to carry parcels in and out of houses and stores and run other little errands. He has been promoted gradually to his present place simply because he did his work faithfully and well in every position.

The case of Mr. McDonnell is cited simply as an illustration of the folly of the assumption somewhat generally of late in "sociological" treatises, that the conditions of American life have somehow so changed that the boy who must begin life at the bottom of the ladder has not the "chance" he once had of material success.

There never was a better assumption than this one so contrary to the visible facts. There is not a business house of any size in Chicago where there are not men in the highest and most responsible positions, or plainly progressing toward them, who began at the very bottom and have risen by their industry and fidelity to economic independence and conspicuous success. The Inter Ocean can point to several young men on its own business staff of whom this is literally true.

The "chance" of the poor boy is so large and numerous and frequent that he does not need to look for it as a "chance" at all. In every line of endeavor the "chance" is looking for him. There is not a head of a business house in this or any other community who is not compelled to spend a large share of his time in looking for assistants, and whose days are not a constant effort to find or make helpers who can be relied on to do their work with intelligence and fidelity.

Some folks think they have the house of character because they possess the plans of virtue. If you have large reserves of religion you will not be without the small change of kindness. It is folly to talk of being guided by the light of your conscience when you take pains to keep it in the dark. You might as well try to get to Europe on a treatise on navigation as to get to heaven on a system of theology. It makes all the difference whether you are acting like a good man because you want to seem to be one or because you are.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Poor Lady Yarmouth. She paid a million American dollars for the title and trimmings. Even though leap year is in full blast there is no diminution in the number of bachelor wives in the bank beforehand. The Thaw family fortune acquired an earl and a girl and a bunch of trouble at both ends of the line.

The rent riots in New York together with furious mouthings against landlords are sufficiently interesting to make all Ireland sit up and take notice. "Begorra, it's the rent that's the thing."

People are so disposed to believe whatever raw story comes out of Pittsburgh that a denial rarely catches on. Pittsburgh does not need to "get a reputation" as a warm bedroom.

Some residents of New Jersey are growing so disloyal to the trust industry of the state as to insist on getting a seat before paying fares on street cars. This is particularly close to the limit.

Four American actresses out of scores are actually living with their titled husbands abroad. Such heroic self sacrifice and endurance deserves the attention of Carnegie's hero commission.

Edward Morris, eldest son of the late Nelson Morris of Chicago, is said to have cornered all the stock of his father's packing house and thus become master of a fortune of from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

Although prohibition is twelve days old in Georgia the natives are still "seeing things." One man reports that "an alligator" creature, with many colors, fell from the clouds last Thursday. Boil the water.

A New York girl proposed to a man just as the clock finished striking 12 on New Year's eve, was immediately accepted and the wedding took place an hour later. This should give timid girls courage to do somewhat asking.

Word comes out of Chicago that James Hamilton Lewis told a class of law students that "women do not appreciate the sanctity of an oath." The fact that J. Ham still sports his famous pink whiskers flatly contradicts the story.

Eight and a half million dollars were disbursed by the Red Cross for the relief of San Francisco's earthquake sufferers. Nearly half a million remains to settle obligations incurred and bring to a fitting close a mighty task worthily performed.

F. Augustus Heinze, as he rattles his legal fetters in New York, may be forgiven for the sob he sobs for the good old days of Butte when a mere touch of the button brought him judicial orders, injunctions and decisions, putting his enemies in a hole.

WHAT AMERICA NEEDS.

Prayer, Piety and Corresponding Individual Deeds. Wall Street Journal.

What America needs more than railway extension and western irrigation, and low tariff, and bigger wheat crop, and merchant marine, and a new navy, is a revival of piety, the kind mother and father used to have—piety that counted it good business to stop for daily family prayer before breakfast, right in the middle of harvest; that cut field work a half hour early Thursday night, so as to get the chores done and go to prayer meeting; that borrowed money to pay the preacher's salary and prayed fervently in secret for the salvation of the rich man who looked with scorn on such unbusinesslike behavior. That's what we need now to clean this country of the filth of graft, and of greed, and big lands and high office and grand social functions. What is the thing we are worshipping but a vain repetition of what decayed nations fell down and worshipped just before their light went out? Read the history of Rome in decay and you will find luxury there that could lay a big dollar over our little doughnut that looks so large to you, until it takes greater and more substantial nor honorable. There is nothing on earth that looks good that is so dangerous for a man or nation to handle as quick, easy, big money. If you do resist its deadly influences, the chances are that it will get you stricken by a more and finer heretic to dare to be poor to America than to capture a battery in Manchuria.

A SHADOW OF THE NIGHT.

Close to the edge of a midnight dawn in an isolated dreamland went from land to land. Each seven-colored like the rainbow's arc, Regions where never fancy's foot had trod Till then; yet all the strangeness seemed not strange.

Whereas I wondered, reasoning in my dream. At last I came to this, our cloud-hung And somewhere by the seashore was a grave. A woe-stricken grave, new made, and heaped with flowers; And there in an ancient holy man That rain would comfort me, who sorrowed not.

For I had known that woman at my feet. But I, because his sacred office held My reverence, listened; and 'twas thus he spoke: "When next, thou comest thou shalt find me here. In all the rare perfection that she was Thou shalt have gentle greeting of thy love. Her eyelids will have turned to violets. Her bosom to white lilies, and her breath to roses. What is love's good deed? But passes into other loveliness. Star-dust, or seafoam, flower, or winged air. If this details our poor unworthy flesh, Think these what destiny awaits the soul! What glorious venture it shall wear at last!"

While she spoke, seashore and grave and priest Vanished, and faintly from a neighboring spire Fell five slow, solemn strokes upon my ear.

Then I awoke with a keen pain at heart. A sense of swift unutterable loss. And in the darkness reached my hand to touch Her cheek, soft-pillowed on one restful pillow.

To be quite sure.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Love never knows how much it gives nor what it cost in giving or that is a failure. It's folly trying to hide a false life behind a flight for truth.

A lot of neglect of men hides behind enthusiasm for the masses. This world is none the brighter for those who have money to burn.

Polks who pride themselves on being smooth are far from being polished. Carrying a Bible from the arm does not prevent carrying poison under the tongue.

People who have no love to spare always harbor a heart of surplus sorrow to distribute. It's hard for man to be honest with his neighbor who is not honest with himself.

There's a lot of difference between having faith in your works and working your faith. Many a man buys driving others to heaven is walking backward on the road himself.

It will take more than faith in the miracles of the past to heal the miseries of the present.

Some folks think they have the house of character because they possess the plans of virtue. If you have large reserves of religion you will not be without the small change of kindness.

It is folly to talk of being guided by the light of your conscience when you take pains to keep it in the dark. You might as well try to get to Europe on a treatise on navigation as to get to heaven on a system of theology.

It makes all the difference whether you are acting like a good man because you want to seem to be one or because you are.—Chicago Tribune.

Brooklyn Eagle: When a preacher says that the best of things or that is a failure, find out how old he is. If he is aged, discount his depreciation.

Louisville Courier Journal: A Western minister has eloped with his cook. There should be a written law exonerating anyone who is so favored of the gods as to be taken in tow by the departing cook.

Boston Transcript: Depressing the multiplicity of churches, Dr. Myers says: "We are running peanut stands when we ought to be running great department stores." Thus pungent and snappy is sacred rhetoric.

Baltimore American: A sensational Atlantic preacher was forced to substitute the smashing of an empty whisky bottle on the floor of his church to mark the advent of prohibition rather than a full one because of a law against carrying intoxicants to a place of worship. He came out ahead of the game, however; he saved the price of the whisky and got the advertising just the same.

Baltimore News: Bishop Paddock of Oregon says his ability to make money is "God-given." So is the ability for music, oratory, invention and other capabilities of the human mind. But the possession of a talent to make money does not justify the possessor to use it for the oppression of other people. It is the abuses of money, and not its uses, of which just complaint is made.

Cincinnati Enquirer: A Baptist clergyman says that George Washington did not write the "Federal Address." It would be just as well, after this long lapse of time, to allow the Father of His Country to have the credit for it. There is no evidence that anybody else wrote it. There is not positive proof that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and anybody may make money does not justify the possessor to use it for the oppression of other people. It is the abuses of money, and not its uses, of which just complaint is made.

Mrs. Ferguson-George, what do you have to do when you want to draw some money out of a bank? Mr. Ferguson-You have to put some money in the bank beforehand. That's always been my experience.—Chicago Tribune.

"Pardon me," said Ascum, "but it must be pretty tough to be married to a strong-minded man." "Oh," replied Henneke, "it has its advantages. When my wife thinks she hears herself in a man's talk she just comes to me and goes down and investigates.—Philadelphia Press.

"What in the deuce made you ever propose to that woman?" "Well, when I read books till we were tired, and then we got to the weather, and then there didn't seem to be anything else to keep up the conversation.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"He says he has never said an unkind word to his wife." "And you believe it?" "Yes, because I know he's a good man." "You must have lots of faith in his truthfulness." "None at all, but I know his wife."—Houston Post.

The angel was making the list. "No," admitted the man, "I lay no claim to greatness. I will write me down as one of the Ananias club." "And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.—New York Sun.

"What shall we do with our ex-president's portrait?" "Burn it." "But it's a good one." "That's easy," answered the breezy capitalist. "We can start more magazines."—Washington Herald.

Nan—Nan was astonished to learn that Lil Billiwink had gone and married that Springsville girl. "But she's a good one, isn't she?" "That's easy," answered the breezy capitalist. "We can start more magazines."—Washington Herald.

"See here, Boss," said Ned to his manager. "I don't mind you wearing my things, but you might as well give me a testimonial letter." "How do you mean?" she demanded. "Well, you might say something like this: 'Dear Ned: Since using your shirts and collars I'm a new woman.'—Philadelphia Press.

"The pen," remarked the student, "is mightier than the sword." "Yes," answered the man who likes the pomp of his trainings, "but it doesn't make near the showing in a reception or a parade."—Washington Star.

There Is No Doubt About It

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