THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year.$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Sunday Bee, one year..... 2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER:

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week..15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..10c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week..10c

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.
Chicago—1640 Unversity Building.
New York—1508 Home Life Insurance Building.
Washington—725 Fourteenth Street N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, 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:

1	36,400	17	36,840
2	37,150	18	36,620
3	37,370	19	36,540
4	37,290	20	36,580
5	37,320	21	36,350
6	36,960	22	36,300
7	37,090	23	36,400
8	36,200	24	36,890
9	36,930	25	36,600
10	37,020	26	36,680
11	37,000	27	36,890
12	36,740	28	36,360
13	37,520	29	35,800
14	36,610	30	36,110
15	36,950	31	36,510
16	36,960		
Totals			1,132,980
Less unsold and returned copies.			9,204
Net total			1,123,776
Daily average			36,444

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d 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.

Another week and the ground hog will give us his annual weather forecast.

The showing that Harry Thaw is mad at his attorneys is not a proof of insanity.

Japan might try cutting out sake as a cure for the trouble it is having with its Diet.

Senator "Jeff" Davis refuses to leave Washington to go into vaudeville. This does not mean that he will keep out of vaudeville.

"Never loan money to a friend," advises John D. Rockefeller, jr. And he probably would not advise you to loan money to an enemy.

If they want to prove that Harry Thaw is insane, why don't they show that he spends his spare time designing names for Pullman cars?

The fact that the American sailors spent $100,000 during their brief stay at Rio is proof that Rio is famous for some product other than coffee.

A Washington correspondent says that Mr. Beveridge is the handsomest man in the senate. As Mr. Beveridge admits it, there's no room for argument.

Some persons will not believe that Governor Hughes is in earnest in his presidential campaign until he promises to shave off that J. Ham Lewis beard.

That World-Herald cartoonist is overlooking a pregnant subject in Mayor "Jim's" Sioux City performances. Is it because Mayor "Jim" is a democrat?

It may be discouraging to Mr. Shaw and Mr. Cortelyou to be reminded that no secretary of the treasury has ever been nominated for president of the United States.

A prize of $2,500 is offered for an English opera written by an Englishman. It should be noted, also, that the prize is offered by an Italian publishing house.

The suggestion that Henry Watterson be elected to the United States senate seems to be making a popular hit with everybody except the members of the Kentucky legislature.

Some more efficient method of keeping dishonest men from getting into the banking business would make unnecessary any action looking to the guaranty of bank deposits.

Governor Hughes announces that he will accept no presidential nomination before it is tendered to him. Governor Hughes is more conservative in that respect than Colonel Bryan.

Perhaps it is just as well to refrain from any jubilation over this open winter. March has been known to make up all by itself for the shortcomings of the three preceding months.

Colonel Bryan declares that personalities do not count in politics, but he is vigorously insisting just the same that the democrats everywhere instruct their delegates from the caucus up as to which personality they want selected at Denver to lead them to defeat next fall.

PERSONALITIES DO COUNT.

In the address he delivered last week to the democratic members of the Kentucky legislature William Jennings Bryan among other things said:

I am afraid we sometimes make the mistake of carrying personalities into politics, of saying that if we cannot get the man whom we want that we will not help get the man whom the majority of the people want; and if we are not willing to go so far as to say that we must have our particular choice, we will have some man against whom we declaim and say we will not have him.

If this is intended to mean that the personality of the candidate presented for the suffrages of the people should not be considered and that a man should vote his party ticket irrespective of the personality of any candidate who has managed by hook or crook to get a place on it, it is the most pernicious and vicious doctrine. It is behind arguments such as this that personalities do not count and that after the ticket is made up it should be swallowed whole even if to do so the voter has to shut his eyes and hold his nose, that the yellow dog candidates on all party tickets are accustomed to hide. A good man may sometimes redeem a bad platform, but a dangerous man on a good platform is nonetheless a bad man. If personalities do not count, there would never be any chance to get away from rascality and venality in public office once entrenched in any party in control of a substantial majority in any state or district.

If Mr. Bryan means simply that personal preferences as to candidates, conceding the candidates to be equally honest and equally devoted to the public welfare, are of minor importance and should be easily adjusted, he states simply a commonplace. But even on this construction of his language, in citing his own support of Judge Parker four years ago as an example in point, he is very unfortunate. If Mr. Bryan believed what he said about Judge Parker before the latter's nomination, he should have refused him his support. Mr. Bryan declares now that, notwithstanding all his accusations charging that Judge Parker was not in accord with democratic principles, he still represented more of democracy than any republican could represent and was therefore to be preferred to any republican. On the same theory, every republican voter would be expected to prefer any republican to Mr. Bryan, because representing more of republicanism than any democrat could represent. But as soon as he shall have received the democratic nomination, Mr. Bryan will be out appealing for republican votes on the strength of his own personality.

It goes without saying, therefore, that personalities do count among public men and that a strong personality as party standard bearer is the first pre-requisite to success.

A REAL FRIEND OF LABOR.

Employers as well as employes must regret the retirement of John Mitchell, long president of the United Mine Workers of America, from active direction of the affairs of that great trade union. For nearly ten years he has been at the helm of the organization, the vital force in the management of the interests, so far as they concern the relations between employers and employes, of about 265,000 men. In the ranks of the affiliated miners' unions are thousands of men from foreign countries, with ill-defined ideas of American institutions and American customs, and yet, under President Mitchell's wise leadership, the miners' organization has become recognized as one of the thoughtful, conservative and law-abiding labor organizations of the country. This result has been accomplished only by personal exertion which has overtaxed his physical strength and forced his retirement from the presidency.

It is largely by reason of his clear conception of the duties of his position and his determined adherence to a well-defined policy that Mr. Mitchell's achievement has been accomplished. He has rejected proffers of political preferment and resisted all temptations to use his position for personal advancement. He has studied the interests of the workingmen and refused to be swayed by any extraneous thought. He has been a student and not a demagogue. He has scrupulously avoided making the error that marked the undoing of many who preceded him and has caused much injury to the cause of honest labor of either becoming an agitator or giving ear to the counsels of that too large class. He has unquestionably done more than any other one labor leader to bring about a better understanding between the men who work and the men who pay for the work and to establish a sane business basis for adjusting differences between employer and employe.

A MILLION DIVORCES.

Following a recommendation made by President Roosevelt in a message to the Fifty-ninth congress, the federal census bureau has published a bulletin dealing with the divorce record in this country for the twenty years between 1887 and 1907. In that period 1,000,000 divorces were granted and 500,000 divorce cases remained on the dockets awaiting trial. In the twenty years preceding 1887 but 328,000 divorces were granted. The development of the divorce industry has evidently more than kept pace with the growth of the nation.

It is to be regretted that the census inquiry deals only with numbers and not with causes. Further investigation is being made which will furnish a large amount of additional data bearing upon the question, including the causes of the divorces, the regulations and laws in different states and the defects of the existing judicial facilities for adjustment of divorce problems. The mere fact that divorces are being granted in this country at the rate of 500,000 a year is sufficient to rivet public attention and emphasize the demand for more uniform legislation. It is not probable that under constitutional limitations any national law can be passed regulating marriage and divorce, but unquestionably much good can be accomplished by state action.

The chief fault of our divorce laws is the lack of uniformity. South Carolina recognizes no divorce, while Connecticut grants a divorce for "any such misconduct as destroys the happiness of the petitioner." Considerable progress has been made by the committee, appointed at the Philadelphia conference, to secure uniform divorce laws in the various states. The bill framed by this committee does not greatly restrict the grounds of divorce, but provides a reasonable regulation that will make divorce less easy. The chief feature is that divorces granted in one state shall be recognized in another and that a divorce shall not be granted to a petitioner, married in another state, except upon grounds recognized as a cause for divorce in the state in which the marriage was performed. This proposed law is a long step forward and its general adoption by the states would go far toward remedying existing divorce conditions which constitute a scandal and a disgrace in too many states.

WAR ON THE GYPSIES.

Omahans who have been accumulating information during the last week on the ways, customs, habits and strange beliefs of the gypsies, may be interested in a decree by Emperor William ordering the gypsies to move out of the German empire. It is estimated that there are 700,000 of these people in Europe, although some authorities double that number. They form a considerable portion of the population in Hungary and in the Balkans, while thousands of them are scattered throughout the world.

The German indictment against the gypsies is most severe. They are accused of stealing, cheating, burning forests, kidnaping children, defying the laws of education and sanitation and of being a general menace to the public welfare. So far as proof goes, the gypsies with which Omaha has formed a casual acquaintance might not be held under some of these counts, but unquestionably they manifest utter defiance of the laws of sanitation and admit that they pay no heed to the laws of compulsory education.

So far as history shows, however, the gypsies all belong to one class. Their origin has never been clearly established. One theory is that they are the descendants of Ishmael, but their characteristics may go far in explaining this theory. Wherever they live temporarily, their habits, traditions, beliefs and language are practically the same. They are indifferent to the usages of any country in which they may sojourn and take binding orders only from their own rulers. They are aliens everywhere, unwelcome and uncompromising. In foreign countries they have been used as spies, serving the highest bidder and accomplishing wonderful results in that capacity, trustworthy only in specific performance of specific work for specific pay. Laws have been passed against them in most European countries, yet their number shows no diminution and no country has succeeded in keeping free of them. It will be interesting to note how much heed these chronic nomads pay to Germany's notice to them to move on.

WHITE SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

While nearly every state south of Mason and Dixon's line has been making determined bids for immigration and complaining because the workmen from European countries still persist in seeking homes and employment in the west and northwest, the federal authorities have discovered a very effective reason for their aversion of the southern states. The State department and the Department of Justice have decided to unite to investigate why the peonage prosecutions in Mississippi, Louisiana and other southern states have completely broken down. The State department has been induced to participate in this inquiry by complaints of the Italian, Hungarian and other European governments of mistreatment of their subjects in southern states. The Italian government, through its embassy at Washington, has served notice that it will warn its citizens against locating in the south, unless there is a prompt and effective enforcement of the laws against peonage.

The decision of the authorities has been hastened by the refusal of the grand jury at Vicksburg to return indictments against planters, on testimony furnished by federal officials. The evidence shows that in several southern states white laborers, including immigrants from different countries, have been held in practical slavery under state laws that provide that laborers who abandon work without full repayment of all advances may be fined, or imprisoned, or sentenced to hard labor. Under this provision many negroes and immigrants have been sentenced to convict gangs in the turpentine and lumber camps of the south. Federal laws prohibiting this form of slavery have been ignored and the state authorities have apparently connived at this method of exacting forced labor. The federal courts have approved sentences imposing fine and imprisonment upon some of the planters, in several southern states, convicted of peonage, but the effect of the federal prosecutions has been lost by the refusal of grand juries to find further indictments against other violators of the law.

The south is admittedly in pressing need of labor. The demand for Italian workmen has been great and Italian colonies have been established in several southern states. There was promise that this method of supplying the south's demand for labor would be most satisfactory to the planters and, at the same time, aid in relieving the congested tenement districts in the larger cities. The refusal of the southern authorities to afford proper protection to labor, however, threatens to upset all these plans for betterment of the south.

TRAINING MEN FOR WALL STREET.

Conflicting reports continue concerning the possible resignation of Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou and of his probable acceptance of a position at the head of one of the big financial institutions of New York. Mr. Cortelyou may remain in President Roosevelt's cabinet, but it is accepted as a certainty that he can become identified with one of the many financial interests of Wall street whenever he may desire to do so. While the country may spend more or less valuable time discussing what shall be done with ex-presidents of the nation, there is no longer any worry over the future of ex-secretaries of the treasury. They go to New York and into the banking business.

It has not been explained why men who have served as secretary of the treasury are in such great demand by the financial institutions of Wall street, but the fact remains that they are. Secretary Windom went from the Treasury department to the head of a big financial institution in New York. Secretary Fairchild became president of the New York Security and Trust company. Secretary Gage became president of a national bank of New York. Assistant Secretary Alles is vice president of the Riggs National bank of Washington, representing New York interests. Frank Vanderlip went from the Treasury department to the City National bank of New York. James H. Eckels went from the Treasury department to the presidency of a Chicago national bank and Charles G. Dawes followed him. Leslie M. Shaw left the treasury portfolio to become head of the Carnegie Trust company of New York and George E. Roberts, director of the mint, resigned to become president of a Chicago national bank. Robert B. Armstrong, private secretary to Secretary Shaw, became the head of a big financial concern in Philadelphia and now big trust companies in New York are bidding for the services of Secretary Cortelyou and Comptroller Ridgeley.

The Treasury department of the United States is a great training school for bank and trust company presidents.

ANESTHETICS IN WARFARE.

The first impulse is to laugh at the invention of a sure method of making future wars bloodless and harmless. However, scientists have been laughed at for ages, only finally to turn the laugh on the scoffers, so it is better perhaps to just wait and see what will come of the new invention.

The plan of this Massachusetts inventor is to dope the enemy and put him to sleep. He has invented a submarine that throws a shell filled with a nonexplosive and sleep-producing drug. All that is necessary is to slip up on the battleship of an enemy, hoist one of these shells aboard the craft and then wait a few minutes until officers and crew fall helpless into the arms of Morpheus. When the men wake up they find themselves prisoners unable to continue the fight.

Convincing experiments have not yet been tried with this new instrument of war, but it looks good in theory. Its adoption would do away with the Red Cross volunteers and the Hospital corps. It would save an immense amount of money now spent for guns and ammunition and would almost make the pension list obsolete. It would be necessary only, in order to win battles on land and sea, to have a larger and better supply of sleep-producing dope than our enemies. It would mean that our arsenals would be replaced by chemical laboratories and that medicine mixers would head our army and navy for keeps. The pill box would supplant the ammunition caisson and the dope-throwing syringe would take the place of the cannon. A battlefield would no longer be a scene of carnage, but would more closely resemble an opium den under police protection.

If the invention works all right in war, there is no reason why it should not be put to other uses to end all controversies and stop strife between individuals. The speaker of the house might have one of these new machines for emergencies and stop such conflicts as that recently pulled off by Williams and De Armond. Chairmen of conventions might arm themselves with sleep producers to be used on voluble interlopers who insist upon talking at the wrong time. The police might carry them instead of clubs. There is no limit to the possibilities of such an invention.

The list of reform measures adopted in pursuance of recommendations by Governor Johnson of Minnesota is being paraded as the foundation for the demand that he be made the democratic presidential nominee. This list is no more formidable and no more important than the list of reform measures adopted in pursuance of recommendations made by Governor Sheldon of Nebraska. The product of the last Nebraska legislature in this state which went on the statute books over the signature of Governor Sheldon will compare favorably with that of any other state that has made any progress in the direction of reform.

Senator Penrose has introduced a bill asking congress to investigate and determine "the hammer blow, centrifugal lift and tangential throw of the counterbalance in a locomotive." That is something like it. Why should congress spend money on navies, public buildings, waterways and such foolish things while the people are starving for the information called for by Senator Penrose?

The use of absinthe in France is said to be increasing. Those Paris editors who have been predicting war between Japan and the United States and sending anarchists to blow up the American fleet must be victims of the absinthe habit.

A St. Louis broker gave his seat in a street car to a woman and later found a $5 bill left at his home as a reward for the act. Common courtesy pays in St. Louis as elsewhere, and sometimes there is a little premium on preferred stock.

The most inspiring feature of the preliminary presidential campaign is the unswerving tenacity with which the editor of Harper's Weekly sticks to Woodrow Wilson for the democratic nomination.

Smuggled goods have been found in the home of Theodore Shonts. The offense is not serious, as Papa Shonts has already paid more duty on a French duke for his daughter than he can ever get back.

It is a 10 to 1 shot that 99 people out of every 100 in Nebraska could not give the name of the United States collector of internal revenue for this district who drew the salary prior to the present incumbent.

Editor Watterson says Bryan will be elected president if there is a crop failure and a financial panic this summer. "Marse" Henry evidently believes in that old superstition that calamities go by threes.

It will not be necessary for the anarchists to carry out their plot to blow up Admiral Evans' fleet. According to reliable reports the sailors are having a high old time without resorting to the use of dynamite.

Nebraska will have a corn show out in the fields all summer and then after the crop is harvested the best of the product will be put on exhibition at the National Corn show at Omaha.

Keeping the Wires Hot.
Philadelphia Ledger.

Paris seems to take just as much interest in the destruction of the United States fleet as it did in the vivid accounts of the way the Spanish had demolished it a few years ago.

A Clean Sweep.
Chicago Tribune.

A careful survey of the political field warrants us in saying that Mr. Fairbanks is practically sure of the whole country except that part of it outside the boundaries of Indiana.

Food for Thought.
Chicago Tribune.

There is food for thought in the succinct statement credited to one of the visitors to the conference on industrial education in the United States: "Germany trains its youth for a vocation; the United States trains its youth for a job." In such words the suggestion is made that the industrial supremacy of our country may be threatened by another nation which is looking further ahead in the race for the desired goal.

Congress and Currency Legislation.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

Of the many currency bills introduced in congress only one is receiving any attention, and that is having "hard sledding." It is not improbable that congress will toil to the top of the hill, and then incontinently slide down to the rock bottom of natural management of the money. Hardly anything that congress can do will prevent a hoarding of the currency by the pawnbrokers' monopoly, and we have a good deal of that now.

A DIVIDED DECISION.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court and Two-Cent Fare Law.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

The decision of the Pennsylvania supreme court on the 2-cent fare law is on its face a defeat for the law, which is declared unconstitutional. But, especially since the result was by no means unforseen, the features accompanying the decision go far to recompense for the defeat by indicating that power for a rational and effective regulation of railroad practices and charges is not overruled.

The lesser of these indications is the fact that the decision is a four-to-three ruling. Even though Justice Potter's dissent is apparently confined to the single method of computing expenses and profits the fact that the Pennsylvania supreme court divides so closely on the case as presented is an indication that the fancied security of Pennsylvania corporations against regulation does not stand on a solid foundation. But the warning is even more strongly intimated in the majority opinion itself on the claim that the charter of the Pennsylvania railroad grants it the right to make its own rates without reserving any legislative power. On this point the highest courts of other states and the United States supreme court have laid down the principle that the regulation of franchises granted for public use is not only a legislative right but a duty, and that no legislature can bind future legislatures not to perform that duty. The majority of the Pennsylvania court do not adopt that doctrine, as Justices Mestrezat and Stewart do in the dissenting opinion. But they unearth an act passed on the same day with the Pennsylvania railroad charter, and as a supplement to it, reserving to the legislature the power of additional enactments in furtherance of the same objects, and dismiss this point with the statement that the freedom of the appellant from legislative regulation is an open question.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Love always wins, because it is not afraid to lose.

The divine law is but the language of divine love.

The only people who count are those who can be counted on.

The door of truth cannot be opened with the key of prejudice.

Too many find their consciences in the conventions of others.

Where the wage determines the work, the work is never worth it.

Men will be honest with one another when they are honest with themselves.

The piety you put on before the mirror will not make you a mirror of piety.

Failure is due not so much to missing opportunities as to the failure to make them.

There is something wrong in a man when his religion is the poorest thing about him.

Your message will go just as deep into the hearts of men as it has roots in your own.

Lots of people would lose all hopes of society but for the periods of self-appreciation.

We are all apt to substitute candor with the faults of others for honesty with our own.

The road through a difficulty may be rougher, but it is always safer than the road around it.

If you will walk in the fields of sin you will find a long task before you picking off the burrs and cockles.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Don't holler. Winter has a kick coming.

All that is needed to give a springlike touch to things hereabouts is a display of real strawberries.

By a new law New York women are forbidden to smoke in public places. Thus 'tis man's monopoly of smoked hams affirmed.

The Carl Schurz memorial fund amounts to $84,000. New York managers expect to raise the required $100,000 bby the end of March.

For a quarter of a century Philadelphia has talked of putting an end to overhead wires. Meantime, overhead wires have multiplied in every direction.

If peach trees could be induced to bear now, this favored clime would have something to match the complexion of the weather.

The qualified promise of soon ending American administration of Cuban affairs will tax the patience of natives to the breaking point. Fifteen millions in the treasury and so indefinitely beyond the reach of patriots.

A Pittsburg woman, appreciating the value of time these hustling days, skipped from her home before her husband's body was buried, took all the family cash, and was last heard from in a distant town negotiating for a new partner.

While agitators are striving to foment strife among the unemployed in Chicago, notices are printed in local papers offering food and lodgings for three days in exchange for one day's work. The offer hasn't provoked a bargain rush.

A discovery by a biblical scholar lifts a load of obloquy from the shoulders of the sons of Adam. David's declaration that "all men are liars" is proven to have been made in the heat of debate, and the apology was unable to catch up with the record.

A New York judge who had dealings with tenderloin sinners tipped a reporter with $250 to forget a raw sample of judicial procedure. The judge's dignity was much ruffled next morning on finding the tip featured on the front page with photographs of the money.

A New Hampshire woman demands $50,000 damages from a New York woman for alienating her husband's affections. A telephone message caused the trouble. The aggrieved wife says she heard this remarkable message to her husband: "Don't you want to come over and fan me, dear? The only clothes I have on are my earrings and necklace." Accounts of what the husband did are provokingly meagre, leaving imagination to riot at will. But the bereaved wife is modest in her demands, when you measure the shock of the message.

"THE BANKER POET."

Activities and Achievements of Edmund Clarence Stedman.
New York Commercial.

It was forty-four years ago that Edmund Clarence Stedman, poet, editor, essayist and critic and already of high reputation in all these fields of literary effort, purchased a seat in the New York Stock exchange; it was almost forty years ago, and after he had become widely known as "the banker-poet" that he published his "Pan in Wall Street"—perhaps the most quoted among his productions; and it was not until 1900, after thirty-six years of a twofold activity the most unique in the history of literature and finance—in each of which fields of production he had achieved conspicuous success—that he disposed of his seat in the exchange and formally retired from the street. And yet he was not an old man as we reckon years in these times—only just turned 74—when death claimed him in the harness near the close of last Saturday; claimed him, too, just as he would himself have chosen, without illness or warning or sign of the end's approach. In his "Mors Benefica" he had prayed:

Give me to die unwitting of the day,
And stricken in life's brave heat, with senses clear;
Not swathed and couched until the lines anear;
Of Death's wan mask upon the withering clay,
But as that Old Man eloquent made way
From earth, a nation's conclave hushed appear;
Or as the chief whose fates, that he may bear
The victory, one glorious moment stay,
Or, if not thus, then with no cry in vain,
No ministrant beside to wail and weep,
Hand upon helm I would my quittance gain
In some wild turmoil of the waters deep,
And sink content into a dreamless sleep
(Spared grave and shroud) below the ancient main.

Stedman was at work on his "reminiscences" when death overtook him—the prayer of the poet answered.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Brooklyn Eagle: When the South Sea Islander said to the missionary: "I will call and dine upon you tomorrow," the missionary realized that he was bound to be converted.

Boston Transcript: The alarm of the New York rabbi over the tendency of his people to become infected with the American love of money-making is well grounded. We had noticed it ourselves.

Philadelphia Record: A Prof. Morgan proposes to banish the tall hats from places of worship as well as from the theaters. What! Does he intend in this way to depopulate some of the most fashionable churches?

Baltimore American: A Chicago minister now comes forward with advice upon the proper time to propose. The question is not one requiring much discussion. If he is the right man, any time will do, and if he isn't, any time is wrong. A favorable answer depends entirely upon the man; the time is immaterial.

Springfield Republican: "The church of the future will be an ecclesiastical department store," observed Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder of Jersey City in an address before the Fifth Avenue Baptist church in New York. "It will supply practically all the needs of man." The comparison is lacking in uplift, for a department store, even if it were "ecclesiastical," would leave out the spiritual needs of man. However, that is largely done in ordinary churches without the institutional attachments which belong to Dr. Scudder's church, the Jersey City First Congregational, which runs the People's palace, with bowling alleys, billiards, dances, card parties—the last being the furthest extension of amusement under church auspices since the consecrated saloon failed.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"He is very extravagant and his wife encourages his extravagance."

"That's strange."

"Not very; you see, he is extravagant in his praise of her cooking."—Houston Post.

Ascum—Do you mean to say they haven't got a parlor to their house?

Kidder—That's just what I said.

Ascum—You must be mistaken. I'm told they're becoming quite wealthy.

Kidder—That's just it; they call their parlor a "salon" now.—Philadelphia Press.

"Dora, would you be willing to marry a young man who has to make his own way in the world and who has nothing but his love for you to recommend him?"

"Certainly, Gerald, if I cared enough for him, but at present I don't know of any such young man. Frosty weather isn't it?"—Chicago Tribune.

"She said you penciled your eyebrows, rouged your cheeks and laced terribly," said one woman.

"Yes," sobbed the other. "The idea of accusing me of being such a nature faker!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Dis hobo life is tough, Bill. I ast fur bread and would have got a stone, only de leddy couldn't trow straight."

"I ast fur a piece of pie onct and got a lot o' stones."

"Your cheek made de leddy mad, I s'pose."

"No, but it was cherry pie she give me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mamma—You don't know anything!
Daughter—No?
Mamma—You can't cook nor sew.
Daughter—No, alas!
Mamma—You can't talk, play the piano, recite, write, make yourself agreeable in society, dance, sing or smoke cigarettes.
Daughter—No, I know nothing of these things.
Mamma—Then what are you going to do with yourself?
Daughter—I—I guess I'll just have to get married!—Cleveland Leader.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

By William Winter.

(Recited at Reception by Authors' Club, New York City, December 6, 1900.

Comrade and friend! what tribute shall I render?
Roses and lilies bloom no more for me,
And naught remains of Fancy's squandered splendor
Save marish flowers that fringe the sombre sea.

But were each word a rose, each thought a blessing,
Each prayer a coronal of gems divine,
Honor and love and perfect trust confessing,
My words, my thoughts, my prayers should all be thine.

For thou hast kept the faith; thy soul undaunted,
Whatever storms might round thee rage and roll,
By one celestial passion still enchanted,
Has held its course right onward to its goal.

No sordid aim, no worldly greed, beguiling,
Could ever wile thy constant heart astray;
No vine-clad, Circean, Cyprian Muses, smiling,
Allure thy footsteps down the primrose way.

Thou hast not basely gathered thrift with fawning,
Nor worn a laurel that thou hast not won;
But, in thy zenith hour as in thy dawning,
The good thy nature willed thy hand has done.

On thy calm front the waves of trouble, broken,
Have backward surged and left thee regnant still;
Nor tempests of the soul nor griefs unspoken
Have e'er had power to shake thy steadfast will.

Thy glory cannot die—for, were thy singing
E'en once to falter, through the domes of fame,
In one great organ burst, superbly ringing,
The whole poetic choir would chant thy name.

It will not falter; from the heart o'erflowing,—
With the glad freedom of the wild-bird's wing
Where lev gales o'er sunlit seas are blowing,—
It sings because divinely born to sing.

No stain is on thy banner; grandly streaming,
Its diamond whiteness leads the tuneful host;
Forever in the front of honor beaming,
And they that know thee best must love thee most.

So rest; thy regal throne thou hast ascended;
The standards blaze, the golden trumpets ring,
And in one voice our loyal hearts are blended—
God bless the Poet, and God save the King!

Information Due the Customer Which He Does Not Always Get

In every city there is but one store where the Apollo and Apollo Player-Piano are on sale.

When a customer enters any of the other stores and inquires: "Do you keep the Apollo?" the salesman is in honor bound to reply, "No, we do not." Of course there is no law to prevent his adding: "We keep the ———— piano player, which we claim is just as good," etc. Consequently we are compelled to advertise this over and over again.

THERE IS BUT ONE APOLLO MADE ONLY BY THE MELVILLE CLARK PIANO CO.

The Apollo Player Piano is the only Player Piano that plays the entire scale of 88 notes.

The Apollo Player Piano is the only Player Piano that plays all selections as played by the world's greatest pianists.

A piano has 88 notes. So has the Apollo Player Piano.

Daily recitals are given on this marvelous instrument

AT HOSPE'S

The Apollo is the realization of Player Piano Perfection. A 65 note player piano belongs to the last century.

The musically up-to-date must have the 88 note Apollo with the transposing mouthpiece.

Come in at any time and enjoy a demonstration of the beauties of this modern marvel.

A. Hospe Co., 1513 Douglas St.

Branch Houses: Council Bluffs, Iowa; Lincoln, Neb.; Kearney, Neb.