

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, \$4.50
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00
Sunday Bee, one year, \$3.00
Saturday Bee, one year, \$3.50
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 90c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 85c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 85c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 95c
Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Council Bluffs—16 Scott Street, Chicago—166 University Building, New York—159 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, 725 Fourteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

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 January, 1908, was as follows:
1.....38,900
2.....38,120
3.....38,320
4.....38,400
5.....38,500
6.....38,200
7.....38,500
8.....38,200
9.....38,500
10.....38,410
11.....38,380
12.....38,150
13.....38,200
14.....38,300
15.....38,350
16.....38,100
Totals.....1,133,390
Less unsold and returned copies.. 8,450
Net total.....1,124,940
Daily average.....35,982
GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,
Treasurer.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 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.
Now, if Evelyn will keep out of the limelight, much will be forgiven.
Hawlians have organized five base ball leagues. No longer any question of their Americanism.
"Mr. Bryan is still sawing wood," says Colonel Watterson. Wrong again, Colonel. He is still sawing the air.
"What is the most fixed habit of Americans?" asks the New York Sun. That of meeting and passing resolutions.
Mr. Bryan rather boasts that he is not "a quitter." No reason for him to be one. He hasn't lost anything in the game.
A Chicago athlete named Irons has taken all the records for high jumping. He cannot escape being nicknamed "Pig."
The reports of the dwindling of the Thaw millions must be correct. The pictures all show Evelyn still wearing last year's hat.
Tom Lawson complains that the public does not appreciate him. On the contrary, the public appreciates him at his true worth.
It now develops that the recent revolution in Hayti was financed with counterfeit money. It was also a counterfeit revolution.
Admiral Evans' fleet is to be entertained at Punta Arenas, which sounds a lot better than "Sandy Point," which is the English name of the place.
There is a little dispute on in Ohio as to who is the original Taft man in the state. Judging by results, the honor should go to Senator Foraker.
The Washington Herald says that the Chicago woman who allowed 114 needles "must feel like a human presidential message." Full of sharp points?
The eastern democrats, it appears, have no objection to Mr. Bryan accepting the democratic presidential nomination. They simply objected to his taking it.
Paris has a school to teach telephone girls how to be polite and amiable. The greater need in this country is for a school to teach those virtues to telephone patrons.
The president failed in his effort to have reform spelling adopted by the country. He might try, before the campaign opens, to give the public reform spelling.
The blast furnaces at Pittsburg have resumed and the Pittsburg Stock exchange has reopened. As soon as the divorce courts start up conditions will be normal at Pittsburg.
The Lincoln Commercial club is going to hold its first annual banquet, for which the price has been fixed at \$2 a plate. We congratulate Lincoln on emerging from the \$1 limit.
Any democrat wishing a little publicity can get it by sending his name and photograph to the New York World, which is printing a series of articles on available democratic presidential material.

BEFORE OR AFTER.
The main point presented by Mr. Bryan to the congressional committee considering measures to regulate campaign funds is that the amount and source of all contributions should be made public before instead of after the election. If the contributions are legitimate it will, of course, make no difference when or how publicity is given to them, but if they are from questionable sources or excessive in amount, publicity before election would enable the opposition to make as much political capital out of it as possible.

The idea animating Mr. Bryan evidently is first, to prevent the accumulation of a large campaign fund, and, second, to furnish material for assaults upon the party in power which ordinarily would have the advantage in the collection of campaign funds. He would count on blaring headlines such as "Republicans are Shaking Down Postmasters," or "Rockefeller Contributes to Republican Slush Fund," to help him make votes for the democratic ticket. We have had more or less of this all the time in local campaigns and it has often worked for and against one side or the other.

Publicity of campaign contributions in advance would probably stimulate contributions from one source and repress them from another. Those who want the advertising to show that they are doing something for their party either to pay up for past favors or to lay a claim for future favors will come in according to their means or expectations. Those who want a pretext for not contributing will likewise use it as a ready-made excuse.

Here in Nebraska we have had a publicity law for ten years, with just these results, and while our law has operated, no doubt, in the direction of better conditions, the amount of campaign funds at the disposal of the different political committees has remained about the same, according to the intensity of the fight on hand. What we mean to say is that while a law requiring publicity of national campaign contributions would be a good law supplementing state legislation on the same subject, it could not be relied on to guarantee unthought and uninflected elections everywhere.

In Nebraska, where publicity is required by law, there is nothing to prevent making the contributions public before election if any campaign committee so desires. For several years the democratic campaign in this state has been managed by Mr. Bryan's brother-in-law as state chairman, but the democrats have not seen fit to publish their financial statement in advance. We cannot see why they should wait for a law to make them do something either in state or in nation which they say they are so eager to do.

THE THAW VERDICT.
Decent-minded people will experience a feeling of relief that the Thaw trial has been disposed of, at least to the extent of removing the case from further ventilation. Opinion may continue to be divided as to the justice of the verdict of acquittal, on the ground of insanity, but there can be no division of sentiment on the proposition that the public has heard enough and too much of the details of the unsavory case.

The entire case has furnished another illustration of the extent to which public interest may be aroused through the efforts of a sensational newspaper, and of the resources that may be employed by the very rich to retard, if not to defeat, justice. The two trials have served to bring the medical profession into disrepute, by the conflicting testimony of the alienists hired on either side, as it has also reflected upon the common hard sense of the judges who have allowed the merits of the case to be obscured by clouds of expert balderdash, meant only to confuse the minds of the jurors and to furnish material for the sensation seekers.

No reasonable excuse has ever existed for the undue prominence given to the Thaw case. An architect, who was at one and the same time a professional genius and a social leper, was assassinated by a pampered and perhaps mentally-weak heir to millions, married to a graduate of the chorus not over partial in the distribution of her affections. That such a crime should have been magnified to national importance and command public attention for more than a year is in no way creditable to our civilization.

WOMEN AND SMOKING.
"Little Tim" Sullivan has achieved fame, or notoriety, above his deserts by securing the adoption by the New York Board of Aldermen of an ordinance prohibiting women from smoking in hotels, restaurants and other public places. Women throughout the country, particularly in the cities where such subjects are discussed by the women's clubs and organizations, have taken the ordinance under consideration, and, naturally, have failed to agree either upon the merits of the measure or its wisdom. In some circles the women have applauded the adoption of the ordinance and seem to look upon it as an instrument for saving women from themselves and of keeping them from becoming contaminated by manly vices. For the most part, however, the club women resent the ordinance, for the two-fold reason that it is class legislation and that it also carries the imputation that women have become addicted to the habit to such an extent that laws are necessary for their protection.

After all the arguments have been made and submitted, the question is one which the women must decide for themselves. They know better than men possibly can the extent to which smoking has fastened its hold upon the sex and the necessity, if any exists, for repressive legislation. All surface indications are that the American women have displayed their good sense by letting their husbands do the smoking for the family. The number of women who smoke in public is ridiculously small, with no evidence that the number of those who indulge in the privacy of their boudoirs is much larger. Women appreciate the fact that the woman who smokes in public offends a public sentiment, as strong in men as in women. In the present state of public opinion, woman cannot hope to indulge in smoking without getting credit for an entirely different mental state than that supposed to lead a man to look upon a cigar as an essential part of a dinner.

Under existing social customs, woman is allowed a greater personal liberty than ever before and all former standards laid down for her observance have undergone a marked change. She has filed claim on many privileges previously belonging exclusively to the masculine sex without losing man's respect for her. But public sentiment is at present against the use of tobacco by women. "Little Tim's" ordinance is utterly absurd and will soon go the way of other unnecessary dead letter enactments.

METHODS OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.
A noticeable change going on in our leading universities with reference to the methods of teaching is treated in a most interesting manner in the annual report of President Butler of Columbia university. The disposition is growing among university teachers, according to President Butler, to lay less stress than formerly upon differences of opinion as to the relative value and importance of different subjects of study and to devote more thought to questions connected with the most effective presentation to the students of the subject matter in any given part of the field of knowledge.

The originally accepted method of teaching in American schools and colleges was the text book method, with class recitations, but at one time this method seemed to be in imminent danger of complete extinction before the lecture or demonstration imported from the German universities by American students who completed their education abroad. The overdoing of the lecture method naturally developed its defects, the chief objection being, as stated by President Butler, that by its promiscuous use there is an enormous waste of power and a great loss of opportunity, the power of the teacher being wasted because unable to reach and stimulate any but the most intelligent and devoted students and the loss of opportunity arising because by more personal and intimate methods of presenting the subject matter of instruction the teacher might easily reach all of his students.

The reaction from the lecture system has apparently brought us back to the middle ground, by which the individuality of both teacher and student is developed by such a combination of method as experience shows to produce the best results. The lecture is not entirely discarded nor is the text book made the sole reliance. Resort is had to laboratories, to themes, to reports on collateral reading, to class room cross-questioning and, above all, to personal consultation and direction.

The real advantage of the college and university over the correspondence school of reading circles lies in the personality of the staff of instructors. The personality of the teachers makes the university a living force that stimulates by mere contact, and the efficiency of the instruction must be gauged by the extent to which this personality is imparted to the students.

TILLMAN MEETS ROCKEFELLER.
The millenium cannot be as far off as generally supposed in view of the duly verified lamb-like meeting between John D. Rockefeller, accepted as the personification of the octopus, and Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman of South Carolina, one of the most blood-thirsty octopus-chasers extant. Those familiar with the records of these men and what they represent would naturally expect a sanguinary encounter when their trails crossed. Senator Tillman's volumes of burning words in the senate and on the lecture platform have created the impression that one of the greatest disappointments of his life was the denial of an opportunity to meet a real octopus face to face and impale it on his trusty pitchfork. But according to trustworthy accounts the meeting of the two men has proved lamentably tame and disappointing. They found themselves in the same compartment of a car while traveling through Georgia. Instead of raving or frothing at the mouth or asking anyone to hold his coat while he made mincemeat of the hated representative of the Money Devil, Senator Tillman sat still and listened to Mr. Rockefeller, who said:

ance for the benighted and unaided "poor whites" of the south. Later, in discussing the meeting and the problem of education in the south, Senator Tillman said:
"You know Mr. Rockefeller is so used to giving orders that he just exclaimed in an ordinary tone, as if that was all there was to it:
"That will have to be remedied. Such things must not be."
Well, sir, it sounded so like Theodore Roosevelt that I cannot help thinking how much I'd like to get them two fellows together.

While lovers of a scurrilous war regret the tame results of the meeting between the oil king and the fiery South Carolina senator, the suggestion of a better understanding between President Roosevelt and Mr. Rockefeller is not so bad. If such a conference were to be arranged, Senator Tillman should be a party to it—and it would doubtless be found that it would things President Roosevelt, Senator Tillman and John D. Rockefeller would all agree.

OLD CLOTHES AND PROSPERITY.
John W. Gates, who is much better known as a plunger than a philosopher, gave a primer lesson in thrift the other day, when he said:
"As soon as people begin to wear their old clothes they will begin to prosper. The fact that Mr. Gates is not setting any striking example by following his own advice has nothing to do with the case. He has, according to press reports, leased a suite of apartments in a New York hotel for which he pays a modest rental of \$60,000 a year, and he is keeping up his reputation of being a good dresser and a high liver, but the truth of his assertion is not only obvious, but has been demonstrated by experience. Americans wore their old clothes in 1893 and 1894 and learned a lesson in economy which, while it did not last long, was very effective for the time. Americans, however, soon tire of wearing old clothes and looking shabby and have no disposition to practice economy as a regular diet.

While the remark of Mr. Gates is but a figure of speech, it emphasizes a fact which Americans have been slow to learn, that the capital required to extend business and open and develop new lines of industry must come from the savings of the people. Failure to save is part of the explanation of famine in capital from which we have been suffering for several years. Carried away by too much prosperity, much of the money needed in industry has been spent in luxuries and extravagance and the tills left empty when the actual demands arose for capital essential to keep the wheels moving. Comptroller of the Currency Ridegely makes this plain in his review of the recent panic. He says:
"It is not necessary to have speculated in stock, cotton, grain or in real estate. Who is there, however, who has not bought stock or bonds in some enlarged undertaking, either personally or as a director or trustee; has not enlarged his business, increased his expenses or made some investment based on the confident prediction that business would continue with the activity it has shown for several years past? I know of no one who has not contributed to the general condition in this way.

Evidence exists that many people are already wearing their old clothes. The reports show that December imports fell off amazingly and the merchants and manufacturers of Europe are complaining bitterly of the decrease in trade with Americans. The demand for fables, diamonds and many forms of luxuries has practically disappeared, while American exports of agricultural products and manufactured goods are larger than ever before, giving us a record-breaking trade balance in our favor, which will continue so long as our fit of economy lasts.

PLEA FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.
The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Training, which has just held its annual convention at Chicago, makes a rather impressive showing of statistics and facts illustrating the insistence upon skilled workmen in different lines in preference to poorly fitted applicants for positions. On this showing, the society urges the necessity of a change in the public school system of the country to the end that those who leave school before the completion of the high school course—and these constitute a large majority of the pupils in the public schools of the country—should have facilities and opportunities for preparing to earn a living.

"Germany trains its youth for a vocation. The United States trains its youth for a job." Such is the summing up of the situation by a prominent official of the society. In Germany the authorities undertake to give every boy a trade and to find a position for him after he has mastered it. According to statistics, in the last year only about 1 per cent of the boys graduated from the German public schools failed to get places of some sort for which they had previously been prepared by the special work they undertook. In the United States there are about 17,000,000 boys and girls in the public schools, mostly in the primary grades, and but little or no effort is being made to fit them for practical work after they leave school. The record shows that a large majority of the boys of the country leave school before they are 17 years of age, and of these not one in one hundred is particularly qualified for anything.

The Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education proposes to promote the establishment of trade schools in which pupils will be taught industrial processes in their entirety. This is considered essential by reason of the disappearance of the old apprentice system, under which an apprentice was

required to learn and master all the details of his trade. Under the present system, where the hand-workman has been displaced by a machine, a beginner may learn to operate a machine which performs one of the ten or fifty parts of a process of manufacture, and, after years of work, may still be ignorant of the rest of the process. It is proposed that the mechanical laws underlying modern industrial methods be taught in school and the way to make use of them in the various branches of manufacturing. If this system of education is started in the public schools it can be then supplemented by special instruction in trade schools. The need for the enlargement of this feature of our education is unquestionably apparent and yearly becoming more urgent.

The Commoner thinks Colonel Bryan is rendering a great patriotic service in going to Kentucky to tell the recalcitrant democratic members of the legislature that they ought to yield to the Beckham machine. Wonder what the Commoner would have said if President Roosevelt had come out to Nebraska to tell the republican members of our legislature whom they should choose for United States senator?

Some of the professional politicians under the shadow of the state house pooh pooh the suggestion that Nebraska should send a delegation of "big men" to the national convention at Chicago. They evidently want the delegation to be made up of small potatoes, so that it will be closer to their class.

President Roosevelt promises congress another message as soon as he shall have had time to digest the later court decisions bearing upon the relations of capital and labor. Presumably, this notice is given so that the senators and congressmen may fortify themselves in advance.
If Governor Hughes insists that he is in line with the policies of the Roosevelt administration as a whole, some of those who have been most eager to back him up in his presidential aspirations may reconsider their proffer of support.

The report that the United States has a naval base in Russian Siberia is news to both Americans and Russians. No one believes it except the French editors, who have told about it so often that they are convinced of its existence.
"A good smile is better than medicine," says the Atlanta Constitution. Perhaps, but it is difficult to get a good smile in Georgia since the prohibition law went into effect.

The Label Tells.
Brooklyn Eagle.
A rose by any other name may be as sweet, but not so maple syrup. It doesn't sell so well when labeled glucose, and now the manufacturers are clamoring for a change in the pure food law.
Worrying About Time.
Pittsburg Dispatch.
Now the railroads are asking more time to prepare for observance of the "sine-hour" law. It appears to be a principal business of the railroads to ask more time before laws are enforced.

No Divorce from the Coin.
Pittsburg Dispatch.
The high nobility of Europe can bear up under separation from their American wives; but they wish it plainly understood that the thing they cannot and will not endure is separation from their American wives' fortunes.
Still We Live On.
Chicago News.
Scientists of world-wide reputations are battling over the question of life germs and solutions, throwing long technical terms about with utter abandon. Meantime the rest of us will continue to live in our customary unscientific and more or less monosyllabic way.

Congress and the Philippines.
Indianapolis News.
Mr. Taft has no doubt of what the country ought to do for Philippine trade. The overwhelming majority of thoughtful Americans agree with Mr. Taft, if they can be brought to consider the subject at all. But will congress do anything? There is not the slightest likelihood that it will. The wishes of a few tobacco growers and a few makers of beet sugar weigh vastly more with congress than justice to our wards, who have no vote, across the vasty Pacific.

A TRANSPLANTED SHRINE.
Precedents for the Change of Base of Christian Science.
New York Times.
Famous historical precedents for the sudden transfer, in the night, of the shrine of Christian Science, from Concord, N. H., to Brookline, Mass., are the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, and the removal of the Mormon church from Nauvoo to Salt Lake. Mrs. Eddy's removal of her lares and penates, if we may be pardoned for associating the doings of this high priestess with pagan names, is not quite so explainable as the flight of the prophets of Islam and Mormon.

We have not heard that the New Hampshire climate is unfavorable to the development of the cult, and in view of the prosperous growth of Christian Science since 1889, when its "discoverer and founder" first made her residence in Concord, we should infer that the conditions there were all favorable to her denomination. The circumstances attending the flight, however, indicate that the need of secrecy was felt. The new shrine had been carefully prepared before hand, and although there must be a small army of newspaper reporters near the place, not one of them had learned what was going on. The nearest informants the world that her decision to move was not made suddenly, and her desire to be near the earliest established church of her cult is the only reason she gives for the change of base. But Mohammed was never "interviewed," and it is doubtful if he would have made any newspaper his confidant. The authentic announcement of the presence of a physician, with "credentials," in Mrs. Eddy's suite is surprising, in view of the general condemnation of the practice of medicine by her followers. But it was doubtless wise to have one in attendance on a very old lady making a tedious journey at night. And it only proves once more that the ways of seers and prophets are past finding out.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.
He rejects happiness who refuses all sacrifice. To sow selfishness is certainly to reap sorrow.
The Father never drove any into the far country.
It's hard to believe in the goodness of the grouchy.
You cannot find a martyr by looking in the mirror.
The most wasteful thing in this world is selfish economy.
The soul is simply that which sees the supreme and the sublime.
Your use of your leisure often determines the usefulness of your life.
He can never be more than half educated who is not educated in heart.
The church is almost sure to have paralysis following a fit over dogma.
The greater the opportunity the less likely it is to have an advance agent.
A hot scolding from the minister is the quickest way to cool any meeting.
A man's confidence in goodness is usually dependent on his own reserves of it.
There must be something queer about any faith that needs perpetual defending.
Infinite love would be a mockery without infinite hatred of things that harm.
The religion that does not improve human relations has no business with humanity.
It's easy to be pious when the children are asleep and the neighbors have left town.
There are too many saints who would rather lead a meeting than follow their Master.
The man who says he is too poor to give will never be rich enough to be other than poor in heart.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.
For the time being the Sob Squad ceases to sob and Now York releases into its accustomed rut.
Owing to a sudden drought in Georgia, drug stores are pumping quantities of Jamaica ginger into receptive stomachs.
Orders for cold storage eggs have been countermanded. Ex-Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco declines to go on the vaudeville circuit.
The count has a private income of \$70,000 and the countess has one bunch of bonds yielding \$40,000 a year. Hungry wolves must seek some other door.
Owing to the pernicious activity of politicians out of a job the prime minister of Portugal hangs on from day to day surrounded by a troop of cavalry.
As time passes along it becomes increasingly evident that Japan cannot maintain its prestige as a world power unless some Jap noble kidnaps an American heiress.
The Portland Oregonian artist seeks admission to the Sob Squad by picturing Barthold's statue in New York harbor shading her eyes while holding out a melon of American dollars, and labelling the scene "Liberty catching the cold world."
The court of Yarmouth shows the chivalry of the tribe by consenting to grant a divorce provided she leaves the remnant of her dot with him. Liberty and experience come high, but they are worth the price.
A western girl temporarily residing in Boston complains that promiscuous kissing is the rule among the natives. It is quite evident that the western girl's disaffection that Hubbis are lacking in taste, as well as chivalry in permitting a visitor to suffer.
A Pennsylvania woman recently gave her sisters a practical lesson on "The Taming of a Husband." Taking the family gun as a pointer she pumped some birdshot into the "improbable," said her masculine opponent, the gunstock, persuaded him to beg her pardon on his knees and then sent him to jail. Thereupon the meeting adjourned.

Army regulations are intact and the country is safe. The retiring board of the United States army, in session in New York, solemnly declared that even if an army dog carries fleas into brother officers' beds, there is no reason why its owner should be halted before a court-martial. The complaining officers are welcome to put their troubles on the dog.
NEWSPAPERS AND THE MAILS.
Leahie's Weekly.
Many people have been led to believe that the cent-a-pound mail rate accorded under the law to publishers mailing their papers and magazines in bulk was the cause of actual loss to the government. In a recent discussion of the subject, a writer maintaining this thesis asserted that the publications enjoying the so-called second class privilege pay only 4 per cent of the postal revenues. Whether this estimate is correct or not is of little importance; the fact which is important, and which is biased and thoughtless critics ignore, is that the granting of the second class privilege has brought millions of dollars of profitable first class business to the postal service. It is on record that the postal commission, which sat in New York in October, 1906, that a single advertisement in a publication enjoying second class rates was the cause of the writing of more than 3,000 letters. This case might be multiplied by thousands, and it would be shown that, far from being itself the cause of a deficit in the postal revenue, the second class privilege, by the profitable business it creates, goes far to make up for the losses occasioned by rural free delivery, the ridiculous abuses of the franking privilege and the failure to credit the Postoffice department with the mail carried for all other government departments.

WHERE THE WAYS END.
Atlanta Constitution.
What is the sorrow? A little space—The cry of the fallen in the race—The dying cry which the world needs not—All remembering or soon forgotten—Joy or sorrow will end in rest—Dust and a rose on a dreamless breast.
What is the sighing? It is not long; One in the end are the sigh and song, One the faith and one the sparkling eye—The cry of the vanquished—the victor's shout.
Victory, vanquished must creep for rest When the dust is blown o'er the dreamless breast.
And what in the transient gloom and glow Is the beautiful love that we cling to so, The cause of a rose in the sparkling eye? A gracious greeting—a sad good-bye! With pallid faces and lips grief pressed The lovers creep to the rose for rest.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.
Chicago Record-Herald: A Cleveland preacher advises people not to get married until they feel that they will die if they don't. But nearly everybody does feel that way.
St. Paul Pioneer Press: A Methodist preacher in Missouri has left the pulpit to become a street car conductor because, he says, there's more money in that. But what will he do when the trolley refuses to stay on the wire?
Baltimore American: A minister in New Jersey, called on to choose between his kennel of blooded dogs and his church charge, promptly tendered his resignation. His implicit opinion of his congregation is too plain, presumably, for reproduction in words.
Detroit Free Press: A Georgian minister gave notice that he would preach from the text "Ho, everyone that thirsteth." The church was jammed even to the exhaustion of standing room, and there was a good-sized overflow trying to hear the call through the windows.

Buffalo Express: Trustees of a Jersey City church have decided not to call a preacher to his pulpit after the members had heard him and decided that his preaching suited them. The reason given for the decision at which the trustees have arrived is that the reverend gentleman has seven children and would probably find it necessary, owing to the cost of living, to ask for an increase of salary if he were called. Let this be a warning to preachers.
Springfield Republican: According to a religious census taken in 1905 in Rhode Island, the results of which are now made public, it appears that there are now more Roman Catholics in the commonwealth founded by Roger Williams than all other religious denominations or sects combined. The exact figures, as officially compiled by the state commissioner of statistics, are: Roman Catholics, 243,936; all others, 236,144. The most Catholic city in the state, proportionally, is Woonsocket, where the population drawn from the province of Quebec is exceedingly large. There the Catholics number 25,900 and the Protestants only 5,700.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.
"I am at a loss what to say," shrieked the angry Mrs. Baktawer, "muttered her unhappy husband in a hoarse voice."
"A married man," protested Miss Gidday, "has no business to flirt."
"Of course not," replied the married man, "it is the business of your anatomy, I assure you."—Philadelphia Press.
The youngest son of the rich widow looked askance at the youthful dandy who, as he had just been informed, was to be his future father-in-law.
"Mr. Soudzitz," he said, "do you think my mamma can support us both in the style to which we have been accustomed?"—Chicago Tribune.
Lovelorn Maiden: "Oh, doctor, you can do nothing for me! My heart is broken."
"Empathetic Physician:—No, my dear child, that is not the matter. Your heart has sustained a fracture. Your heart isn't broken; it is only your head that's cracked."—Baltimore American.

"Did Molly Bimble propose to Artie Doo-little?"
"Yes."
"And did he accept her?"
"Yes, but it's all off. His father doesn't think she could support him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"You had the nerve to marry me for my money, said, madam, you certainly have not the face to suggest that I married you for your beauty."—Baltimore American.
A woman student had been detailed to take part in an intercollegiate debate. "Impossible," said her masculine opponent. "The program schedules us to have the last word."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"So your wife has become a suffragette."
"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton.
"Why don't she want to vote?"
"I don't think Henrietta wants to vote. She likes to make speeches, and I suppose she's getting a little tired of me for an audience."—Washington Star.
"Yes," said Miss Jitham, "he was an old flame of mine. And when you told him I was to be married next week did he seem sorry?"
"Yes," he admitted that he felt very sorry indeed for Miss Gabbie.
"Did he, really?"
"Yes, although he said he didn't know your fiance personally."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Mrs. Fourthly:—The members of the congregation have voted to increase my salary. Have they? Yes? Well, I'm thankful for that and sincerely hope they never will regret it.
Rev. Mr. Fourthly:—I shall see that they don't. Amanda, I am going to preach shorter sermons from now on.—Chicago Tribune.

A Pleasure For The Whole Family
Picture in your mind the pleasure that will come into your home with the advent of an Apollo-Piano. Count up the list of your favorite musical selections and then imagine the delight that you will have in personally playing over those pieces whenever you take the notion.
When those instruments were first put upon the market it was supposed that women would make up by far the largest class of purchasers. But experience has proven that men—men of large caliber and position in the world—have been equally enthusiastic.
What does the singular fact show?
It shows that men are just as susceptible to the appeal of music as women; they are even more hungry for music, because they have not had the same opportunities for studying music that women have had. If you go to a fine concert you will be at once struck with the fact that in the audience women are greatly in the majority. But that does not prove that men do not like music. In the afternoon they are engrossed with business affairs. In the evenings they are too tired to go out.
What they have been waiting for was the Apollo-Piano—an instrument that will bring the music to them, rather than to compel them to go to the music. The pleasure of the Apollo-Piano is something that you can share with your entire family and with your friends. Not only does the tired business man find relief from office cares in the Apollo-Piano, but his wife, his daughters, his sons, even the youngest children have a new source of interest in the home. The Apollo-Piano is RECREATION, INSPIRATION AND EDUCATION combined.
Come to Hospe's and hear an Apollo-Piano perform. It is the only Player-Piano that plays the entire scale of 88 notes, or the entire keyboard of the piano. We guarantee the lowest prices in the United States. \$500 to \$1,600. Pay monthly a few dollars.
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