VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 comcopies of The Daily, Morning, Eve ing and Sunday Hee printed during the month of December, 1906, was as follows:

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Daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1908. ROBERT HUNTER. Notay 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.

The public domain of the nation has furnished graves for more than one political reputation.

get on the water wagon. It has been taking a drop too much.

Senator "Jeff" Davis is on the sick list, but congress seems to be able to make noise enough without him.

Everything is reasonably peaceful in Indiana, although the state has just been placed under Marshall rule.

Senator Tillman's experience should have taught him better than to go depositors and on this point Mr. Bryan into an engagement with a dull pitchfork.

Congress has been asked to provide new and larger jalls for the District of Columbia. Some of them going to plead guilty?

F. Hopkinson Smith says President Roosevelt has been hitting public evils with "a holy flail." That's a new name for the Big Stick.

Mr. Taft does not often indulge in profanity, but he has formally announced that he is going to Panama to settle a dam controversy.

Every vote in one county in Texas feature is that 429 Texans could ever think alike on any proposition.

Statistics from Minnesota show that one out of every three girls in that state is a breadwinner. The proportion of breadmakers is not given.

Physicians have discovered a man who has two hearts. Still, he is not in any special sent of vantage, as he could not hope to catch three more in the draw.

Captain Chance has returned to Chicago and "Cy" Young has signed for another season with Boston. The regular order of business may now be taken up.

ment of Secretary Wilson because he all the other palate ticklers prized in is opposed to the pure food law. We northern cities are supposed, accordsuspect that Collier's has been finding ing to the myth, to be flat, stale and out "a lot of things that ain't so."

Senator Gallinger received 256 of the 266 votes of the New Hampshire legislature for his re-election. There discussing the possum which has been is no proof that the ten members who given by the south to the presidentvoted against him are readers of Collier's.

Statuettes discovered in the island of Crete show that corsets were worn 4,000 years ago. It is a safe wager that the Crete Puck of that date announced that "the corset has come to Btav.

M. Bunau-Varilla says he does not believe that the Gatun dam is safe. This will be alarming to those who care a tinker's malediction about what M. Bunau-Varilla believes or professes to believe.

A nurse asks a Washington paper if it is proper for her to accept a proposal of marriage from one of her patients who is not in his right mind. Many proposals of marriage are made by men in that condition.

"I was, perhaps, disingenuous," de clares Senator Tithman. Webster defines disingenuous as: "Not frank, sincere or candid: wanting in openness and honesty; underhanded." That seems to dispose of the case.

MR. BRYAN'S BACK SOMERSAULTS. Confronted with the necessity of putting his preachings into practice, Mr. Bryan seems to have discovered that framing a political platform and framing a workable law are not necessarily identical. During the campaign Mr. Bryan talked long and loud guaranty scheme, but now in outlining the plan of action for his Nebraska democratic legislature he turns a succession of back somersaults that take him far from his starting point.

Mr. Bryan's classic on bank deposit guaranty is his carefully prepared address delivered at Topeka, in which he eulogizes the Oklahoma law and proudly pictures its perfection. The bulwark of the Oklahoma law is that it requires immediate payment of the depositors of a failed bank. Said Mr. Bryan at Topeka only last August:

The Oklahoma plan is working satisfactorily. A bank recently failed in Oklahoma. Within forty-eight minutes after the notice of suspension the officer in charge had authority to pay all depositors. In Oklahoma the bank commissioner telephoned the farmers to come in and get their money and the answer was I am busy today with my crop; I will be in in a day or two."

In his latest pronouncement on the guaranty of depositors Mr. Bryan says: Provision should be made for the prompt payment of depositors in failed anks immediately upon the establishment of the depositor's claim.

It is explained on the outside that under the ordinary procedure of bank receiverships it requires at least twenty to thirty days for a depositor to establish his claim.

The Oklahoma law fixes an unlimited liability on all the banks contributing to the guaranty fund for any and all banks that may fail, thus giving preference as creditors to the depositors of any one bank over the shareholders of all the banks. On this score Mr. Bryan said at Topeka:

There is another reason why the claim of the depositor is superior to the claim of the stockholder. The stockholder has a voice in the selection of the bank offi cials; the depositor has not. If anyone must lose, therefore, as the result of bad management it ought to be the stockholder rather than the depositor. I venture to ask. If the banks will not trust each other, why should they expect the depositors to trust the banks?

In his newest scheme Mr. Bryan abandons altogether the unlimited liability. Seeking the line of least resistance, he suggests:

It is wise to make the experiment in such a way and under such conditions as It is time for the thermometer to to produce the minimum of friction and a maximum of assessment, therefore, is suggested of not less than 1 or 2 per cent n any one year.

In other words, while in principle the depositor's claim is superior to the shareholder's, he is to be preferred under the modified guaranty only to the extent of 2 per cent a year, and if the fund is exhausted, wait a year for the next annual assessment.

The Okiahoma law is supposed to be primarily for the benefit of bank dwelt specially at Topeka, as follows: I submit that in this effort to make all banks secure the democratic party is the champion of the farmer, the laboring man, the business man, the professional man and the champion of the banker as well. No class is outside of the benefits of this law, for it bestows its blessing upon all

To sugar-coat the law a little more for the banker, Mr. Bryan now proposes this improvement:

Solvent banks should be permitted to borrow from the fund upon approved security in anticipation of a run, the amount so borrowed to be repaid within a reasonable time with a fair rate of in-

Presumably after the bankers who conjure up runs have borrowed all the guaranty fund on approved security was cast for Mr. Taft. The surprising the depositors of banks that really suffer runs and collapse may have what is left if they wait long enough for it.

It is reported that in the make-up of the legislative committees at Lincoln Mr. Bryan protested against putting so many bankers on the banking committee until he ran up against this retort: "Do you want the banking law to be framed by blacksmiths?"

"POSSUM EN TATERS."

One result of Mr. Taft's visit to the south has been to give prominence to the pleasing fiction that " 'possum en taters" is a staple article of diet in the south and a delicacy such as is rarely tasted by ordinary mortals. Prairie chicken en timbales, capon, Collier's is opposing the reappoint- squab, mallard and teal, terrapin and unprofitable compared with the savory 'possum, properly roasted in its own fat and garnished with the succulent yam. A New York newspaper, elect, says:

Through untold cycles he has fought and flanked a multitude of enemies, all knowing well that he is toothsome. As a last resort he feigns death in order to gain time by exciting curiosity, a master passion in the animal world. Though he hus little to defend himself with except nimble legs, a great showing of teeth and clambering resources, the 'possum goes so far back into geology that the pundits make him a starting point. No need to ecture the 'possums on their duty to society. It is a wise spossum that knows all his own families and the generations

to which they belong. All of which sounds fine and may start a watering of the mouths among those who have never tasted 'possum. As a matter of fact, all this talk about the 'possum does not strike a responsive chord in the breast or stomach of anyone who knows the possum and its potent powers for indigestion and nauses. Probably less than one in one thousand, among the whites of the south, tustes 'possum once a year and even these eat it only under stress of hunger when nothing less obnoxious is available. Cooked in the highest style of the art, the

indigestible varmint that causes a revolt in the average digestive machinery. It tastes a good deal like fat pork, lavishly soused with molasses. with a little rancid butter added for flavoring. It is oleaginous and filling, but few southerners ever admit that about the beauties of his bank deposit blacks eat the 'possum, because the antly and the hunting of it is good sport. A stranger may enjoy the dish as a novelty and because of the myth surrounding it, but there is little danger that Mr. Taft or any other sane citizen will acquire a chronic taste for

'possum en taters."

WHAT AILS THE POSTOFFICE. Discussing the "postal complications" that have arisen over the limitations on the 2-cent postage rate recently put into effect with Great Britain and with Germany, the Chicago Tribune says "there must be some education of the people before the plan works smoothly," and then goes on to explain the details of the new arrangements. This remark opens up, although in an altogether too hazy way, the real trouble with our postoffice.

The postoffice is a great commercial institution depending on popular pat ronage, and yet the people do not know what it has to offer or how to

take advantage of its facilities. The postoffice is a gigantic piece of industrial machinery representing an investment figuring high into the millions and maintaining an organization that reaches every nook and cranny of the earth, and yet it is utilized only to small fraction of its capacity because its possibilities are not fully exploited.

If the postoffice were to be taken over by a private corporation of upto-date business men the first thing the new owners would do would be to set aside an appropriation of from \$2.000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year for an advertising campaign that would reach every man, woman and child who could be taught to make use of the postoffice facilities.

When the new postal agreements were to go into effect good, big catchy announcements should have appeared in every newspaper in the land-Two cents to Great Britain and Ireland

OF Two cents to any part of Germany. And there should have been a follow-up scheme of publicity that would have drummed it into the heads of everyone who reads that two letters can now be sent across the Atlantic for the same price previously exacted for one and leave 1 cent over. Imagine a railroad voluntarily cutting its passenger rate three-fifths without buying some printer's ink to stir up new travel.

The postoffice does a lot of things besides delivering letters. It sells money orders and transfers credits from any part of the country to any through its registry department. It ply letters from foreign countries. It Chicago, has just published his experi- alleged that it impairs their efficiency. bank depository. It is constantly all sorts of improvements. But it relies entirely upon free notices in the newspapers to spread the information that is needed to make business for it.

A proposal to spend each year several million dollars of public money to advertise the postoffice may sound revolutionary and startling, but unless other people's experience counts for nothing, every dollar wisely expended for this purpose would come back many times multiplied and the postal deficit bogie would soon take to the woods.

LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT. In an address to the Reichstag Chancellor von Buelow has made it plain that Germany has never been formally invited to participate in the I now weigh 196-and I never felt better in dreams of universal disarmament. The chancellor explains that Germany shares the belief of other powers that a reduction of armament is, of itself, highly desirable, but at the same time the German empire has no intention of taking the initiative in that direction. He declares that something more than a wish to reduce armament is necessary to secure such result and that it will be necessary, before any

action is taken, for a general program to be agreed upon among the powers. In this Germany is apparently in the same position as England, France, the United States and all the world powers. Naval budgets are growing with alarming proportions in all countries. Each government feels the urgent necessity of a reduced outlay. but each is forced, by the very nature of things, to keep its havy equipped to the best standard of its rivals. This is the real barrier to disarmament plans, for it would be absurd to expect England to fix its naval strength as no greater than that of Germany or the United States, just as it would be absurd to ask the United States, with its vast coast line and its varied interests in two oceans, to limit its navy to the size of that of Austria, which has a very limited coast line and practically

no outside interests. As a further illustration of the fu tility of disarmament plans Chancellor von Buelow frankly explains the German naval program. He says that it is proposed, by the close of 1912, to have added to the German naval strength fifteen battleships, nine armored cruisers, eighteen small cruisers and 108 destroyers, a fleet which in itself would be about as potent as that American fleet which is now returning from a trip around the world. England is going ahead with plans for more Dreadnoughts, Japan and Russia are floating loans for increases in their navies and the house at Washington 'possum is nothing less than a greasy. has agreed to the construction of two climbers be sent to prison for life. object lesson in reform.

of the biggest battleships ever designed.

Under the circumstances the talk of early universal disarmament is an iridescent dream. Each nation will have to determine the strength of the navy necessary to maintain its power it is toothsome. Shiftless whites and and prestige and safety, with more or less disregard of the action of rival animal grows luxuriantly and abund- powers or the resolutions of peace congresses.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The refusal of the house committee to recommend that congress authorize the use of the pension building for the inaugural ball on March 6 is by no means conclusive, but it has caused woe among the Washingtonians, who profess to fear that it may be necessary to abandon that part of the inaugural festivities this year. Chances are that the congress will relent in due time and grant the request of the citizens in charge of the arrange-

This is the program repeated with some variations every four years. Congress always grants the use of the pension building for the ball, swearing solemnly that it will never, never do so again. The Washingtonians go ahead, however, making their arrangements, file their request for use of the building and after laboriously debating it for a week or more congress surrenders. The thousands of employes of the pension office are given a vacation for several weeksat no inconsiderable cost to the government-and the big brick-paved court of the building is turned into a ball room, in which there is never any

It would be no irreparable loss if a laborious sham of brilliant gayety at best. The tickets are sold at \$5 per to purchasers in numbers sufficient to tax the capacity of the hall several times over. Admission is gained only after a real fight. Standing room is out of the question and the reward elect and the members of the high official life in Washington for a few minutes' parade around a roped and strongly-guarded arena. Then the guests-resisting the temptation to say "mob"-tear up the decorations, even to the frame supports and posts and carry them away as souvenirs.

HOME TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS. Perhaps the best result thus far dereloped from the world-wide war against the white plague is the attention directed to the possibilities of curing most of the cases at home. All the physicians who have been making a special study of the disease agree hat fresh air and an abundance of nutritious food are the best weapons with other. It insures safe delivery with the patients in an advanced stage of the disease. Dr. Rufus A. White, sells return postage to bring back re- the pastor of a prominent church in will before very long become a savings ments with his own case, which compelled him to give up his work, but opening up new territory and making after the "home treatment" he has sume his pastoral duties. He says: I took a large south room in my house, removing the window casings so the windows could not be closed, put up awnings as a protection against storms, and there I have slept for six months. I go to bed

at 9 o'clock and rise at 8. Then I fixed up a sun parlor on a south porch. When the weather was pleasant I put in three or four hours a day walking. riding or playing golf, but any exercise

will do as well. The main thing is plenty of air, plenty of rest and plenty of food. I eat three big meals a day, larger meals than an ordinary workingman would eat. I rest a half hour before eating and an hour after. Then I eat plenty of fresh eggs and drink milk between meals. With plenty of exercise in the fresh air, this diet was not too heavy. That is about the gist of my treatment. I have gained thirty-two pounds-

my life. Air, rest, eggs and pure milk-these embrace the whole treatment. Dr. White explains that even men compelled to work can take up the cure. They can sleep in open rooms, eat hearty of nutritious food and take plenty of exercise. All over the country the "home treatment" is growing in favor steadily. The simple treatment furnishes a world of cheer to sufferers from tuberculosis in its incipient stages by proving to them that there is a treatment for the disease that does not require the banishment of the patient from family and friends. With enlightenment on the advantages of this open air treatment for tuberculosis will also come better breathing, better housing conditions and better modes of living that will prove bulwarks against other less dangerous diseases. The health of the people, the greatest asset of a nation, will be improved when they have been taught to live in a saner fashion and made to realize the value of sunshine, air and proper diet.

Democratic and republican members of the house rivers and harbors committee have joined in a demand for an appropriation bill at this session, in spite of the general sentiment that such appropriations should be discontinued until a systematic plan for improvement of inland waterways has been agreed upon. There is no partisanship in the "pork bar'ls" appeal.

Governor Hoke Smith has decided o leave the enforcement of the prohibition law at Savannah to the local officials. Reports indicate that the Savannah officials have their faces set against booze-and rather like it.

"Jim" Jeffries says be can not go

into the prize ring again because his 'wind is out of shape." Still, his spewriter seems to be oiled up and working well and that is just as essential in the preliminary sparring.

Still, it is doubtful if the rural coun-

ties will agree to pay for the mainte-

nance at state expense of such a large

proportion of Chicago's population.

Dodges the Main Point. Pittsburg Dispatch

Still, the indignant house fails to fully explain its set objection to allowing the secret service to detect land grabbers and

> Better Wake Up. Indianapolis News

In recommending an increase for the navy amounting to \$29,000,000 the house committee on naval affairs must be laboring under the misapprehension that Johndee paid that fine.

> Undesirable Twins. Boston Herald.

The familiar proposition that poverty and ignorance generally travel hand in hand is again attested by the fact that over 90 per cent of the applicants for British old age pensions are found unable to sign their names to their applications.

Ben Tillman's spiel must have been

Emporia (Kan.) Gazette

great disappointment to the president, who had every reason to expect something picturesque in the way of a roast. Mr. Tiliman has long been recognized as an elementary schools, "Little Women" came undestrable citizen, but it was never before out ahead. They generally do. suspected that he is a mollycoddle.

People who are despair over the rapid disappearance of timber supply may find comfort in the knowledge that the production of cement in the United States has increased from less than 100,000 barrels in 1882 to 48,000,000 barrels in 1907. Cement will the ball were not held at all. It is be a leading factor in forest conservation.

Prophet Without Honor. Chicago Record-Herald.

prophet announces that the entire wes ern section of this continent is to be violently shaken between now and the 1st of August. If nothing happens before March asting.

The Price of Gas.

Philadelphia Record. New York's Consolidated Gas company which complains that a price of 80 cents a thousand feet is confiscatory, bought nearly a million 1000-feet of gas from the New Amsterdam Gas company at a price of 35.04 cents per thousand, which price, under the contract, was arrived at by adding 10 per cent to the cost of production. The gas bought was delivered in the holder. and not to the consumers, but it is perfectly well known that the cost of distributing gas is less than the cost of manufacture.

Fixed Salaries for Bank Examiners. Philadelphia Press. The proposition to compensate nations of fees is not surprising, and as it has the support of treasury officials and others who would be best informed on the sub- in this year's lesue of the Living, a church which to fight the disease and much ject the probability is the change will be valuable testimony is being offered of made. The fee system in the public ser- been published simultaneously in New York cures effected by this treatment, even vice is being abolished whenever it is found and Milwaukee by Thomas Whittaker and practicable, having long since got into the Young Churchman company. The edidisrepute. There are more than ordinary torial says: reasons for doing away with it in the case

Beating About the Bush.

Kansas City Star. Bear in mind that the protests made by service. There are men now prating about of years, the "unlawful" diversion of contingent "The fit account. Criminals are never very fond of Canada is less than usual. detectives, policemen and prosecutors, you know.

Move to Punish Parents for Misconduct of Their Children.

New York Tribune.

The western reformer who would punish parents for the misconduct of their ohilfren is on the right track, but perhaps does this year is only forty-four, as compared not go quite far enough. Oliver Wendell with an increase of 129 in the year pre-Holmes once remarked that the education of a child should begin a hundred years be no material increase in the number of a child should begin a hundred years be no material increase in the number of a child should begin a hundred years be no material increase in the number of he had a high partial form. In order to reach the stations manned unless a larger number ain't go' to tell.

An' pa he's rubbed with armical ain't go' to tell.

Because he's go' give me a dollar when he gets well. tion society of Colorado, sims to correct possibly the statute which he proposes should be made to include grandparents and great-grandparents. Unfortunately, however, the real culprits would be frequently found to have taken refuge in the cemetery. In such cases the next best thing would be to impose the proper penalty on some one who could be caught. It often satisfies the innate instinct of justice to "lick" the wrong person if he cannot get at the right one. Moreover, Mr. Whitehead is not mistaken in holding the immediate progenitors of at least a few deprayed youngsters responsible for the misconduct of their progeny. To give the fullest effect to Mr. White-

head's scheme an extension of Colorado's penal system might be deemed judicious. How would it do, for instance, to re-establish the pillory and set it up so conspicuously that men going to their places of business and women bound to the shops and markets would be compelled to pass the site? Consider for a moment the influence on public morals of an inscription displayed above the heads of the criminals there detained announcing, for example, that John Jones had encouraged reckless extravagance in his daughter by giving her sixteen new hats in one year. Would not other parents find a powerful stimulus to duty in their dread of a similar advertisement of their shortcomings?

Think, too, of the good the plan would do to the rising generation. Generally speaking, children who have made an unwise choice of parents discover the mistake too late. It is practically impossible to train up fathers and mothers in the way they should go after their most glaring faults have become apparent. Neverthelees, an avoldance of the sins of omission and commission which have called for the interposition of the law and have invited the contempt of the neighbore is quite within the range of feasibility, provided that an adequate motive be supplied. Let Colorado furnish the motive by mak-A bill offered in the Illinois legislaing adequate examples of such offenders ture provides that burglars, thieves, as are within its jurisdiction, and it will pickpockets, holdup men and porch give the rest of the world a magnificent

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

To great hearts the sorrows of others are never small.

They who are always roady to serve are never servile. Some folks measure their faith by their

fault finding. Your faith is all folly if it does not load o fair dealing.

He makes a poor business of life who ives for business alone. You cannot cheer the world with a smile hat starts at the feeth.

You can tell what a man really is by what be brings out in you. Underestimating others is due to the opposite error in regard to ourselves. It will take tears as well as talk about

pappiness to make earth beavenly The mark of a heavenly bleasing is that it gnores all our earthly boundaries. The best way to reinforce your troubles

to use them as a refuge from others ares. Watch a man driving a borrowed horse

nd you can tell whether he has any piety Block the windows of your heart with dirt and it will not be strange if you deny the divine light. It often happens that the man who seems

o take most interest in heaven has the least investment there .- Chicago Tribune. PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Nevertheless, the smile of the iceman

he real thing. Mr. Mercury will command vastly more popular esteem if he will keep a position several inches out of his hole.

In a list of forty-eight books most popu-

lar with 11,000 children in the New York The budding statesman who secures the passage of a law requiring persons who

announce the first robin to exhibit the goods will win the esteem of the doubting multitude. A Cleveland girl finds that she cannot

live like Christ and keep her job as a stenographer. A few spelling lessons might help some in restraining the melting expressions of the dictator. According to the social code of a Chi cago club, caressing a fellow member with

a bowl of saiad constitutes an offense punishable by expulsion. Chicago clubs have passed their saind days. By the time Lillian Russell's 2,000 love let ters from admirers are in print, the census

a majority of the statesmen assembled bureau and other statistical sharps will in Washington will decline to believe that have a basis from which to calculate the is the appearance of the president- the disturbance can possibly be very dam- number of "Johnnies" at large in this country. Mrs. Belle Case La Pollette, editor o the home department of the senator's new

paper, advises a large, old-fashioned yawr as a cure for irritation. Marked copies of the weekly should be placed on the desk of every member of the congress. One of the surgeons on an Atlantic lines finds hypnotism a splendid means of banishing seasickness. A few passes and the suggestion that it is impossible for the pa-

ship doctors encouraging regularity at the dining room tables? WARNING TO THE CHURCH.

ient to be sick does the trick. Easy as

rolling off a log. But who ever heard of

Decrease in Number of Clergy is Without a Parallel. New York Times.

A decrease in the number of the clergy in the Protestant Episcopal church is reported in this year's issue of the Living, a church encyclopedia and almanac, which has just M. R. S."—New York Times.

"When we come to take a statistical view of national bank examiners, since it is of the church the most glaring fact is that the church clergy list shows a decrease of thirteen names as compared with that of last year, and that there is a decrease of seventeen candidates for orders, though an increase of thirty-one in the number of posbeen pronounced cured and will re- certain senators and representatives against tulants. That the clergy have not even the "abuse" of the secret service is really held their own in number is an occurrence a protest against the use of the secret without parallel, at least for a long term

"The first thought is that the scarcity of funds in the payment of secret service candidates for ordination has been accentuagents-the "unlawful acts" charged to ated even beyond its hitherto unfortunate President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft degree. Further investigation, however does -while these men stand before the country not bear out this fear. The number of convicted by documentary evidence of names on the death roll of the clergy this flagrant improprieties as public servants. year is greater by thirty than it was last It is a habit of those who have been year, and there have been fifteen more brought to book, and who chafe under ad- depositions than last year, while apparministrative or legislative checks, to assail ently the number of accessions to the the methods employed in bringing them to clergy list by removal from England and

"But, though these considerations some what explain the decrease in the clergy list, they only throw into still greater prom-WHO DESERVES THE SPANKING! inence the glaring fact that at least the supply of new candidates is not sufficient to make good any extraordinary depletion such as that of the year past. Moreover, it is more and more difficult to find proper clergymen to place in charge of new work. "The increase in parishes and missions

PER CENT

During December nearly 97 per cent. (96.9%) of the policies paid as death claims by the Equitable in the United States and Canada were paid within one day after proofs of death were received.

Number Amount Policies Paid 356 \$1,186,866.09 Paid Within 1 Day 345 1,159,166.21

There were only seven policies remaining unpaid at the end of the second day.

When policies are not paid immediately it is usually due to delay on the part of the beneficiary in submittingcomplete papers.

97.7% of the TOTAL AMOUNT PAID WITHIN A DAY.

Equitable Life Assurance Society Strongest in the World. PAUL MORTON, President,

H. D. NEELY. Mgr. Merchants National Bank, Building, Omaha, Neb.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"She thinks men are fools."
"Did she say so"
"Not in those words, but she said she build marry any man she wanted to."—

Eben-Dearest, when shall I get the marriage license?

Flo-Not until I have worn for a few months the engagement ring you are going to buy for me.—Chicago Tribune.

"It must be very nice," said the caller to the author's wife, "to have your hus-band at home so much of the time." "Yes," replied Mrs. Richard Darlington Spriggles. "It gives me a chance to get out."—Harper's Weekly.

"Bon, why don't you marry Emily? You have been attentive enough to her."
"Father, I will never marry Emily. There is an insuperable bar to our union."
"What mystory is this?"
"No mystery. Only I asked Emily and she won't have me."—Baltimore American. Mr. Scrappington (musingly)-As Lincoln said, a man may fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the

Mrs. Scrappington (briskly)—But you can't fool me any of the time...-Puck. A new baby came to a family in a small eastern Kansas town the other day. It was the ninth.
"Well, I guess it's all right," said one of the other eight, 'but I'll tell you there things we needed a whole lot worse at house than a new baby."—Kansas

Journal. Wife—Is there any difference between a fort and a fortress?

Husband—Not much, except, of course, that a fortress must be harder to silence...

"And now," said the old family friend to the Vassar graduate, "since you have won your B. A. I suppose you are working for your M. A. indeed," she replied with en-

THE SKATING LESSON.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Post. Old Santy Claus brought me some skates
—first pair I ever had—
An' you just bet when I saw them it made
me mighty glad!
My pa he said he'd haf to go an' show me
how to do.
An' so be tally my bonned downtown an' sof

An' so he tellumphoned downtown an' got him some skates too My ma she said pa'd better not go out to skate with me;
She said he hadn't skated since 'way back in 'ninety-three.
But pa he sniffed an' said he guessed he's not a old man yet.
That skatin's just like swimmin'—it's a trick you don't forget.

Well, all th' way to where they skate my pa he told me how You got to keep your balance up, an' kind o' halfway bow strike right out, an' not be 'fraid-then say I better wait watch him just a minute while he An' watch him just a minute while he shows me how to skate.

He put his skates on, an' he started out across th' ice.

An' one foot it went out one way, he wabbled once or twice. bled once or twice.

An' then th' other foot went out, an' pa
went in the air
An' knocked down three young ladies that
is skatin' here an' there. But he just say he slipped, an' so he go

But he just say he shipped, an so he got up on his feet
An' started out again—an' fall as far as 'cross th' street.
An' some big fat man, he was there, an' pa hit him kerflop.
An' they come down an' break th' ice with that fat man on top. When we got home, why, I tell ma how n we got nome, why, it is now nice my pa can skate, how th' ice it breaks right through because o' so much weight, pa he's rubbed with arnicky—an' I ain't go' to tell.

The New Scale Kranich & Bach Grand Pianos

In various sizes have arrived and are now es sale and exhibition in their new parior wherein we likewise display the new scale upright planos made by this most famous piano manufactory.

Distinctive Features in the Kranich @ Bach Pianos

The Kranich & Bach piano is built upon exclusive lines, and its

success and superiority lie mainly in the fact that in most important respects it differs from any other plane made. For instance: (1) It is the only plane wherein the action is equipped with our cele-brated spiral spring washer, the only preventive against unfavor able atmosphere conditions.
The Kranich & Bach planos have

greater sounding board surface han any other of equal dimen-No other planes having the same No other planes having the same tonal capacity are as compact in form or as graceful in design. Our patented fallboard offers a larger open space directly behind the keys than in any other plane

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(7) The metal frames in all of our planes are actually full size, and are not out away and therefore weakened at such points where not exposed to view. Our metal pedal brackets give ab-solute freedom from trouble caused by dust, grit or dampness.

highly finished than in any other

Not a single screw or other me-taille substance penetrates either the soundboard or bridges of our planes.

planes.

(10) All hardware on the case, including pedals, is of solid brass (not plated metal).

(11) All mouldings, ornaments, trusses, etc. are made of solid woods, corresponding to the veneered surfaces, and all are doubled or cross veneered with mahogany veneer.

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