

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 (with Sunday), one year, \$4.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 12c

Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.00

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

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.

South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.

Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.

Lincoln—Little Building.

Chicago—164 Marquette Building.

New York—Rooms 109-112 No. 34 West

Thirty-third Street.

Washington—72 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 3-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts.

Personal checks, not accepted.

Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 1909.

George B. Tschuck, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of this publication for the month of June, 1909, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies, Total. Rows include 1-16 categories.

Returned Copies, 9,280

Net Total, 1,238,000

Daily Average, 41,263

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1909.

M. F. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

Why not keep up the good work by trying for safe and sane automobile races?

Possibly that earthquake in central Asia was only the shah of Persia falling off his throne.

The feeling prevails that the new tariff at heat will never be quoted among the six best sellers.

An inquirer wants to know where the liars go to, but up to date there is no evidence they have gone anywhere.

The new Lincoln cents are ready for distribution, but the majority of us would sooner see the ten-dollar bills passed around.

Inasmuch as the status of General Francis E. Spinner bears his famous signature, future ages will have a time of it figuring out who it is.

The man who has been proclaimed president of Colombia does not want to accept. Possibly he feels sure of keeping the job he now has.

Another victory for base ball has been scored, when a ball bat triumphed over a wagon spoke in a duel between landlord and tenant.

Although a New York man has challenged the world to a beefsteak-eating contest, no one has as yet been found willing to finance the contest.

There was a riot down in Pittsburg, Kan., because a saloon man refused to sell beer by the bucketful. Thought Kansas was strictly prohibition.

A Chicago man is suing for \$1,000,000 damages for false arrest. A good reputation must be a rare thing in Chicago to be worth that much.

According to an eminent astronomer the earth is shrinking. He can prove it by any man who owns a farm on the banks of the Missouri river.

Things are not always what they seem, for the principal official of the Jemademy Grain company of Minneapolis has skipped out with all the funds.

The Baltimore Sun insists that red hair is no disgrace. Who said it was? But if the Sun had kept quiet a whole lot of people would never have known he was red-headed.

While ex-President Roosevelt is bagging big game in the African jungles, ex-Candidate Bryan is bagging big gate receipts at the chautauqua ground amphitheaters.

Speaking of names, Lincoln newspapers are carrying announcements of the candidacy of "A. Handsaker" for a county office. Too bad his parents forgot to put in the "h."

It is suggested that the pinching of smugglers in New York is helping out the increase in federal revenues. If that is the case they should be pinched again, for we need the money.

Farm land values in Iowa have been increased this year \$40,000,000, yet the railroads think they should have a lower assessment. Nothing modest about railroad taxation time.

Under the decision that it is a breach of the peace to sing or play the piano after midnight and before 7 a. m. the man who resolves that "he won't go home till morning" will at any rate have to keep quiet about it.

An Honest Census.

Commenting upon the enactment of congress of the census bills, the Outlook exclaims, "Now for an honest census." We heartily endorse the sentiment and join in it, and unhesitatingly express the belief that the keynote of the coming census should be honesty, accuracy and expediency.

The taking of this decennial census is a prerequisite for the apportionment of representation in congress and is undertaken pursuant to the constitutional provision, which requires representation and direct taxes to be apportioned "among the several states according to their respective numbers," and adds:

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as they shall by law direct.

While only two things were apparently contemplated by the framers of the constitution when they provided for census enumeration, namely, the apportionment of representation in the lower house of congress and the distribution of direct taxes—such taxes having been imposed only once or twice in our whole history—in fact, many other equally important readjustments depend upon the honesty of the census.

All our vital statistics, all our per capita percentages, such as our per capita taxes, our per capita wealth, our per capita illiteracy, our per capita debt, the ratio of landless to land-owning population, the relative rank of cities, counties and states, in a word, all the figures on which we base our measurements of social, industrial, educational and religious progress depend upon the census in its original meaning of simply counting the people. In all this, inaccuracy, due to inefficiency or carelessness, has the same vitilating affect as deliberate dishonesty.

The Outlook calls attention to the tremendous magnitude of the census task by reason of our great increase of population, to count which will now require nearly 400 supervisors and 70,000 enumerators. The difficulty of recruiting an army of that size of men at once, competent, alert and honest, is self-evident and must impress upon the responsible heads in charge the need of special care in the selection and constant vigilance over the work of the counting corps.

In spite of the increased number to be enumerated, the thirteenth census can, and should, be made more accurate and more quickly available than any of our previous censuses.

Education and Crime.

Several speakers at the convention of the National Educational association discussed anew education as a preventive of crime, and one even went so far as to declare that properly directed education would render prisons unnecessary. If the speaker's statement were true it would be a terrific arraignment of prevailing educational methods, but happily the facts do not bear out this theory.

All thoughtful students are aware that certain criminal tendencies can be eradicated by proper mental disciplining and others can be restrained. Making over inborn criminal instincts by educational methods, however, is a little too much to expect of the teacher. Removing opportunity and incentive, together with fear of punishment, have been the only efficient restraints so far, and these agencies are just as necessary to prevent people not naturally criminals from falling into vicious ways.

The experience of criminologists has been that education only enhances the danger from the inherent criminal, just as it increases the powers for good of people of good instincts.

Some of our educators are troubled with the same complaint which afflicts vendors of quack nostrums in that they hold their product up as the sure and single cure for all the ills of humanity. Education has no primary creative power and can only develop and mould what nature has implanted. By developing and strengthening the better instincts where they are naturally dominant and building up character, education can, and doubtless does, serve as a preventive of crime, but where crime is the dominating characteristic other repressive and penal agencies will still be employed for some time, and among them the deplorable, yet necessary, prison.

A Great Irrigation Enterprise.

The government has just completed the Gunnison tunnel in Colorado, which will turn water onto 250 square miles of rich land until now useless for agriculture. It is the greatest completed irrigation enterprise in this country, and at a cost of not to exceed \$4,000,000 will add about \$60,000,000 to the wealth of the country, according to the estimates of experts. It must also be borne in mind that ultimately not one penny of the cost of this great work will come out of the public treasury because it will all be repaid by those who secure the land, and the proceeds again used to turn water onto other arid tracts.

When the promoters of these irrigation projects first asked for appropriations they were called visionaries, but they replied that so also were the men who first settled in the land west of the Missouri river, who nevertheless developed it into one of the garden spots of the world. While only a beginning has been made toward creating the greatest area of irrigated land in the world, and at the present rate it will be many years before all the available land is redeemed, the successful achievement of the vision of irrigation is achieved.

From an engineering standpoint the Gunnison project deserves attention.

By a tunnel six miles long the water is conveyed through a mountain from a valley which has water, but little available land, to a valley which has rich land, but no water until the tunnel brought it. In addition to watering the land the tunnel develops 20,000 horse power, which it is expected will soon be in demand, and will certainly be harnessed to useful purpose in the no distant future.

A Legislative Gem.

Just as the purest nugget of gold is often found in the least promising surroundings, so the finest gem in the output of Nebraska's late demopop legislature has been almost covered up amidst the dry and tiresome verbiage of the new primary law.

To appreciate this artistic piece of literary workmanship more fully some knowledge of its origin will be useful. Upon the primary law was first put our statute books it aimed to prevent members of one political party from having an unbidden voice in the nomination of candidates of other political parties and to safeguard against lightning changes, each voter asking for a primary ballot was required to state with what political party he wished to affiliate and to confine his participation to the nomination of the candidates of that particular party.

Were there any question as to the fact of party affiliation his vote could be challenged and he could be required to make his declaration under oath. A notorious democrat, for example, trying to vote the republican ticket could be put to this test, and unless he were willing to take oath that he was affiliating with the republican party, he would be refused an opportunity to help nominate republican candidates.

Nebraska's new primary law completely changes this method of nomination by permitting each voter to participate in the primary of any political party and vote the ticket of any party he pleases. To protect him in his divine right to change his political coat as often as he pleases, he is to have a ballot given to him containing the tickets of all political parties, and he is permitted to vote any one of them without divulging with which party he prefers to affiliate. But when our distinguished demopop lawmakers came to patch up this part of the law, here was the test oath staring them in the face, which, of course, must likewise be amended.

Nebraska's new primary law, therefore, provides that if a voter, who is privileged to vote any ticket he pleases, be challenged as to what party he belongs to, he must go through this performance:

Question—Do you intend to support the candidates of the party at the next election that you support in this primary election?

And if the challenge be not then determined in his favor he must submit to this postscript:

You do solemnly swear that you are a citizen of the United States; that you have been an inhabitant of the state of Nebraska for the last six months, of the county for the last forty days, of this precinct for the last ten days, and that you have attained the age of twenty-one years, to the best of your knowledge, and that you intend to support the same candidates, or the majority of them, at the next election, that you support at this election?

Does any one know of an otherwise qualified voter who could be barred from participating in a primary election upon such a challenge or how he could be held for false swearing, no matter what answer he might make? But the beauty of this elastic test oath is that the voter may change his intention between the time he receives his ballot and the time he marks it without committing perjury, although already sworn. And if it should happen that all the candidates for whom he votes in the primaries should fall to be nominated, making it impossible for him to pursue his intention to vote for them at the election, he may still disfranchise himself if he has any qualms of conscience.

Justice Brown on Divorce.

The utterance of Henry B. Brown, retired justice of the United States supreme court, on the divorce question is a notable contribution to the controversy. Mr. Brown views divorce in the light of a long public service on the bench which brought the question home to him in a practical way and, while he does not palliate the evils of lax divorce courts and laws, he challenges the ecclesiastical view that all divorces are harmful in themselves. The premises are so at variance that there is little room for argument between the two sides on the ethics of divorce, as the justice holds marriage to be a civil contract, subject to court review, while the extreme ecclesiastical denies both.

That the burden of public opinion is with the justice is evidenced by the existence of divorce laws in practically every state and nation.

From the practical point of view few will challenge the assertion of Justice Brown that conditions often render continuance of marriage bonds unbearable and injurious to all concerned. The great outcry is not against the institution of divorce, but against lax laws regulating it and still more lax administration of these laws by the courts. The original difficulties in the thoughtless and irresponsible manner in which many marriages are contracted which makes wedlock a convenience instead of a solemn compact between the contracting parties. Parties to such marriages cannot be expected to appreciate the consequences of breaking up families, but this does not go to the real question of the advisability.

Justice Brown deprecates the abuses of the divorce court and would probably join in any effort to lessen or eradicate them, but his judicial ex-

perience has undoubtedly brought to his attention many cases in which the public good has demanded severance of the bonds.

Market for Fountain Pens.

The United States consular agent at St. Petersburg reports to his home government that there is a good opening for American fountain pen manufacturers in Russia. The consular report does not indicate whether the fountain pen is unknown in Russia and its adaptability to writing the long Russian names has suggested the idea to him or whether the domestic article made a "squirrel" just at the bottom of a closely written page. Whatever the reason, he insists that American fountain pen manufacturers could, if they would, do a thriving business in Russia.

Here is certainly an opportunity to extend American commerce, but manufacturers should be warned in advance that it requires a good pen with staying qualities to master the intricacies of the Russian language. It is also necessary they should be able to sneeze without spluttering all over the paper. We are not up on Russian enough to advise thoroughly just what is needed, but with several years' experience with fountain pens struggling with simple English we are confident that nothing but the highest grade article will fill the bill.

Watering of Stocks.

In a recently adjudicated case the reorganization committee of a New York street railway put forth a plea which was sustained by the court, but which does not appeal to our ordinary ideas of equity. It was proposed to reorganize the company by issuing the same amount of stocks and bonds carried by the bankrupt company and the receiver insisted that this was not stock watering because the old stockholders had paid par for the securities and it was no one's business what had been done with the money or for how much the new concern was capitalized.

This is directly at variance with legislative enactments in many states and with court decisions almost everywhere, particularly when applied to public service corporations. While such securities are liable to be a fraud upon the man who invests his money in them, this is of small moment beside the right which the public service corporation claims to fix its charges sufficiently high to pay a return on the capitalization. The public is forced by conditions to patronize these corporations and to pay the price which will produce the revenue. An individual or corporation doing a private business which is not a forced levy upon the public can exact what he can get and it is only his own concern what his profits are or whether there are any profits. The grant to a franchised corporation implies the giving of adequate service at a fair price and that fair price a reasonable return on the investment. The watering of stock and issue of bonds representing no investment becomes a fraud on the public when used to shield exactions that would not be sustained on an honest capitalization.

Lewis Strikes Keynote.

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers has struck the keynote in his address before the mine operators' convention, in which he said the time had passed for appeals to force to settle differences between miners and their employers and that resort must be had to intelligent arbitration.

No other industry lies so close to all lines of business activity as coal mining. Coal is the first requisite for power needed in every branch of manufacturing and transportation as well as a home necessity, particularly in winter. The nature of the business and enormous consumption precludes storing sufficient mined coal to keep business going for any great length of time and stoppage of mining means business paralysis and physical discomfort to people not parties to the controversy. Whether the miners and operators will it or not, public sentiment undoubtedly will soon force this view upon them, as on several recent occasions when public opinion has forced a settlement.

It is a hopeful sign that Mr. Lewis takes this view, as it is fair to presume that it is also the view of the men composing the organization he represents. If the operators will likewise endorse the sentiment and neither of them forget it when they disagree the next time the country will have occasion to rejoice.

Trouble in South America.

An unusual international difficulty has arisen in South America through the arbitration award of the president of Argentina in the Acre dispute between Peru and Bolivia. Originally the territory was claimed by Brazil, but in later years that country abandoned its contention and paid Bolivia \$10,000,000 to cede sovereignty. When the deal was made Peru protested, asserting that the territory belonged to Peru, but no attention was paid to the protest, and now comes the climax in the award of the arbitrator declaring that title rests in Peru.

Ordinarily South American countries incline to hostilities on slight pretenses, and the possibilities of this triangular squabble are portentous. Peru is supersensitive over what it deems robbery by Chile during their last unpleasantness and is not inclined to yield this rich territory without a struggle. Neither are the Bolivian politicians likely to give up complacently the \$10,000,000. Brazil wants the territory because of its

great rubber-producing capacity, the trade in which commodity it largely monopolizes. Present sources of rubber supply are unequal to the demand and this territory, while practically unexplored, is known to contain vast forests of rubber-producing trees and vines.

Should peaceful means fail, Brazil, because of geographical difficulties, would probably be only a minor factor despite its large population and wealth, because between the settled portion and the theater of war is an immense stretch of only partially explored territory through which there are no roads or passage except by small boats on the rivers. Peru and Bolivia are both poverty-stricken and with no considerable organized military force, and a contest between them would in all probability be a guerrilla warfare. If the present temper of the South American people does not cool off the United States may have another chance to be peace-maker.

Governor Shallenberger's nonpartisan police board of South Omaha is celebrating its advent by making a few nonpartisan changes in the membership of the fire and police department. The proof of the nonpartisan-ship is that all of the deceptions are republicans and all the new appointees are democrats.

The Paris Temps records the United States second place in the list of world naval powers, with Great Britain in front and Germany behind. Those Britisners must be suffering merely from an attack of stage fright.

Secretary Wilson denies that he has been a party to any truce on the bleached flour question. To those who know the secretary and the density of his Scotch this denial was unnecessary.

The around-the-world fleet of battleships which the alarmists insisted would be ruined by the cruise insists upon going into the regular summer maneuvers just as though nothing had happened.

The new president of the National Educational association is said to owe his election to prejudice against the school book trust supposed to be backing his appointment. How times have changed.

Lawyer Harned insisted he did not know it was the Sugar trust which loaned the money which tied up the competing Philadelphia refinery. Another case of didn't know it was loaded.

The trial of the Sugar trust has been postponed until after the fruit canning season and the defendants hope by that time to have enough money to hire a lawyer.

Undeserved Cruelty.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Now it is decided that Early, the soldier, has no leprosy. Yet a cruel superstition made him a prisoner for a year and denied him the close companionship of his wife and babies. Sometimes the alleged public good is not good at all.

Sure of His Ground.

Boston Herald. Attorney General Wickersham's policy is to be sure he's right, then go ahead. Which makes the action of the federal grand jury in the case of the sugar trust more important than some federal indictments which have been reported.

Shining Lights of Comfort.

Philadelphia Press. Poor families that are suffering from the increased cost of ice will be joyved to learn of the expected fall in the price of diamonds. Wives and daughters of the ice barons will be able to get so many more carats of the "sparklers" for their money.

A Novel Experience.

New York Tribune. The new cents bearing the portrait of Lincoln will be welcomed as eagerly as though they were coins of greater value. It will be a novel experience to have American coins bearing the portrait of some real person, but it will be agreeable and may set an example for imitation.

Kinship of Graft.

San Francisco Chronicle. It is not pleasant to know that there is graft anywhere, of course, yet Americans, who have felt shame because of exposures of corruption in the country, will be pardoned in taking some satisfaction in learning that twenty-three Japanese politicians have been sentenced for graft brought out in the sugar scandals there. It is always nice to have proof that other people are bad too.

Good Thing for Criminals.

New York Tribune. The supreme court of Tennessee has ordered a new trial for the night riders who killed Captain Quantin Rankin, on the ground that the defense was entitled to 192 peremptory challenges instead of only twenty-four, which the trial court allowed. Under the Tennessee law any one who has heard a case discussed or read of it in the newspapers is ineligible for jury duty in that case. Under this rule, and with 192 peremptory challenges to be exercised, it will probably take 192 years to obtain a new jury.

Promise of Air Flight.

New York Tribune. The bicycle manufacturers of fifteen years ago have become the makers of automobiles, and the latter are now offering aeroplanes for sale. When everybody rode a bicycle and the craze or fashion gave a powerful impetus to the good roads movement no one dreamed that in a little more than ten years the bicycle would be supplanted by the automobile; would, in fact, become almost obsolete. Now, before the first decade of the twentieth century is spent, the automobile is threatened with a rival and a successor, the aeroplane, that holds out a promise of the most exhilarating sport the world has ever known. Only the pioneers in the new flight, the professors of aviation, have yet experienced its joys, but they aver that they can teach it, and even promise a development of their invention that will permit everybody to fly at a cost less than that of possessing and operating an automobile. The price of an aeroplane in Paris today is \$4,000.

Are You Going Away This Week?

Telephone us to insure your Rug, Silverware, Curtains and all the rest of your home furniture against loss by burglars, thieves, fire, lightning, tornado, hail, windstorm and rain. The rate is very low, but the protection is the best.

Upon request by phone or mail, we will send you an interesting book, published by the

Hartford Fire Insurance Company B. L. Baldwin & Co., GENERAL AGENTS 1221 FARNAM ST. PHONE DOUGLAS 271.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Homiletic Review: Let a preacher bring to the pulpit a title of that preparation which is deemed indispensable for any other profession, and we shall soon cease to hear the outcry against the deficiencies and delinquencies of the method of modern preaching.

Philadelphia Press: The Rev. Dr. Aked gives this piece of chivalry advice: "Be glad others have money if you have not, and you will be astonished at the happiness that will result to yourself." John D. Rockefeller is the shining light of Dr. Aked's church. Every member of the congregation may be expected to become astoundingly happy by feeling glad that Mr. Rockefeller has so much money.

Baltimore American: A woman teacher in Chinese Sunday school work in New York, opposing the movement to substitute men for women as teachers in these classes, says that as an illustration of how the Chinese boys appreciate the work of their teachers she has known them to present the girls with diamond rings, expensive laces and costly brace-braces. This argument looks as though other motives than saving souls entered into the girls' religious zeal, and is all the more reason why this work should be in the hands of men.

Boston Herald: An incident during the visit of the American battleships at Manila, in which American reverence and faith in truths religious was contrasted with French infidelity, serves as a revelation of a current in American life that is not always recognized by prophets of evil who cry out against the Godless nation and Godless times in the United States of today. When the American men of Catholic faith went to mass in the cathedral they were jeered and insulted by an infidel mob, which the local authorities took no pains to disperse. Returning to the ship, the story of the personal indignities and the insults offered to religion and to the spirit of reverence welded Protestants and Catholics together. Whereas on Sunday 400 men had marched to the cathedral, the next day 1,200 went, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists lined up with Catholics to show the French that American religion is still a vital fact, and that in the presence of unbelief and irreverence all barriers that divide Christians go down.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

The elements persist in mocking the efforts of Kansans to make the "dry" label stick on the state. Lemoin, the convicted French swindler who goes over the road for six years, scored 4,000 victims, easily outclassing Mr. Mabray's collection of "Mikes."

A California woman who has passed the century mark attributes her long life to a regular diet of doughnuts. Evidently Californians take with their climate something in the nature of a chaser.

The ultimate consumer loses again. Right at the moment strong men were needed to force the fighting in the tariff crisis Mr. Onyon of Washington struck his colors and got married.

Dispatches intimate that much of Chicago's salacious case is "unfit to print," but you may have noticed that enough came over the wire to prevent undue strain on ripe imaginations.

Once in a while the eternal fitness of things hits the belt. A joy rider in St. Louis, speeding at a sixty-mile gait to escape arrest, collided with a post and broke his neck. A \$10,000 car made a fine heap of junk.

The revised epistle of modern St. Paul has to do with the spectacle of paving contractors plowing up old concrete laid on Fourth street twenty years ago. Most of those who paid the price are given a new view of the moving picture show.

The international controversy over the invention of the lightning rod does not disturb the dreams of brooding candidates. Labels are incidental. A rod that will deliver the primary lightning in August can get the orders regardless of the make.

The increased expanse of smile noted on President Taft's frontispiece is due to his success in ducking a prepared welcoming speech of the mayor of Beverly. The disappointed official refused to avail himself of the "leave to print" and will startle the echoes of Cape Cod later on.

PITY THE PESSIMIST.

People Not as Bad as a Bishop Paints Them. Brooklyn Eagle. Intelligent Americans who are not given to the business of depreciating their own country will pity rather than resent the pessimism of Bishop Williams of Michigan, whose Fourth of July sermon, preached in this city, charged the American people with moral and intellectual deficiencies of a very serious sort. According to the good bishop—we are more charitable to him than he is to his countrymen—we are inhuman, a proof of inhumanity being found in our railroad casualties which pass unpenalized. That is, one count in the indictment. Furthermore, we are sordid, without ideal, caring nothing for art; un sentimental, idolatrous of the golden calf and generally indifferent to the higher life. Our universities are trade schools, not institutions for the preservation and inculcation of moral and intellectual ideals.

We need not deal with the indictment in detail. Bishop Williams' case is grave. He is looking at his country through spectacles of a jaundiced yellow. Of course, his fellow Americans have their imperfections, and many of them could be convicted of the high crimes and misdemeanors which the bishop imputes to the nation as a whole. But when Dr. Williams recovers from his hypercritical humor, when he pauses long enough to consider the many influences that are making for ethical, artistic, industrial and social improvement; when he contemplates the force and extent of the uprising against dishonest business methods, the incessant campaign for cleaner politics, he will perhaps realize that even the Lord's anointed may be occasionally fallible in judgment. In the meantime, while the process of illumination is going on, we can see less than that of possessing and operating an automobile. The price of an aeroplane in Paris today is \$4,000.

SERMONS IN SHORT METER.

Self-denial is self-discovery. There are few weeds in a busy life. The only way to save seed is to sow it. Self-conquest is the secret of all great courage.

The next worst thing to having no friends is to be without foes. There are no innocent bystanders when an injustice is being done. You do not preserve the faith by keeping the faithful in a pickle. All the slaves of lust are proud of their collars branded "Liberty."

We lose any great attainment when we try to turn it into a resting place. Culture alone cannot make character, but character alone gives culture. You get little comfort out of the man who has been used to consoling himself.—Chicago Tribune.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"The preacher that married you says you only gave him a dollar." "He ought to be glad I didn't sue him for damages."—Houston Post.

"They say Florence broke off her engagement with George, but I know better. He threw her over for Maude." "Why, I thought you were an intimate friend of Florence's." "So I am. That's how I came to know he threw her over."—Baltimore American.

The Editor—This phrase, "He led her to the altar," may be a bathing suit. Society Reporter—Why? Editor—It's hackneyed for one thing, and in the second place it's nonsense. "Led," indeed! Most girls have to do the steering, because the man has blind staggers.—Chicago Journal.

"What! Spend \$100 on a bathing suit?" "Now, but what else is a bathing suit? This is a beach costume."—Kansas City Journal.

"How can we interest her?" "Tell her it's a worthy cause," suggested one. "Tell her it's getting to be a popular fad," interposed a wiser head.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Mary," called her father, "has that young man got yet?" "No, no," replied the maid. "But he