THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary 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 October, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,679	17	19,525
2	19,844	18	19,953
3	19,700	19	19,967
4	19,728	20	19,561
5	19,710	21	20,091
6	19,793	22	20,211
7	20,101	23	20,369
8	22,920	24	20,020
9	20,509	25	20,516
10	19,810	26	20,591
11	19,873	27	20,659
12	19,998	28	20,764
13	19,933	29	20,805
14	20,029	30	20,716
15	20,029	31	20,308
16	20,066		

Total	626,353
Less deductions for returned and unsold copies	9,247
Net total sales	617,106
Net daily average	19,907

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of November, 1897.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Why go to California or the Bermudas or Florida for climate when Nebraska weather is the finest in the world?

With Mexican silver dollars once more up to 46 cents on the market our Mexican neighbors may also find something to be thankful for.

If you can't think of anything you ought to be specially thankful for, just read Governor Holcomb's Thanksgiving day proclamation over again.

Grover Cleveland has had a great deal of experience in public life, but it appears that he has not yet got past the card of thanks stage of publicity.

Prosperity is now under such magnificent headway that even Mr. Bryan hesitates to point out where the brake may be applied with reasonable hope of success.

Enemies of Postmaster General Gary's postal savings bank scheme are ridiculing it as a hobby. But it is gaining supporters so rapidly that it must soon pass the hobby stage.

The assurance of Speaker Reed's talkative friend that the Maine man is not going to remove to New York to go into business disposes of the speakership question in the next house.

With a Louis XV set of drawing room furniture selling at a London auction for $70,000 the industry of manufacturing antiques to order ought to pick up perceptibly and come in for a share of the renewed prosperity.

Can it be that the proposition to annex cafes to all the principal American theaters is intended as an admission by their managers that the more recent popular theatrical performances have a tendency to drive the audience to drink?

Had we had a postal savings bank system during the past four years how many homes that were made wretched by the failure of savings banks sweeping away the savings of a lifetime would have been saved from misery and unhappiness?

The most serious danger to foot ball as a game is not so much its increasing brutality, but its plainly apparent tendency toward professionalism. The brutality can and must be checked, but professionalism will ruin it if it is once allowed to gain a foothold.

There is something in the nature of irony in the press announcement that Dr. Nansen's health is giving way under stress of his lecture tour. To brave successfully the rigors of a north pole climate and then succumb to the lecture platform borders on the incredible.

An obscure official of the immigration bureau has refused to allow six Mohammedans to land in the United States on the ground that they believe in polygamy. The next step will be a refusal to let some Fiji islander land on the ground that he believes in cannibalism.

The state labor commissioner of Missouri undertakes to show in his nineteenth annual report that the average of wages in Missouri is higher than in any other state. That commissioner will have to look sharp to hold his job while giving out such statistics. Missouri is a democratic state.

The number of cases of yellow fever in New Orleans during the recent epidemic there was about 1,500 and the deaths not more than 200. Medical science is much better prepared to cope with the disease than in former years, and with the information gained this year and further investigations to be made by United States medical officers in Cuba during the winter there ought to be little trouble to keep the epidemic in check next year if it reappears.

NO BACKWARD STEP.

The republican national platform says: "The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable." In his letter of acceptance President McKinley said this pledge of the republican national convention was in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years "and will be faithfully observed." He further declared that the party "will take no backward step upon the question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade, the public service." Again referring to this subject in his inaugural address, thereby emphasizing his sense of its importance, Mr. McKinley said: "Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. * * * The best interests of the country demand this and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered." Thus are the republican party and the republican administration committed in distinct and unqualified terms to the maintenance and enforcement of the civil service law.

This republican policy of reform is being assailed. There has been developed, since the present administration came into power, more or less opposition to it among republicans who have found the civil service law an obstacle to securing positions in the public service for themselves or their political friends. It is reported from Washington that the opponents of civil service reform are just now making a great stir and that the president has been most earnestly besought to say some word on the subject which can be made to aid those who want a return to the spoils system. He has to listen daily, it is said, to the most bitter complaints of republican congressmen, some of whom urge that if the offices are not given to the party workers the party will suffer for it in the next general elections. The promise is that the reform will be vigorously attacked in both branches of congress and it is needless to say that the dissatisfied republicans will have the hearty sympathy of the democrats who believe in the declaration of the Chicago platform in regard to civil service reform.

We do not apprehend that the reform is in serious danger, because in the first place we cannot believe that any considerable number of republicans will put themselves on record against it if brought to the test, while in the second place we are entirely confident that President McKinley will not recede to the slightest extent from the position he announced in his letter of acceptance and his inaugural address. A few republicans in either branch of congress will probably denounce the reform and make an effort to secure legislation for the modification or repeal of the civil service law, but it is safe to say that a majority of the republicans in congress will be found faithful to the pledge of the party in its last national platform and to its record on this subject for a quarter of a century. But the bulwark of reform is the administration and we have no doubt that the president will be found as firm as on the day of his inauguration in the purpose to enforce the law "in the spirit in which it was enacted." He has already attested the sincerity of the promise then made, with the approval of all but the spoils-seekers, and he will not now yield to the wishes or demands of this element. There must be no backward step upon this question and it is safe to say that President McKinley will permit none.

MIXING THE BREADSTUFFS.

The success of American millers and manufacturers in the preparation of food novelties from various parts of grains and plants prepares one for the belief that the time may not be distant when shredded cornstalks or minced hazelbrush will be served as a table delicacy. The great variety of breadstuffs offered the housewife gives promise of other milling triumphs, with newer machinery and continued intelligent blending of products. But this latter mixing process must not be confounded with ordinary adulterations. Food mixing is as often legitimate as otherwise.

A recent Berlin dispatch states that "the agrarian press warns the public against purchasing or using American wheat or flour, claiming that the latter is admittedly grossly adulterated with maize, thus rendering it inferior in quality and injurious to health." This is in line with the well understood policy of the German agrarian press to discredit all American agricultural products. The immediate excuse for the assertion was undoubtedly the appearance of a circular directed to American millers by a glucose company offering cornstarch for mixing with flour, and making the claim that this mixing could be done with profit and the quality of the flour be improved at the same time. While the admixture of cornstarch into the flour sack has not yet become common, there can be no objection to it on the ground of health, for corn is as good a food in its way as wheat. If any objection is made it should be against concealment of the fact of mixing. Mixed breadstuffs should not be sold as pure—sail under false colors to the injury of trade at home and abroad.

At the same time complaint about the mixing of American breadstuffs comes with poor grace from Germany, where bread from pure wheat flour is a rarity. The laboring people have only rye bread, and much of the bread sold is made from mixed rye and wheat flour, inferior in every way to the bread Americans use daily. Even in England good wheat bread is not always to be had. The French and Dutch bakers in London bake the best white bread and get top prices for it, while much of the bread sold in London and in the interior towns is from a mixture of all grades of flour. The English people appear to like a rather acid, fusty flavor in their bread, while the Germans and residents of Russia and parts of Austria are satisfied with dark and heavy bread.

American millers not only turn out the very best wheat flour, but the American people, rich and poor alike, are accustomed to bread made of high grade flour and will take no other. Good bread is the rule in American homes. If it is true that by mixing a quantity of cornstarch with the flour the quality is not deteriorated the fact should be known and the mixed product should go on the market at home and abroad exactly for what it is. American millers and manufacturers have everything to gain by adherence to strict honesty in dealing with the public.

AS TO POSTAL REFORM.

Postmaster General Gary follows the example of several of his predecessors in urging reform in regard to the transportation in the mails of "second class" matter. This includes newspapers, magazines and periodicals published not less than four times a year when mailed to regular subscribers and pays 1 cent per pound postage; also "county free" newspapers, one copy to each subscriber in the county where the newspaper is published. The postmaster general states that the handling of this matter during the last fiscal year cost the country $20,000,000, while the revenue derived therefrom was only $3,000,000. He declares that if the present system of second-class mail matter transportation is maintained it will eventually swamp the revenue of the postal service.

It is not the privileges of legitimate newspapers and periodicals that burden the service, but the carriage of bulky matter not contemplated by the original legislation on the subject. A vast amount of printed matter has been admitted to the mails as of the second class that in the opinion of the present postmaster general and several of his predecessors never should have been allowed this classification. Mr. Wanamaker strongly urged a change that would relieve the postal service of this burden and Mr. Wilson was equally emphatic in his report last year in the opinion that reform in this direction is absolutely necessary, if the postal service is ever to be made self-supporting. The deficit for the last fiscal year was over $11,000,000 and an excess of expenditures over receipts will not only be the perennial condition if there is no change in regard to second class matter, but will annually increase.

A bill was reported in the Fifty-fourth congress intended to secure the suggested reform, but it met such a vigorous opposition from the beneficiaries of the present arrangement that nothing came of it. The author of the measure, Mr. Loud of California, stated that the cost to the government of carrying this class of matter had amounted in ten years to $240,000,000. According to the figures of Postmaster General Gary it will amount to considerably more than this in the next ten years. The Philadelphia Ledger, referring approvingly to the reform recommended, says: "It is not intended that the Postoffice department shall be a money-making institution and a source of profit to the country. It should be self-supporting, however, and would be under statesmanlike legislation, without departing from the legitimate field of postal benefits."

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

The project of a great national university in the city of Washington is again attracting public attention. A number of prominent women have taken hold of the matter and propose to raise a quarter of a million of dollars for the erection of a building to form the nucleus of the university, this amount to be secured through popular subscriptions, to which the school children of the country will be called upon to contribute. It is proposed to hold a convention of women at the national capital early next month to further the movement.

The idea of a national university is almost as old as the government and it had the endorsement of many of the statesmen of the early days of the republic. The project now has the approval of some of the most eminent men in the country and a select committee of the senate during the Fifty-fourth congress reported a bill for establishing such an institution. Its advocates urge that it is impossible for private or denominational enterprise, no matter how generous and broad in scope, to create an institution of learning which could so nearly lead the van in all great lines of human progress as a university might which had the prestige of the United States to support it and give it standing throughout the world. They believe that such an institution would in a comparatively short time take rank with the very greatest centers of learning, since it would have the advantages of the government treasures, scientific and other, already in Washington and enjoy the boundless opportunities for growth which would come not only from the resources and pride of the nation, acting through congress, but from the bequests and gifts of Americans inspired by national patriotism and a desire to promote the highest education. In the view of the promoters of a national university it might in time lead the world's progress in research and in the application of knowledge.

The proposed plan of such an institution contemplates the establishment of special schools for graduates of ordinary colleges and the building up of a group of related university departments in which it shall be possible for all students to carry their work as far as they can in any other center of learning in the world. It is thought that the need of post-graduate study in European universities, which now takes great numbers of American college men abroad, will be largely removed. Certainly the project as thus presented has an exceedingly attractive aspect and appeals at once to national pride and patriotism. But opposition to it is to be expected on various grounds. It has already been urged that the project is outside the functions of the government and this is perhaps the most formidable objection, though there are others of more or less weight and significance, as the danger of partisan control or influences and the question of public policy and religious feeling involved. Of course such an institution, to attain the highest standard of usefulness, would have to be absolutely non-partisan and non-sectarian. The efforts of the women for the promotion of the project will be watched with much interest.

AMEND THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The supreme court of the United States has in effect declared the anti-trust law enacted in 1890 to be inadequate, so far as the monopolistic combinations and trusts are concerned. The efforts that have been made to enforce the law against such combinations have failed and it is evident that unless the law is to remain practically a dead letter it will have to be amended. It has been made applicable to such combinations of railroads engaged in interstate commerce as the Transmissouri association, but this gives the law a very limited scope and falls far short of what was intended. Designed to prevent and suppress combinations, conspiracies, contracts and agreements in restraint of trade, it has utterly failed of its purpose and the trusts continue to flourish as if there had been no legislation declaring them illegal. Such a situation is virtually a confession that the national government is powerless to protect the people from the exactions and the oppression of monopoly.

The attorney general in the Cleveland administration, Judge Harmon, in a communication to congress in response to a resolution, said that as construed by the supreme court the anti-trust law does not apply to the most complete monopolies acquired by unlawful combinations of concerns which are naturally competitors. The power of congress to regulate interstate commerce may be extended to the products of these combinations entering into commerce between the states, but this is not done by the act of 1890 and the attorney general stated that the limitation of the present law enables the combinations to escape from both state and federal governments, the former having no authority over interstate commerce and the latter having authority over nothing else. It was further pointed out that the courts had held that the Sherman anti trust law, which uses general terms with no attempt to define them, made nothing unlawful which was not unlawful before, but merely provided punishment for such agreements and conspiracies against trade and commerce as the courts have always refused to enforce between the parties.

The attorney general suggested an amendment which would make clear what is meant by monopolies, by attempting to monopolize and by contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce. It was further suggested that congress enact as a rule of evidence that the purchase or combination in any form of enterprises in different states which were competitive before such purchase or combination shall be prima facie evidence of an attempt to monopolize. It was urged that a similar provision should be made with respect to well known methods of doing business throughout the country, as practiced by the Sugar trust and some others, which are designed to deprive dealers of liberty of trade and compel them to be instruments of commercial conspiracy. These suggestions, the result of a careful study of the law in the light of judicial decisions, received no consideration from congress.

The present administration is pledged to the enforcement of existing law against trusts and combinations and whatever additional legislation of this nature may be enacted. There is no doubt of the sincerity of this pledge, but in view of the failure of past efforts to enforce the law it is reasonably to be expected that the administration will hesitate to institute proceedings against the trusts, involving great expense to the government, with the law in its present form. It is to be presumed that President McKinley will have something to say on this subject in his annual message, but at all events it is a matter which should not be neglected by the present congress.

The eminent Chicago student of history and successful pork packer, Samuel W. Allerton, contributes a learned disquisition on the money question to the Tribune of that city which starts out, "I am pleased to see that the Tribune is opposed to all such schemes as Horace White presents. White must be a young man not familiar with the history of our country." It accidentally happens that Horace White was himself editor of the Chicago Tribune a quarter of a century ago, has a lifelong experience in the newspaper field, is the author of a number of standard works on economic subjects, and is at present at the helm of the ably-edited New York Evening Post as the successor of William Cullen Bryant. But, of course, Millionaire Allerton has been too busy studying history to be expected to keep track of Horace White.

The Iowa is all right as a battleship capable of good fighting and sustaining speed in a race. "She attained about 85 per cent of her maximum speed under natural draft," said Captain Sampson after the official trip, "which was about thirteen and one-half knots. In her previous trial the engines registered 108 revolutions per minute, but this was with forced draft. On this last trip the maximum attained was ninety-four revolutions. All the guns on board were fired on our way home." The Iowa is made for fighting purposes, but the American people sincerely hope that the big guns may never be fired except for salutes.

The German government is said to be contemplating intervention in Brazil in the interest of German claimants against the Brazilian government. But before Germany gets that far it will learn that there are other interests in America and that they must be reckoned with by any European power that wants to gain a foothold on this side of the Atlantic.

The next United States senate will have the largest representation of republicans from the south in the history of the country. There will be two republican senators from Maryland, one from West Virginia with a possibility of two, one from Kentucky and the other not with his party on vital questions, one from North Carolina with a populist colleague, one protectionist from Louisiana in substantial accord with republicans on many questions, two democratic senators from Georgia and one from South Carolina refusing to stand in line on the tariff question, and one of the Texas senators refusing to support free coinage. The southern senators are no longer a unit for machine democracy. The breaking up of parties in the south has commenced well.

Incandescent gas is the latest illuminant on the boards. There was once a general idea that the electric light would drive gas out of the field of illumination, but it is no nearer that goal today than it was ten years ago. Gas and electricity may compete within narrow limits, but they are not yet complete substitutes for one another, and it is a serious question whether either will ever supplant the other.

Expert Testimony Discounted.
New York Journal.

The value of expert testimony will be seriously affected by the case of those two Washington botanists who dined on toadstools and came very near losing their lives by the mistake.

Prosperity and the Mail Bag.
Philadelphia Times.

The increase in the gross postal receipts of the large cities is a pleasing sign of the good times. Prosperity means a large mail bag, and a large mail bag generally indicates prosperity.

Coming on Schedule Time.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Parents will please inform the little ones that the government's action in sending 600 reindeer to the icebound whalers in the Arctic will not interfere with the regular annual arrangements for Christmas Eve.

Good Under Any Name.
Philadelphia Ledger.

It is a triumph for the good character of American beef that it finds a ready sale in some parts of Scotland as home fed. At the same time, the statement that it is so sold does not improve the character of those engaged in practicing the deception.

The Standard Gold Brick.
Chicago Chronicle.

The Connecticut man who is extracting small quantities of gold from sea water is behind the times. The real wealth-producing qualities of water were demonstrated the other day when Mr. Rockefeller, by merely irrigating Standard Oil stock, raked in a dividend of 32 per cent.

A New Clerical Crusade.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

New York's degeneracy will not be checked by the churches so long as its clergymen busy themselves over such absurdities as the abolition of Santa Claus. It seems that there is a movement among them just now for that purpose, on the ground that the jolly old saint is a pagan survival. If the people of New York are willing to believe in anything good nowadays they ought to be allowed to do it, even if it is a pagan divinity.

Defacing Nature's Beauties.
New York Tribune.

The Belgian government, observing that advertisements are being placed on rocks and other public places, has notified the municipalities that "the nuisance must stop." Belgium is a thrifty land. More thrifty still is Switzerland. Yet when the St. Gothard rocks were covered with advertisements the government ordered them cleared off, saying: "We would as soon have them on the white cross of our flag." But here, in the United States—just look at some of the rocks up the Hudson!

Thrashing the Blind Goddess.
Chicago Journal.

This recipe for perpetual motion comes from California. Take a murderer. Mix with one good criminal lawyer. Convict murderer. Pass sentence of death. Appeal to supreme court. Get a remittitur, writ of replevin, order to show probable cause, ouster le main, collar-and-hames, or some other legal padlock on the sheriff to prevent hanging. Argue it to a finish. Have day of execution set again. Take another appeal. Get another dofunny from the supreme court. Fight that to a standstill. Repeat the process as often as desired, and if the people don't hang the lawyer, and the murderer doesn't die of old age power can be generated in unlimited quantities for an unlimited time.

The Burlesque "Republic."
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dole, president of the so-called republic of Hawaii, is anxious for the United States to hurry and annex the islands, for he says "as the Asiatic population is fast increasing in numbers it is a serious question, if they are left alone, whether the republic would survive." There was never a greater burlesque of a republic than that of Dole's. The population of Hawaii is over 100,000, and yet only about 3,000—and these mostly aliens—have any voice in this "republic," which assumes to govern the islands and to bargain away the heritage of the people. The United States was never asked to engage in a more contemptible business than the annexation of these islands for the benefit of the mercenary freebooters who have already robbed the people of Hawaii and would now rob the people of the United States.

AMERICANS AS DRINKERS.

Significant Changes in the Quantity of Liquor Consumed.
Kansas City Star.

It has been claimed that a nation which used beer or other fermented liquor as a distinctly national beverage was more temperate as to the habits of its people than one using distilled liquor, such as whisky and brandy. Whisky has been termed the national drink of the United States. This preference has been ascribed to the nervous temperament of the Americans, their fast way of living and their desire to obtain concentrated effect. Every increase in the annual consumption of malt liquors in this country has been hailed with satisfaction by the theorists, on the ground that it was a sign that the people of the United States were cooling down, slackening the speed of their living and otherwise becoming more equable in temperament.

This theory will find little confirmation in the statement of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30. It is shown in this report that as compared with the previous year there was an increase of revenue of $1,338,472 from distilled spirits consumed and a decrease of about the same amount in the revenue from fermented liquors consumed. The curious fact is also shown that there was a decrease in the production of distilled spirits of 62,455,548 gallons, which rendered idle 3,059 distilling plants. There was also a decrease of 1,396,428 barrels in the production of beer. At the same time this marked decrease in the amount of liquor consumed was taking place, there was not a thousand dollars difference in the thirty or more millions of revenue derived from tobaccoes of all kinds, domestic and foreign. In other words, the American people smoked as much last year as they did the year before, but they took many million more drinks of distilled and less of malted liquors. What liquor they did drink was of a more fiery character in proportion to the amount consumed than is shown by the records of many years previous.

All kinds of theories can be bolstered up by statistics of consumption, but it will be difficult to account for the apparent peculiar change in the drinking habits of the American people. It is really doubtful whether the figures prove much of anything at all, except that there was not so much money spent on liquor. The increase in the consumption of spiritous liquor may be accounted for by the fact that those who buy the higher priced brands, on which the duty is greatest, were still able to buy, while a short supply of cash to those who used fermented liquors meant simply greater abstemiousness. These figures, however, may be twisted to fit any theory and anyone who so desires may use them to feed his particular hobby on the drink question.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

New York Mail and Express: There can be no doubt that postal savings banks are desirable and needful, and we believe that the genius of American finance will ultimately find a way to establish them. But Mr. Gary's scheme hardly fills the bill. It involves a principle which he would not apply to his own banking operations in Baltimore. The problem underlying the postal banks is, fundamentally, one of taxation, and its difficulty is in adjusting its operations so that the tens of millions of people who have not saved money shall not be unduly burdened to pay the interest charges to the millions who have.

Washington Post: Suppose the $2,000,000,000 now held by savings banks in fourteen states and the District of Columbia were in the hands of the general government, what could be done with it? As the case stands now that immense sum is invested in bonds and real estate. Would it be advisable for the federal government to undertake the investment of billions. Our national debt is only a temporary debt, and the country intends to wipe it out. Meanwhile it will not contract a permanent debt by taking and using the people's savings. The scheme is all right for England, for that government does not propose to get out of debt, but it cannot be adopted here without revolutionizing our theory and practice.

Philadelphia Record: The assurance is given by the postmaster general that the cost of this new branch of banking business by the government would be very small, as there would be no necessity for increasing the number of officials in connection with it. In this case the economical example of some of the governments of Europe which is adduced by the postmaster general would hardly serve for the United States. Should a postal savings bank system be once introduced it would not be long until a new branch of administration would be deemed necessary for managing and directing the investments of depositors. There is no doubt that such an institution might be economically administered in this country, but such administration would be an exception to the rule.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The sick man of Europe discovered that Josef's bluff was not a pipe dream. Hence his haste to fork over the funds.

Two sea serpents hitched tandem have been signaled in Long Island sound. The horse show buffet is an eye-opener.

Women are allowed to practice law in New Zealand. But precious care is taken that they do not get a case to practice on.

The bicycle trust will demonstrate its strength next spring when the nervy young man tenders a robust standoff for a $125 machine.

A man of corpulent tendencies who struggles to make both ends of last winter's waistband meet finds precious little interest in a discussion of "The survival of the fit."

Down in Cleveland a young lover was jostled out of a third story while giving his girl a parting embrace. Girls should avoid accidents of this kind by letting the boys in on the ground floor.

A committee of the Hartford city council has been instructed to investigate and report the feasibility of the city publishing a newspaper of its own. That's the stuff. Yellow journalism hungers for a municipal model.

The queen of Italy has sent Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, a large photograph of herself in court costume. The queen gave the photograph to Miss Virginia MacTavish to present to the cardinal, with a request for copies of all the books that Cardinal Gibbons has written. Miss MacTavish will take these books to her majesty on her return to Italy.

Speaking of the list achievement in India of the "gallant Gordons," London Black and White says: "Not the least of the splendid anecdotes with which the Gordons have enriched military history comes to their fellow-countrymen this morning, and the name of the piper who, shot through both feet, sat and played his friends on to victory, will long be a cherished memory."

The chief reason why the Shriners overlooked Kentucky as a meeting place is a peculiar one. It is claimed that the camels of the caravan require such quantities of water for a journey that a tour of the Blue grass state would imperil their lives. A baseless insinuation. Why the city of Louisville maintains public pumps for the accommodation of pilgrims needing aqua on the side.

A man charged with arson was tried in New York City last week, and his acquittal secured by the convincing testimony of his children. His store was burned during his absence, but the discovery in the ruins of several paper boxes containing candles led to his arrest and trial. One of the children, 7 years of age, told how the fire originated. "We had such fun," she said to the court. "We played sojer. We made lanterns out of boxes and paper. We put candles in 'em. We stuck 'em on candle juice. Then we paraded all around the store. Oh, we had a lovely time. Louis swung his sword and cut my dress. It was a new dress, and tore my apron." Each one of four children, ranging in age from 7 to 12, testified in like manner, and one of them sat on the floor and with the necessary materials made a "lantern" such as they used playing soldier.

HOPE FOR NEBRASKA.

A Stirring Year Predicted for Omaha and the State.
Cleveland Leader.

Next year Bryan's state will get a good shaking up which ought to offset the effect of the great defalcation of its former republican treasurer who was found to have been about $900,000 short when he vacated his office.

In the recent campaign his great crime hung on the republicans of Nebraska with crushing weight, and it probably prevented the state from getting into line with South Dakota and Kansas, its neighbors which have repudiated Bryanism at last. Next year the effect of this defalcation will have worn away, and there will surely be less disposition to hold the republican party responsible for the fall of one of its members, even though a man in high office.

In 1898 Nebraska is to feel the stimulating force of a great exposition. Omaha is to do for the west what Atlanta and Nashville have done for the south. A grand display is to be made of the natural and developed wealth of the vast region beyond the Mississippi. In connection with an exposition which ought to prove one of the most interesting yet held in the United States there will be many meetings of notable organizations, philanthropic, commercial, industrial, religious, educational and many other kinds. Hundreds of thousands of visitors are expected from other parts of the country, or, at least, from near-by states. All this is bound to make a lively and stirring summer in Omaha and in Nebraska generally.

Such influences are always bad for Bryanism. They ought to insure the overthrow of the silverites in Bryan's state.

A HOPELESS TASK.

The Proposition to Banish One of the Joys of Childhood.
Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Banish Santa Claus?

Take out of childhood its sweetest mystery and best loved myth?

What creed could be so cruel, what creedless man so destitute of the milk of human kindness?

For any austere gentleman concerned in such iconoclastic bit of straight-laced Puritanism it is invoked that memory will work her mystic wand, and

Backward, turn backward, Old Time, in its flight,
And make him a child again, for one Christmas-tight.

That will cure him of all desire for dealing death to the delights the yuletide brings to the souls of little children.

The coming of Santa Claus doesn't interfere with any religious observances that may be deemed desirable. He is to every child the embodiment of all that is lovable. He is Father Bountiful, who always remembers the nice and forgets the very, very naughty. He is the Patron Saint of innocent pleasure to prattling innocence, and when his annual visits cease childhood will have lost one of its chiefest charms and manhood's memory one of its richest, tenderest treasures.

Take naught from the life of the little ones that brightens its fleeting passage, the serious time of earnest effort and stern actuality comes soon enough.

Banish Santa Claus?

As well try to banish God's sunshine.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Minneapolis Journal: Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York is in a peck of trouble because in his Henry George sermon he plagiarized a eulogy on Alexander Hamilton, delivered by Rev. Elipha'et Nott over ninety years ago. After a century Mr. Nott's copyright must have expired.

New York World: The Brooklyn minister who called the newspaper the poor man's college took far too limited a view of the function of the newspaper. Jefferson came nearer the truth when he said: "If I had to choose between government without newspapers and newspapers without government, I should choose the latter."

Baltimore American: A western Maryland preacher got judgment for his unpaid salary. The opposition has now filed a motion to strike out the judgment on the ground that he had no right to collect a salary, as he was called, and not hired. If such pleas should hold, the pulpit would get into a far worse condition every year. A congregation that does not pay its pastor what it promises to pay—unless the circumstances should be extraordinary—had better get acquainted with the ten commandments.

Chicago Tribune: New York clergymen have hit upon an interesting plan to revive the Christian spirit of the country. They have asked clergy and laity all over the nation to unite with them in prayer that God will awaken his people, and enable them to win souls to Christ this winter. In addition to this measure they have determined to lease halls and theaters and hold services and have preaching there every day in the week, in the belief that many persons would go to a place of that kind who could not be persuaded to enter a church. It is to be hoped this plan will be crowned with success. The Christian spirit needs revival in New York more than anywhere else.

Chicago Chronicle: Down in Kentucky, where all sorts of odd things happen, a Methodist preacher who held some theological views at variance with those of his congregation was aroused at midnight and escorted out of town by three of his flock armed with shotguns. This method of adjusting doctrinal differences is somewhat drastic, but it has its advantages. It saves the scandal and annoyance of church trials, for one thing, and it conduces to liberality upon the part of the pastor. For he would be an inflexible dogmatist indeed who would attempt to enforce his views upon a congregation given to the shotgun as a controversial weapon. The Kentucky Methodists may prove to be the pioneers in a new scheme of church unity.

Indianapolis News: The secular press of America has made more ministers than it has marred; has been as active in furthering philanthropic enterprises as the church; has preached more sermons on practical living than the preachers. The press and the pulpit are in a different way and along different lines working for a common end, but the press makes the wider appeal and reaches more hearers. It is the press that uplifts the tone of public opinion; that makes the election of decent men to office possible; that holds public officers up to the honest performance of duty; that floods the holes of darkness with light and terrorizes thieves, gamblers and other wrongdoers; it is the press that not only condemns corruption in office, but prevents it; it is the press that pleads for "sweet reasonableness," and decency, whether in politics or in the pulpit.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Chicago Record: "After all, courting and hunting are a good deal alike."

"No, no; when a man goes hunting he can wear his old clothes."

Washington Star: "This baby," said the fond father as he turned for another lap along the room, "is going to be a great actress one of these days."

"What makes you think so?" inquired his wife.

"Just look at the way she can shed real tears and bring an audience to its feet!"

Boston Transcript: Harriet—He had the presumption to kiss me. But then all the other girls had gone out of the room, so I don't care so much.

Henrietta—Oh, of course, he would not have kissed you if any of the other girls had been there.

Yellow Book: Her Father—You have the nerve to ask me for my daughter, sir, the joy of my old age, the priceless jewel in my diadem?

Her Adorer—That's what—and I want the jewel and the diadem thrown in.

Her father—In that case you can have her. I'm looking for a man with nerve, for her.

Detroit Free Press: "Jack and Julia are surely engaged."

"What makes you think so?"

"He brings her chrysanthemums now instead of roses; a chrysanthemum will last a whole week."

Chicago Record: "I have been so unlucky this fall."

"In what way?"

"Our clergyman has called three times, and each time the maid told him I had gone to a progressive euchre party."

Indianapolis Journal: "Oh, papa," exclaimed the dear girl, her sapphire eyes brimming with unshed tears, "how can you say that society is hollow?"

"Why shouldn't I?" retorted pa, with a coarse laugh that betrayed the fact that he had paid more attention to making money than to acquiring polish, "why shouldn't I, when I have to pay the bills for feeding the gang that you have here at your blowouts?"

LOVE AND WEATHER.
Denver Post.

Again the frosty nights are here, when
strolling 'neath the moon
Is not so pleasant as it used to be,
And lovers now no longer sit at night and
fondly spoon
Beneath the shadow of a sheltering tree.
But in the cozy sitting room within her
pretty home
The fleeting hours in blissful manner pass,
And while she blows him in for caramels
and chewing gum
She teaches him economy in gas.

SCATTERING SUNSHINE.

There's a heap of satisfaction
In the knowing, if you know,
That this world is just an Eden,
If you try to make it so;
For no one can monopolize
The King of light and day,
And you can scatter sunshine,
If
You
Feel
That
Way.

There is joy behind each sorrow,
There's a lesson in defeat,
There's a lecture in experience,
Philosophers can't beat;
And nothing like—"I've been there,"
Can teach you day by day
To scatter wads of sunshine,
If
You
Feel
That
Way.

When you stand before your mirror
And you see reflected there
The image of your Maker,
With a face of blank despair,
Just reason for a moment,
Let nature have full sway,
For you can scatter sunshine,
If
You
Feel
That
Way.

—J. W. CRAWFORD (Captain Jack).

WHEN THE TIMES GONE BY--

when it is too late then you'll say:

"Oh, if I only had it to do over again I'd go to an optician for my glasses"

DR. J. H DAILY

Optician in charge

DR. W. I. SEYMOUR'S Optical Parlors, 413-414 Karbach Blk. 15th and Douglas.

KNOWS HOW TO FIT GLASSES