

# THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.  
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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, Mo.  
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1. ....	29,940	18. ....	30,860
2. ....	29,150	19. ....	30,900
3. ....	29,950	20. ....	30,900
4. ....	30,150	21. ....	30,880
5. ....	30,500	22. ....	30,880
6. ....	30,570	23. ....	30,850
7. ....	30,360	24. ....	30,890
8. ....	30,660	25. ....	30,860
9. ....	30,100	26. ....	30,800
10. ....	27,100	27. ....	30,430
11. ....	30,690	28. ....	30,840
12. ....	30,920	29. ....	30,840
13. ....	32,040	30. ....	30,950
14. ....	30,190	31. ....	30,120
15. ....	30,870	32. ....	31,560
Total .....		896,060	
Less undistributed copies .....		9,940	
Net total sales .....		886,120	
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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24 day of May, A. D. 1904.  
M. B. HINGATE,  
Notary Public.

The weather man will confer a favor by conforming more strictly to the calendar.

It isn't every one who can have an Uncle Sam who can draw a check for \$40,000,000 and have it honored at the bank.

Up to date Judge Parker has not done anything to make Colonel Bryan change his characterization of him as the human question mark.

London has a hospital where women are trained as nurses for dogs. This is throwing physic to the dogs literally as well as figuratively.

Considering the nature of their trade it is not surprising that the painters have been able to smooth over their trouble with employers.

The watch given Prince Pu Lun at St. Louis will help him mark western time for China should he ascend the throne of that ancient empire.

The fate of Dainy again demonstrates that made-to-order towns are not always successful. The dream of the czar has resulted in a nightmare.

In choosing between selling family pictures and selling Vanderbilt railroad stock the duke of Marlborough shows wisdom. No dividends are declared on the pictures.

If the record ever showed a case of national remorse on the morning after it is to be found in the Republic of Columbia after seeing Panama carry off the canal purchase money.

The French playwright who says America lacks dramatic ability has never seen a railroad tax commissioner pleading for low assessments before a Nebraska state board of equalization.

The first book of the Mormon church investigation in the Smoot case has been closed, but there will be several more volumes in the series before the investigating committee is discharged.

Geography publishers are in hard lines these days. No sooner is one edition off the press than the map makers are forced to change their drawings and the demand is for a new, up-to-date edition.

Secretary of State Hay gave another brilliant example of his tact and ability when he evaded the World's fair commissioners and got a good night's rest before becoming one of the lions at St. Louis.

The war in the Orient may be considered to have reached the real belicose stage, now that Russia has accused Japan of firing on a Red Cross train and Japan has accused Russia of mistreating prisoners.

Illinois republicans have taken Speaker Cannon as his word, that he would not accept the vice presidential nomination if it were tendered to him. Speaker Cannon will be found in the Fifty-ninth congress wielding the gavel at the old stand.

The megaphone introduced into the Illinois republican state convention is the latest innovation in practical politics. The man with the megaphone voice thus loses all the advantage he used to possess for convention handwork.

American manufacturers will have to wake up if they expect to monopolize the Philippines. It is true that a Belgian company has obtained the contract of supplying the cars to be used on the Manila-Tagaytay line at Manila. America's always led the world in the street business and must not let any territory slip away.

**RETROSPECTIVE AND INSTRUCTIVE.**

The battle is over and the smoke has cleared away. A retrospective review of the republican primary contest in Douglas county may, however, be instructive. From first to last it was a campaign of imposture, deception and delusion, cleverly improvised on sensational dramatic lines. The board of strategy that organized the Pontanello club, controlled by an inside ring of rank factionists, veiled its design under the pretense that the sole aim of the club was to bring together republicans of all factions with a view to building up and harmonizing the party. Before the campaign closed it became manifest that the Pontanello club was organized to promote political fortunes of certain ambitious politicians who want to represent the people in the next congress and in the next legislature.

The tactics by which the Pontanello club faction gained its ends in the preliminary skirmish last Friday were indefensible, if not disreputable. At the outset an alliance was formed with the Civic Federation, purporting to be organized on strictly nonpartisan lines, and the slums were ransacked for weeks to furnish material for the blackwash which was applied to Omaha in the shape of a manifesto, embodying these charges:

Omaha has long been a rendezvous for professional thieves, robbers, porch climbers and burglars. Favored gamblers have been allowed to prosecute their business without restraint. Wine rooms in connection with saloons, where women resort, seem to run wherever the proprietors see fit. Prostitution has run unchecked.

This arraignment was followed up twenty-four hours before the primaries with an open letter to the chief of police in which it was asserted that policy gambling and gambling of every description enjoyed police protection; that crime and vice were running riot in Omaha and law defiance was encouraged by the police. Manifestly these law and order manifestoes and appeals to the chief of police were ingeniously gotten up to affect the outcome of the impending factional contest. Extravagant and highly colored stories about the Pollock diamond robbery of 1893, the indictment of Tom Dennison and the Fay diamond robbery of 1902 were published in the sensational dailies and subsidized weeklies, and thousands of gullible people were naturally led to believe that a carnival of crime had broken out in Omaha, for which the wing of the republican party denominated as the "machine" was responsible.

As a matter of fact Omaha has for the last two years been as orderly and law-abiding in every respect as any other city of its population in America. So far as anyone knows, there has not been an open gambling house or a policy shop running in Omaha for more than two years, and the social evil is under greater restraint in this city than in many other cities of its class. If any gambling exists it is under cover in club houses, back rooms of cigar stores or private apartments.

Contrast the present condition of Omaha with regard to gambling, crime and the social evil with the condition that prevailed when the great headlight of the Civic Federation, T. J. Mahoney, was county attorney and public prosecutor. It is a matter of notoriety that in those days five or six gambling houses of the first magnitude were running full blast, unmoled, in Omaha, and a score of smaller gambling dens flourished in every part of the city. In those days, also, the social evil was more flagrant and more offensive than it has been at any time within recent years.

In this connection it may be interesting to call attention to the fact that the law making gambling a felony was passed after a most exciting contest carried on by the editor of The Bee before the legislature, and it is a commentary upon the champions of purification in Omaha politics that the gambler's lobby at Lincoln that opposed the passage of the anti-gambling law numbered among its members several of the most prominent purifiers of Omaha's politics.

The dodgers, circulars and postal cards distributed on behalf of the purity candidates were just as deceptive concerning the true condition of affairs in Omaha as the Federation manifesto. It was charged, for example, that the primary election apportionment was a clinch scheme to disfranchise the upper wards, when in fact there never was a fairer proposition for voicing the sentiment of the party through the ballot box. "We are fighting for clean party politics, clean nominees and republican independence," said the spurious reformers, while at the same time they were flooding the town with boodle. "We are fighting for good government, administered by clean, honest, untrammelled public officials against a scheming machine," cried the reformers, while among their delegates were a score of men who had been priced loose from lucrative positions held by them under the machine two and three years ago.

Not content with flooding the town with slanderous and libelous circulars, dodgers and postal cards, the political purifiers scattered broadcast a publication from Council Bluffs containing the revamped Pollock diamond robbery story, in which, among other things, it was asserted that Tom Dennison is a very wealthy man. "He owns over half a million dollars' worth of property in Omaha and is reputed to have loaned \$50,000 to the editor of the most prominent paper in Nebraska." This slanderous fiction was also swallowed by many credulous people and doubtless had its effect upon the minds of many voters at the primary. The tax commissioner has never been able to discover one-fifth of that amount assessable to Dennison. The broad inference about the \$50,000 loan had reference, doubtless, to the editor of The Bee, who never borrowed a dollar from

Dennison or any other professional or unprofessional gambler. The rank hypocrisy and arrant demagoguery of the campaign of defamation and delusion is most strikingly shown in the reference to the supreme court mandamus ordering the closing of the Diamond pool room, brought about at the instance of a liquor dealer with gambling proclivities and grafter connections. In 1888 or 1889, when T. J. Mahoney was county attorney, the "Diamond," titled with silver dollars, was the leading gambling house in Omaha, and its owners were more potential in Omaha politics than Dennison ever dared to be. In those days the Diamond was an open gambling house, with Faro, roulette and all the devices and tools of a mining camp den. Were they troubled very much by the county attorney? The recently closed Diamond pool room was charged simply with being a resort for betting on horse races, and while betting on horses is doubtless a violation of the anti-gambling law, it is no more so than gambling on the Board of Trade, or gambling in the bucket shop, or gambling in stocks on Wall street, and it is infinitely better and more honorable than selling fraudulent mining stock and fraudulent oil stocks and other schemes of confidence with which some reform factionists have been identified. But, of course, when a political purifier earns money gambling on the Board of Trade it is sanctified, when a political purifier sells jewelry and lace, or furniture, or headgear to the women of the town the money is sanctified, and so is the rental money drawn from the same classes.

Let it be distinctly understood that The Bee is no apologist for vice and crime. It has never had any sympathy with cheating, swindling, gambling or any other illegal or dishonest mode of obtaining money. It detests hypocrisy, demagoguery and imposture, whether in business or in politics.

**NEW IRRIGATION PROJECTS.**

A few days ago the secretary of the interior approved new irrigation projects the estimated cost of which is \$21,000,000, making the total amount of reclamation work approved to date \$27,000,000. It is stated that this not only exhausts the fund now on hand for enterprises of this kind, but mortgages for several years to come all receipts for irrigation purposes. There have been fourteen projects, scattered through as many states and territories, adopted, and it is estimated by the officials that something like 1,000,000 acres of land that is now utterly worthless for grazing and agricultural purposes will be converted into fertile and productive farms upon the completion of the government dams and reservoirs contemplated in the irrigation projects. Those in charge of the work say that in the course of the next year or two new homes for thousands of families will be thrown open for entry on public lands. The charges for these homesteads will be nominal and every precaution will be taken to prevent syndicates of land grabbers from monopolizing the sites to the exclusion of the home seekers.

It thus appears that this great work of government irrigation, which means so much for the west and for the material benefit of the whole country, is making good progress and undoubtedly is being carried on with the greatest care and practicable economy. From what has already been done it is possible to get an idea of the enormous character of the undertaking and the great cost which it involves. It may be a generation before the work of reclamation is completed and the expense will be vast, but no one familiar with the matter doubts that the results will most abundantly repay the cost and that the region reclaimed will contribute most generously to the wealth of the nation. That there will be a demand for the irrigated lands as rapidly as they become available is certain, as evidenced by the fact that already many persons are endeavoring to secure lands which the officials are not prepared to dispose of and which are not in a condition for occupancy.

**NOT SEEKING ANNEXATION.**

Referring to the fact that some of the newspapers of Canada have expressed apprehension that the influx of American farmers may result in promoting sentiment in the Dominion favorable to annexation to the United States, the Washington Post remarks that it is noticeable that while Americans talk freely of the ultimate annexation of Canada to this country, there is practically no growth of annexation sentiment among the Canadians. "There has been a decided growth of the spirit of Canadian independence, but they are as proud and jealous of their nationality as we of the United States are of ours, and would as bitterly and persistently resent any proposition looking to a loss of their national identity. This spirit is so strong in Canada that the prospects are all favorable that the descendants of the American farmers who have settled in Canada will become Canadians rather than use any influence in securing annexation to this country. Any thought of Canadian annexation must be classed with the dreams of the future."

Those Americans who talk of the Dominion ultimately coming under the Stars and Stripes are not very numerous, perhaps less so than fifteen or twenty years ago, when some prominent men here thought annexation was a matter of only a short time, and it is doubtful whether at present one-tenth of our people would favor the absorption of Canada if the Canadians should ask to enter the union. So far as the American farmers who have emigrated to the Dominion are concerned, if they shall attempt to exert any political influence it will be for the independence of that country and their presence there will possibly in time make strongly in this direction. As to the Canadians

they are no longer talking of annexation, that sentiment among them having about died out some years ago, although Prof. Goldwin Smith and perhaps a few others still believe that Canada and the United States must ultimately be united. A very large majority of the people of the Dominion are just as ardent supporters of Great Britain and would listen to no proposition for separation from the mother country except independence, which they are not yet ready for. These people have no very friendly feeling toward the United States and as there is no particular restriction upon their liberty and they have British protection, it would be very difficult to persuade them that it would be to their political advantage to become American citizens.

The fact is the people of Canada appear to be very well contented with their present condition. The country is fairly prosperous and making progress. At all events, there is extremely little annexation sentiment there and that is not being manifested.

**STATES AND TRUSTS.**

That certain states are responsible, through their legislation, for the existence of the combinations commonly designated trusts is generally understood, but as to the duty of such commonwealths to regulate the combinations of their creation which engage in interstate commerce, instead of leaving this to be done by the federal government, there is difference of opinion. Judge Hinsdale of the New York court of special sessions discusses the question in a communication to the New York Tribune, in which he urges that the states should exercise a rigid supervision over corporations to which they grant charters. He declares that what is needed in every state is a department with authority to bring every corporation to book and compel it under oath to state annually its condition, with full power of visitation upon the part of the head of the department to the offices and books of the corporations. "If men protest that this is bringing into the open their business affairs," writes Judge Hinsdale, "the reply is that they have clothed themselves with corporate powers and thus acquired a great advantage over others who are not incorporated, powers not possessed except by virtue of a state statute. When the state grants them such powers, the state should exercise its power of visitation and inspection for the common good."

There can be no doubt as to the soundness of this view and Judge Hinsdale is equally correct in saying that what the times demand is that the states via each other in stringent legislation to regulate present corporations and to prevent in the future the organization of any more of the same vicious character. He thinks the idea fallacious that this matter is a subject for the federal government to deal with, observing: "Our system of government is such that this is one of the questions to be dealt with by the states. The evil can only be touched incidentally in a few aspects by the federal government, while the power to deal with it effectually is in the states alone." It is true there is a limitation to federal authority in regard to corporations. It can reach only those engaged in commerce among the states and with foreign nations. Yet it has been shown that this is a far-reaching authority, so that it cannot be admitted that the matter is not one for the federal government to deal with. Of course the federal government cannot interfere with the right of the states to create corporations, but it can deal with such corporations the moment they become identified with interstate or foreign commerce and this power is perhaps sufficient if rigidly exercised. It should be supplemented by state legislation for the proper supervision and regulation of corporations, but if the states responsible for the objectionable corporations will not provide the desired legislation that it is no reason why the federal government should relinquish its constitutional authority to deal with them.

Judge Hinsdale is quite right in saying that this is no party question, that republicans and democrats have been equally guilty in the respective legislation that has made the opportunity for the overcapitalized and monopolistic combinations. It is simple truth to say, however, that only the republican party has seriously endeavored to curb and suppress what the able New York jurist designates as "these financial monstrosities."

President Roosevelt's excellent judgment in the selection of eminent men for positions of high honor and great responsibility has been again exhibited in the appointment of John Findley Wallace as chief engineer of the Panama canal. The successor of DeLesseps must not only be an engineer who ranks with the foremost engineers of the country, but a man of the highest executive ability. The construction of the Panama canal involves most difficult engineering problems that will tax human ingenuity and skill to the utmost and impose upon the man charged with the execution of this colossal work responsibilities that few men could successfully meet. Those who are best qualified to express an opinion predict for Chief Engineer Wallace a measure of success that will forever link his name with the greatest engineering project ever undertaken by the United States.

And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented gathered themselves unto him.—Samuel, xxiii: 2.

This scriptural description of the recruits that gathered under the leadership of David aptly portrays the conglomeration of political Adullamites who battled so valiantly in the Douglas county republican primaries. Every one who had a grievance, every one who had a political axe and every one who was politically distressed lined up under the

anti-machine banner while, in fact, the leaders of the combine were organizing a more despotic machine than any that has yet been in operation in this county.

The program for the Nebraska semi-centennial celebration now contemplates holding the commemorative exercises June 10 in order to have advantage of the accommodations the Auditorium will alone offer as a meeting place for a large gathering. Inasmuch as a departure from the real anniversary date, May 30, had previously been made in deference to the claims of the old soldiers on Memorial day a few days more or less on the calendar will not make any great difference.

Great Britain may be called upon to protect the interests of its citizens in Brazil where a British ship has been stopped because it was carrying munitions of war to Peruvians. But so long as it is rubber and not gold which the land in controversy produces there is little danger of British annexation.

In admitting that General Kouroupatkin will retire, in the face of an overwhelming force, to his military base, St. Petersburg experts only confirm the impression of Americans who have considered Kouroupatkin slightly "off his base" ever since he began to do his fighting by talking.

All Methodism is agog to discover which five bishops are, according to the majority of the committee on episcopacy, subject to removal for old age and ineffectiveness. It is easy to learn the ages of the bishops, but there may be two opinions on the subject of ability to work.

German agrarians want to dissolve the trade relations between the United States and America. When German workmen contemplate the effect this would have upon the market for many staples they produce the agrarians are forced to be silent.

**Is It Worth the Price?**

Philadelphia Press.—The Russian war expenses amount to \$3,000,000 a month, and just now she is getting a run for her money.

**Room for Expansion.**

Baltimore American.—The doctrine of expansion there seems to be a growing idea that there might be more room for "the three R's" in the scheme of popular education.

**Ticklish Time for Royalty.**

Chicago Record-Herald.—King Peter of Serbia is preparing to have himself crowned June 15. He will do well to have a high fence built around the place where the crowning is done, with a trusty man at the gate.

**A Ready-Made Platform.**

Chicago Tribune.—Referring to the democratic demand for a short platform this year, the following is a Mrs. Swift suggested as the only one on which the delegates can unite: "Resolved, That we're agin Roosevelt."

**Herosim Amid Flames.**

Baltimore American.—The latest hero reported in a mining engineer who stood at his post in the burning engine house, and while the firemen turned their hose upon him stood literally in the flames until he had lifted the men below to safety. Such deeds are their own best comment.

**Perils of Giving Away Secrets.**

Philadelphia Ledger.—John D. Rockefeller has told the members of his son's Bible class exactly how he went about it to get all his money. As there are several hundred members of the class, it is with feelings of trepidation that we view the possibility of there being several hundred Standard Oil companies in the near future.

**The Ideal Woman.**

Chicago Chronicle.—The ideal woman, according to a Pennsylvania divine, is "one who can cook, bake and sew; is not too tired to work; one who cares little for dress and the outside world and whose only pleasure is her home and family." This would be a great chance for some good domestic servant religiously inclined were it not for the fact that the person has already found his "ideal."

**Youth, Dress and Economy.**

Russell Sage in New York World.—Economy is the first element of success. No young man needs three or four suits of clothes. Two are enough. The only thought a young man needs to spend on his wardrobe is to look out for bargains and get all of his clothes—hats, suits, underwear, shoes, etc.—at the lowest price. Their ridiculous dress more than anything else proves that our boys need someone to keep them in check. Every young man should watch the clothing market as closely as a successful Wall street broker watches the stock market. Let him get on the lookout for bargains, and he is fostering a business trait which augurs well for his success. The boy who trains himself to look out for bargains in wearing apparel will know how to get bargains in stocks if he ever goes into Wall street trading. But the young man who pays four times more than their intrinsic value for colored neckties and polka dot socks just because he thinks they will look pretty had better keep away from business.

**DISCOURAGING FIGURES.**

Comparison of Accidents on American and British Roads.  
Railway Age.—The number of persons killed in train accidents during the last three months of 1903 was 46, and of injured, 3,178. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employees while at work, and by passengers getting on or off the cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 14,885—1,198 killed and 13,687 injured. There was a total of 147 passengers killed and 13,618 injured, all of whom, with the exception of fifteen injured, suffered in collisions or derailments. The figures are discouraging, indeed, and comparing the record of the three months in question with that of any other previous three months since the beginning of the bulletins, we find an increase of about 150 per cent over the highest previous figures.

In order to get some basis of comparison, we must refer to the figures given by the British Board of Trade, which exhibit the total number of passengers killed during the year 1903. It will be remembered that during the year 1901 no passenger was killed in a collision or derailment on the railways of Great Britain, and that in the year 1902 six passengers were killed from this cause. In the great increase which took place in 1903, however, almost all of it was due to a collision of unusual sort at Glasgow, where seventeen passengers were killed; and yet, with even such a tremendous proportionate increase, the British mortality for one year is but one-sixth of the mortality in this country for three months.

**CONDENSED SERMONS.**

Self conceit is safe deceit.  
Parasites make poor preps.  
Only the weak have time to worry.  
Meditation is the mold of character.  
All great deeds have been born of dreams.  
There never was greatness without gratitude.  
A man's size does not depend on his situation.  
A light heart makes a lighthouse in a dark world.  
Benevolence for business only breeds malevolence.  
Life is the fruit of the past and the seed of the future.  
Put out the lamp of works and you lose the light of faith.  
It is the truth we do and not the ones we endorse that save us.  
Religion is a worrying about future life that is dying of present frost.  
People who are always trying to be some one else succeed in being nobody at all.—Chicago Tribune.

**PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.**

The straw hat and the straw vote are ripening.  
It is worth noting that General Kurok hasn't issued any predictions. He is satisfied to let the result do the talking.  
New York City has forged the link of friendship linking it to Boston. The metropolis banished the pea famine from the Hub.  
The latest fashion edict consigns peroxide blondes to the top shelf. Brunettes have the call. Public taste shows occasional gleams of sanity.  
Reports from Jersey indicate that spring is fluttering its wings in that trustful region. The melodious mosquito is tuning its entrancing lullaby.  
Paul Greiner, a German student who has fought thirty-two duels, is now on duty at the Charlotteburg castle, at the World's fair, St. Louis, and shows people through the building.  
A man who has been a lawyer and a judge tried to run a bank on wind in Kansas and has just been blown into the penitentiary. There's nothing the matter with Kansas.  
General Miles has purchased his boyhood homestead at Westminister, Mass. It contains seventy acres and a wooden cottage with some of the old shingles, which heighten the "fond recollections of youth."

The whole country will watch with thrilling interest the determination of Chicago to name its young American and create a nobleless Fourth of July. Chicago wins other communities may absorb courage.  
"The race is not always to the swift," so the old saw runs, but the swift get there just the same. Thirty-six minutes after filing his petition in a Chicago court, a Mrs. Swift bowed herself out with a divorce decree in her jeweled fist.  
A notice posted by some wag on the Chicago postoffice promising official procedure for married employes with children caused one mail carrier to begin negotiations with one widow, mother of a group of ten. Fortunately he discovered the joke in time, but the narrowness of his escape caused a run of cold sweat.  
Senator Quay of Pennsylvania acknowledges a strain of Indian blood in his veins and is regaling his friends with photographs of himself togged out in Indian paint, feathers and things. The senator has been a big chief for 10 these many years, but it would be difficult to convince John Wanamaker at all that Matthew has been an Indian.  
The supreme courts of the neighboring states of Missouri and Kansas ought to get within hailing distance of each other, if for no other reason than to show lawyers that harmony is possible in the absence of jurisprudence. Missouri's court held that witnesses need not testify to things that might incriminate them. To witnesses similarly afflicted the Kansas court said: "Show me." The witnesses couldn't and they were obliged to tell all they knew.

**EVOLUTION OF MILLIONAIRES.**

Social Accomplishments and the Pursuit of Money.  
Kansas City Star.—No surprise need attend the announcement that Mrs. Carnegie is very little in society. For a keen interest in social affairs, the world must look to the second or third generation of people who become conspicuous through enormous wealth. The achievement of the savior fare, the graces, or, if you please, the agreeable frivolities that belong to society, requires a certain cultivation for which thoroughly practical people have no time.  
Mr. Carnegie has devoted his life to the achievement of riches. This has brought into exercise a set of talents which are of little use in the social world. True elegance is not to be obtained by the expenditure of money. It calls for a familiarity with elegance itself which is foreign to the arduous struggle for material success. The founders of what are known as the rich families in America have been traders and business men. The first Astors and the first Vanderbilts would have cut distinctly many figures in a drawing room. The Rockefellers, with their devotion to Sunday schools and Bible classes, show themselves as inexperienced in the ways of the world, on its social side, as the ferryman and the fur trader, who established two of the greatest fortunes in America.

It is the use of money and not the pursuit of it that begets social accomplishments and distinction. It may be argued that this sort of cultivation means an abatement of force and power, and that the men and women who do things are more interesting than those who enjoy the fruits of labor and strenuous endeavor; but the cumulative influence of riches cannot be eliminated. It has produced in New York what is known as the "smart set," whose doings would scandalize old Commodore "Wanderbill" as he called himself—and old Jacoby Astor, and even the Rockefellers who are to come, fashionable people of the world.  
A certain amount of money will always be devoted to libraries and colleges and Sunday schools, but humanity, even in its most enlightened and Christianized estate, is just fleshly enough to make it certain that society is always going to get the biggest share of the wealth of the world.

**DOMESTIC PLEASEANTHIES.**

Author—Yes, Johnny, your little brother was sent from heaven.  
Johnny—Has he got return postage—New York.  
Insurance Agent—What are the proofs of your husband's death, madam?  
The Widow—Well, he has been home for the last three nights.—Smart Set.  
He—I don't understand your extravagance. Your husband's death, madam, had the reputation of being economical.  
She (sweetly)—But you forget, dear, that before your husband's death he hadn't a penny.—Detroit Free Press.  
"Why do you think there were other women on earth when Eve materialized?"  
"Because," explained the fuzzy old bachelor, "if there had been no other women he'd have had to worry about her scanty wardrobe."—Chicago News.  
Van Schmidt—I don't believe old Kerr Mudge ever had a gentle impulse.  
Billie-Billie—That's where you're wrong. He's been that kind of at least one woman, I'm sure.  
Van Schmidt—How so?  
Billie-Billie—Well, she is a bachelor.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**A CRACKED ICE SERMON.**

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.  
I draped into church Sunday mornin' a seekin' fur comfortin' food.  
I leads from the glomernin' pathway that my soul was all starvin' with hunger fur.  
Fur a drink of the life-givin' advice,  
Fur a served without money or price.  
The claimin' of Christ as the steppin' seemed callin' especially me.  
Seemed makin' me in to the banquet where blissed angels be. An' an' I stepped into the doorway the organ bugle 'ringin' with a peal o' soul-chillin' music that thrilled me from noggin to heel.  
I antled two-bits in the basket, a duty I never forgit.  
Fur breachers' calin' 'live on wild puddin' while steerin' us shive o' the wind.  
Then set myself back fur a shower o' soft rain, to wash the flowers of religion a growin' in life's thorny plain.  
I'd hoped to get some comfort from the fountain o' spiritin' flow.  
A peep an' look only pictur with brotherly love all aglow.  
Fur a ray from the great lamp o' glory to light up the tunnel in the path.  
But instead I got only a dinkin' from the bitter vials o' wrath!

He went fur the young folks fur dancin' the fire snatchin' out o' his eyes.  
The said a word in the ear, the boys was all imp in disgrace.  
The thespian, who was the lobby of hell, an' the circus was the lobby of hell, and women that monkeyed with gossip the hull human race, he hit 'em with the hittin' perdition's hot traffic.  
The music and seemin' to chokin' the vale to the heavenly vale.  
Saw nuthin' but sin an' corruption in the world, his vision seemed prize.  
To think when he went to the kingdom he'd have fur to travel alone.

Not one word o' heavenly comfort, not one word o' heaven's peace, but instead o' the fire o' salvation he fed us on soul-chillin' ice!  
He pictur transgressors stuffed full o' iniquitous sin.  
Grouped round the big gate o' perdition a waitin' the ole to go in.  
An' somehow I couldn't help thinkin' a starlin' sunrise in its store.  
Fur such calamity and pain, how he steps on the evergreen shere.  
An' the cream and seemin' to chokin' the vale to the heavenly vale.  
An' an' he holdin' down front seats in heaven an' an' are all quite agreatly feed.

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