THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Bee (without Sunday ne year \$4.00 Bee and Sunday one year 5.00 rated Bee, one year 2.50 day Bee, one year 1.50 day Bee, one year 1.50 DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Oally Bee (including Sunday), per week. 17c Oally Bee (without Sunday), per week. 12c Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week. 12c Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week. 12c OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—1508 Home Life Ins. Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department. REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order myable to The Bee Publishing Company payable to The Bee Publishing Company.
Only 2-cent stamps received as payment of
mail accounts. Personal checks, except on
Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. 31,970

82,240 31,830 31,460 80.150 31,660 31,730 31.570 32,060 31,920 32,440 81,350 31.870 31.550 Less unsold copies 992,452 Net total sales..... Daily average. C. C. ROSEWATER.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of January, 1906. (Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee

The hearing of the Smoot case has been again postponed. Congress must have real business on hand.

mailed to them. Address will be

changed as often as requested.

Former Engineer Wallace has had an opportunity to tell his troubles to the senators; but it does not seem to have eased them much.

If Senator Patterson is successful in his fight against King Caucus his little delinquency in the Colorado supreme court can be overlooked.

Perhaps the reason Mr. Shonts holds office with a railroad while acting as thief engineer of the canal is the recollection that Secretary Taft does not like men who resign

The report in St. Petersburg that nalives of Finland are arming may indicate that the czar has decided to recall those grants of autonomy made just before the insurrection.

General Grosvenor is entitled to his private opinion that the railroad question is a "fake issue" but it is to be noticed the distinguished Ohioan is doing nothing to block the people in their Jemand.

If the city attorney only manages to worry along without a second assistant a few months more he may save enough to make up to the taxpayers the increase of his own salary under the new city charter.

The decision of Tom Lawson to turn over his life insurance proxies to a committee shows either that the Boston "revealer" has falled to corner a majority of the votes or that he feels there is glory enough to go 'round.

What has become of the demand of the Bar association for business men to serve upon the jury? Have the lawrers come to admit that the business man juror is admirable in theory, but not so serviceable in practice?

The explanation of the report that the Russian government has decided to go into the life insurance business doubtless is the grand dukes have discovered that, as sometimes conducted, life insurance beats army peculations as a source of wealth.

British liberals have not yet decided to contest the seat offered Former Premier Balfour. Perhaps they are waiting the result of his conference with Joe Chamberlain before deciding whether he is an asset or a liability to the opposition.

The demand for a workhouse for city prisoners is seconded by the police judge and the police department. Nothing would serve better as a persuader to petty offenders to give Omaha the go-by than a workhouse in which a sentence at hard labor would mean real work.

Some of the democrats who stand aghast at Senator Patterson's remonstrance against caucus rule should go back and read over Colonel Bryan's essay on "The Philosophy of Bolting," which, if we remember correctly, appeared first as an editorial in the World-Herald.

Omaha club women have been almost persuaded to enlist in a movement to confine their purchases to goods bearing union labels as a result of the presentation of the case by union labor representatives. A delegation from the Business Men's association may be expected to wait upon the club women at their next meeting.

THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.

rangement for the control of the police, will not, as now indicated, assent to, tions. She claims that her position in Algeria gives her the right to a predominant voice in Moroccan affairs and especially in the matter of providing and controlling the military forces necessary to protect her interests.

Some sort of compromise as to this may be reached. The delegates are reported to be earnestly working to this end, those of the United States as zealously as any others. The latest advices say the ambassadors regard the outlook as being hopeful, but it is plainly evident that the main issue will be disposed of with difficulty, if indeed its discussion shall not result in a rupture. There is no longer any talk of the possibility of war growing out of the controversy, but no one can confidently say that such an eventuality is impossible. So far the American representatives have taken no very conspicuous part in the deliberations, but the dispatches note that they are being consulted.

ALASKA'S DEVELOPMENT.

President Roosevelt recommended that Alaska be given a delegate in congress. He said some person should be chosen who can speak with authority of the needs of the territory. The senate has acted upon this recommendation and passed a bill authorizing the election of a delegate. This is the first step toward doing justice to the territory. This will undoubtedly be followed in due time, and the conditions are already favorable, by legislation giving Alaska the territorial form of government which its people want. It may not yet be quite prepared for this, but it certainly will be in a few years.

Alaska is developing rapidly. Its great resources are becoming better known and it is therefore attracting population and capital. Another suggestion of the president was that the government should aid in the construction of a railroad from the Gulf of Alaska to the Yukon river, in American territory. This is likely to be eventually done. Now railroad builders are preciating its value as a rich field for occupation and development and its future sportunities for trade. It is only a question of time when this appreciation will take form in practical results. Alaska has more than gold to assure its future growth and it is certain that some day not far distant it will have a large population utilizing its great mineral wealth and exploiting its vast forests and its valuable fisheries.

A MORE LIBERAL POLICY.

Substantial evidence is at hand of a serious effort on the part of the authorities at Washington to do something to at least check the growing antagonism to this country among the Chinese people. The expediency of this was recognized by the president when he gave directions for a less harsh administration of the exclusion law and this was followed by the appointment of a committee by the secretary of commerce and labor to consider the matter of revising the regulations as to the admission of Chinese and report thereon. The report of the committee has been submitted and approved by Secretary Metcalf and it is expected

that the result will be beneficial. It is stated that the revised regulations will avoid delay in landing Chinese and also action that would seem offensive, among which is the existing practice of measurements for the purpose of identification. This practice is naturally humiliating to those who are not in the coolie class and its discontinuance is manifestly to be desired. Another thing proposed is to do away with the arbitrary exercise of power by the immigration officials in the matter of deportation and to give Chinese who have been denied admission the right of appeal to the secretary of commerce and labor. It is further proposed that at a port of entry where there is a Chinese consul he shall be notified of the adverse action of the officers at such port in the case of a Chinese person and given an opportunity to take such action in the interest of his countryman as he may deem proper. In regard to the first of these provisions it is to be remarked that there is small probability that any Chinese person denied admission would make an appeal from the decision of the immigration officers unless he had sufficient grounds for doing so. Such appeal would be rare except from the exempt classes. As to the other provision, it is obviously right that a Chinese consul should be given an opportunity to interest himself in behalf of a countryman and it is quite sufe gate receipts. If the pupils of the to say that no consul would venture to do so unless he had a good case. It is therefore entirely certain that neither

hostile feeling of the Chinese. The desire of the administration to

trouble to the secretary of commerce

and labor or to the immigration offi-

cials, while they would be very likely

to go far toward placating the now

undoubtedly is approved by the intelli-The conference regarding Moroccan gent and unprejudiced opinion of the affairs is nearing the crucial point in country. It should be seconded by conits deliberations. This is in regard to gress in such modifications of the exthe control of the Moroccan police, clusion law and the practices under it which is the really vital issue between as the present conditions show to be France and Germany. Although there expedient. The president said in his has not yet been any definite settlement last annual message: "As a people we of any question considered by the con- have talked much of the open door in ference it is believed that all of a minor | China, and we expect, and quite rightly character will be amicably arranged intend to insist upon, justice being without much difficulty. In regard to shown us by the Chinese. But we canthese it is said that France is prepared not expect to receive equity unless we in a liberal spirit to meet any proposals do equity. We can not ask the Chinese formulated, but she will take a firm to do to us what we are unwilling to stand relative to the police. Germany do to them," When we shall accord is equally determined respecting this fair treatment to the Chinese doubtless question. It is the understanding that the hostility to Americans and American Germany favors an international ar- goods now existing and growing will come to, an end and the citizens and under which France would have no the products of this country will regreater part than any other nation made | ceive in China at least equal favor with a party to the arrangement. This France | the citizens and products of other na-

TEACHERS' PAY.

In the new schedule of salaries just adopted the school board seems to have arrived at about as fair's solution of the problem of teachers' pay as could be reached under existing conditions. The new salary schedule is not up to what the school teachers demanded and it is said that some of the teachers are not satisfied with the concessions made. but the increases granted recognize the justice of the arguments they have advanced, based on increased cost of living and increased exactions and responsibilities, and at the same time keeps in view the limited resources of the school district and the relative pay of women working in other vocations.

Although each single salary is augmented only slightly, the increase in the amount of money to be raised by the school district. The taxpayers of Omaha take pride in their public schools and are willing to make any necessary sacrifice to maintain their standing and efficiency. It is Omaha's good fortune that it has in its public school teaching corps a larger proportionate number of experienced teachers than most cities and more teachers who are making their profession a life work. The new salary schedule which rates the compensation according to length of service, reaching its maximum after the eighth year, will continue to attract this class of teachers by offering a yearly increase of salary as a prize to those who continue their employment with the schools. Making the two highest places in the school dependent both on length of service and demonstration of ability by re-examination should also tend to improve the quality of the teaching force by making it conform constantly to the latest and most im-

proved methods. Among other features, the new scale s also accompanied by a more generous rule as to pay during sick leave, while found in the fact that it can be applied so as to eliminate discrimination and favoritism in preference for promotion. There is, it is true, and always will be, danger in applying rigid rules in fixing compensation for the service of employes, but where there is a large number of employes it is practically imperative to avoid partiallty that they be governed by some established rule and be made to realize that the rules will not be suspended under pressure or influence.

The suggestion that we have daytime meetings of the city council and that this be made one of the issues of the coming municipal campaign is hardly worth serious consideration. If we have honest and capable men in the council it will make no difference in the transaction of public business whether they hold their meetings in the afternoon or in the evening. The idea that night sessions have resulted in sur rounding the council with a bad atmos phere due to attendance of contractors, office seekers, hangers-on, corporation lobbyists and others who have axes to grind, is not borne out by the facts. The main part of the council's business is now transacted in committee of the whole, which meets afternoons, but the contractors, lobbyists and on-hangers are there just the same, while the presence of good citizens is no more noticeable than at night. The contractors, lobbyists, place hunters, etc., make it their business to hang around the city council and they would accommodate themselves immediately to any change in the hour of the council meeting whether 10 o'clock in the morning, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, 8 o'clock in the evening, or 12 o'clock midnight.

When republican insurgents antagonize party measures they are surfeited with applause and words of comfort from the popocratic press. When, how ever, a democratic senator announces that he will not be bound by the decrees of the democratic caucus the popocratic organs come back at him denouncing him as a traitor who should be disciplined, if not ousted, from the party ranks. It all depends on whose ox is gored.

It seems to us that the school board is lapsing into a bad habit in ordering the schools closed early on two days of next month to allow the children to look at a trained horse which, no doubt, is to be displayed in consideration of the schools are to be favored with the loss of part of their instruction every time a trained horse comes to town, the other of these provisions would cause any animal shows will soon be asking equal

New Yorkers who are the toys of a 40 degree below zero temperature should remember that the weather grew colder as it went east and that the "blizzarddeal fairly and justly with the Chinese swept" plains of the west are again get 1 mon sense.

ting ready to enjoy spring-like temperatures.

The newness of Omaha and the wonderful strides it has made in the short fifty years of its existence is impressed anew by the fact that the widow of Omaha's first mayor has just come to her end at a ripe old age.

Washington Post

Opponents of the rational rate legislation insist that the Hepburn bill is unconstitutional and would be worthless if passed. It's surprising that they are not urging its enactment, then, instead of trying to

Cause and Effect.

Washington Post The commercial agencies report that railway earnings in January were 14 per cent larger than for the corresponding month of last year. Had no idea the fares of congressmen and legislators would count up

Effective Army Reserve.

Brooklyn Eagle. It is hardly worth while to create the proposed army reserve, now that the militia has picked up. The militia is an army reserve with 100,000 well picked men. Keep that in shape and the army need not be

Oslerism in Practice.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat Several years ago a physician wrote to s medical journal that he had put a suffering patient to death with morphine and requested an opinion. He received the following consoling reply: "No man, in sickness or otherwise, has a right, moral or otherwise, of abbreviation of human life one You are a murderer." The inquirer asked no further information.

Projected Strike of Coal Miners.

Chicago Chronicle Whether the coal miners have any merierious grievances or not we are unable to say, but whether they have or not they are teachers' payroll of \$17,000 a year will entitled to public sympathy if they have to represent a material increase in the conduct a coal strike this year. The operators have long been preparing for it and have filled the country as far as possible with stocks of coal, which the mild winter has not reduced nearly so much as usual. The struggle will involve terrible losses on both sides and the probability is that it will end without any satisfactory results.

Weather Experts Stumped.

New York Tribune. A week ago there was a wood famine at Dawson and the temperature registered 70 degrees below zero. Unoccupied cabins were torn down and used for fuel. The coldest official record before the present winter was made on January 15, 1901, when the thernometer touched 68 degrees below, whereas this winter it has made a record of 73. The extreme cold of the far north and the extreme mildness of winter in this latitude constitute a weather problem sufficient to

Expression of College Cultivation. New York Sun

Study is nothing, and even foot ball is not everything. A good "yell" is the supreme expression of college cultivation. The New Zealanders who played the Rugby game in this town emitted a masterpiece of savage chant, a good old Maori "yell." Here is a piece of this wonderous howl:

Hupa pa nei.
Hupa pa nei.
Hupa pa nei,
Hupa pa nei,
Kau pa nei whiti te ra.
The Maoris outhowled and outyelled us. and New Zealand makes mouth at our another commendable point is to be speech. Observe the "ra," the mother of Lackawanna

Signal Corps Work.

Army and Navy Register. Important work is in contemplation under the army signal officers at Benicia arsenal and Omaha, where there are some ten or twelve war balloons, not counting the two new balloons of recent type ordered in France. The signal officers are going on with the development of the generation and transportation of hydrogen, which is something of a problem, but which becomes of vital interest in connec tion with military ballooning, the prejudice against which even among some army officers has survived other memories of our campaign against the Spanlards in Santiago. The signal officers have a choice of several efficient methods of producing hydrogen either by its storage in tubes and so carried on the field or by portable generation plants which become a part of the balloon train.

HEALTHY REACTION.

Flurry in Life Insurance Business Gradually Passing.

Baltimore American. Now that the smake coming from the in surance investigation has practically cleared away, it is possible to note some of the results of the agitation. Passing over the changes in management that have been made, it may be well to note that the companies are taking no precautions whatever this year against the passage of injurious laws. No effort is made to keep watch of proposed legislation and the companies have no representatives at the various state capitals, as they formerly had. They have been accused of corrupting legslatures and squandering policyholders' money because of their efforts in the past to avert this peculiar peril, and have, therefore, discontinued this precaution.

It is now up to the policyholders to pro tect themselves, and one who remembers that the average policyholder is almost as ignorant of insurance business as is the average lawmaker, and is, moreover, thoroughly indifferent to what his representa tives at the state capital may do, will realize something of the flood of fool legislation that may be expected. This flood has already begun, and the managers of the big companies are looking on with grim dissatisfaction. They know the trouble that is coming for the policyholders, but they dare not interfere, lest they be charged again with corruption. There are to be no more contributions to campaign funds and for this result there is no complaint to be made.

Perhaps the most unfortunate fact in the whole disturbance is the tremendous falling off in business shown by the annual reports of the various companies. This is no special injury to the companies, or, in other words, to the policyholders who remain, for the solvency of the companies is unquestioned and unquestionable; but it is a distinct misfortune to the thousands who have allowed their policies to lapse and to other thousands who have abstained from insuring because of the agitation and the consequent panic. The losses these individuals have sustained are in many cases

irreparable. It is now highly satisfactory to note from the reports that are coming in from all parts of the country that a decided reaction has begun. Three months ago it was freely predicted that many of the magnates of the business would be jailed and millions would be disgorged. Now that it is found that nobody is to be jailed and no millions have been stolen, the people are ready to do business as usual. The companies are going on precisely as they were, with the daily and the American people are once more vindicating their reputation for com-

RAILROAD CONCENTRATION.

How the Ratirone Properties of the United States Are Grouped. Chicago Record-Herald.

With the acquisition of the Illinois Central railroad Edward H. Harriman gets undisputed title as railroad king of Amer-His system of roads contains 22,276 miles of track, or over 2,000 miles more than any other single group of railroads in the country. Mr. Harriman now is the lominating figure in the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Chicago & Alton, Kansas City Southern and Illinois Central roads. Next to the Harriman group of lines is the Vanderbilt group, and almost equal to the latter is the Pennsylvania system. The Hill roads, the Gould, the Morgan, the Rockefeller and other groups of railroads also are tremendous in size. Mr. Harriman, however, has large interests in many companies which are not placed in the Harriman list. This is true of the Santa Fe. in which he is said to be the largest individual stockholder. His interests in Northern Pacific also are considerable. The

ollowing tables g ystems and grou		the various
		Bonds
Group. Milea.		and Debts.
anderbilt20,49	3 \$ 575,000,000	\$ 652,000,000
ennsylvania 20,13	8 751,000,000	600,000,000
Iarriman22,27	VT 609,000,000	625,000,000
[111	7 495,000,000	269,000,000
forgan18,87		279,000,000
ould13,78		333,000,000
loores13,02		180,000,000
ockefeller10,29		272,000,000
anta Fe 7,80		225,000,000
Total 146.08	2 \$8,827,000,000	\$3,625,000,000

In the following detailed tables the column marked bonds includes all liabilities aside from stocks. A number of minor railroad holdings are omitted, but the tables give a general idea of the situa-

HARRIMAN SYSTEM.

Union Pacific line Southern Pacific Alton Illinois Central K. C. Southern	. 9,016 . 920 . 4,500	200,000,000 60,000,000 76,000,000	100,000,000 20,000,000 156,000,000 18,000,000
	LD SY	\$609,000,000 STEM. Stocks.	\$625,270,000

| Mileage | Stocks | Bonds | Wabash | 2,367 | 52,000,000 | 564,000,000 | Wabash | 2,367 | 52,000,000 | 24,000,000 | Texas & Pacific | 1,684 | 39,000,000 | 49,000,000 | Bio Grande West | 662 | 17,500,000 | 29,000,000 | Western Maryland | 57 | 1,000,000 | 29,000,000 | Ann Arbor | 291 | 7,250,000 | 7,700,000 .13,789 \$264,750,000 \$333,200,000

MOORE BROS. SYSTEM. Mileage. Stocks. Bonds.
Rock Island (new) \$156,000,000 \$
Rock Island (old), 7,038 125,000,000 \$75,000,000
'Frisco line... 3,414 110,000,000 \$1,000,000
Pere Marquette... 1,838 28,000,000 31,000,000
Eastern Illinois... 738 19,000,000 23,000,000 13.028 \$422,000,000 \$180,000,000

SANTA FE SYSTEM. Mileage, Stocks, Bonds, S.F.and allied lines 7,809 \$216,000,000 \$225,000,000

MORGAN.

....18,879 \$297,500,000 \$279,500,000 HILL-MORGAN GROUP. (Capitalization \$400,000,000.)

Mileage. Stocks. Bonds.
Northern Pacific. 4,956 \$155,000,000 \$173,000,000
Great Northern. 5,451 125,000,000 96,000,000
C., B. & Q. 9,000 215,000,000 .19,407 \$495,000,000 \$269,000,000

VANDERBILT SYSTEM. Mileage, Stocks. Bonds N. V. Cen'l system 3,360 \$200,000,000 \$187,000,0

..20,493 \$495,000,000 \$652,500,000 PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM.
Mileage. Stocks. Bonds.
Pennsylvania tines.10,559 139,000,000 \$235,000,00

question would seem superfluous if it were ..20,138 \$751,900,000 \$690,100,000

ROCKEFELLER ROADS. Mileage, Stocks, Bonds, C., M. & St. P. ... 6,746 \$100,000,000 \$256,000,000 M., K. & T. ... 2,500 68,000,000 \$7,000,000 Wisconsin Central 1,047 30,000,000 29,000,000

SOME OF THE COLD FACTS.

Total.....

Hinshaw's Speech on Railrond Rates. Washington Times.

One of the speakers who, during the house debate on the rate bill, has contributed real enlightenment of a practical sort is Congressman Hinshaw of Nebraska. He compressed into an address of less than a half hour some propositions that are hard to meet, and some answers to the opponents of regulation which likewise are

The average freight haul in this country, he said, is over 240 miles; in Europe, twenty-five miles. On competitive business over long distances rates are lower in this country than in Europe; but on noncompetitive and local business they are higher. Specifically, Mr. Hinshaw declared that local rates in his home state are shown by investigation to be four times as high as the English average.

Again, the opponents of regulation have urged that rates have steadily fallen in this country. Mr. Hinshaw admitted this as to the period from 1863 to 1900; but as to the period since 1900, he insisted that there had been a striking rise in rates which he estimated, on domestic freight, at 20 per cent, though the railroads admit only 5 per cent. That there has been an increase, however, in these years of the greatest volume and greatest increase of traffic ever known is admitted on both sides of the argument.

Further on Mr. Hinshaw took up the argument that the railroads pay higher wages here than abroad. He admitted that this is true as to the average wage per employe; but on the other hand he pointed out that in Europe the number of employes is immensely greater, so that the num is \$6,000 against \$2,600 per mile in this startling. Then Mr. Hinshaw took up the times as much abroad because of the very trayer. high prices that had to be paid for terminals and right-of-way, and of the immensely superior construction and safety of foreign roads. In England, for instance, there is not a single grade crossing.

These and many other extremely significant and enlightening facts, gathered from accepted and approved statistical studies, were presented in compressed and striking form. Much more of the same sort might have been added. The speaker went into specific cases of unwarranted increase of rates, which have seriously affected the price of commodities used by great numbers of people. Thus the railroads south of the Ohio river, he said, at one time raised the rate on lumber to the Ohio river 40 per cent, despite the fact that at that time the business was growing very fast and there was no apparent need of the increase except that the traffice could be made to bear it. This increase greatly added to the cost of lumber throughout the entire middle west.

These are some of the facts. The debate may be relied upon to bring others to light. It may be we shall get to the bottom of this rallway rate business after all.

Royal Baking Powder Saves Health Saves Money.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

PERSONAL NOTES.

Admiral Togo will visit America in April, it is announced upon trustworthy authority

with two armored cruisers. Think of it, the late Charles Lockhart, Standard Oil magnate, of Pittsburg, died worth \$150,000,000, and yet in comparative obscurity. Where else could this happen but in the United States?

One-third of the gas meters which were tested in New York last year were found to be running in favor of the companies. and users are complaining. Somehow these New Yorkers do not seem to understand he purpose of a gas meter.

Ralph D. Cole, the new congressman from he Eighth Ohio district, is the youngest nomber in the delegation. He is the thirteenth child of a family of seventeen children. He received nearly double the number of votes of his democratic opponent. Garrett P. Serviss, the celebrated astron

omer, says that in July, 1907, Mars will be 10,000 miles nearer the earth than today, when the planet will attract attention not only from astronomers, but from the general public, so striking will it appear in the heavens.

After looking over the upper branch of congress from the reserved gallery, Mark I wain was asked what he thought of the United States senate, "Oh, I always make it a point not to criticise my neighbors," said Mr. Clemens. "How does that apply to the senate?" was asked. "Why, I live in Connecticut and Mr. Aldrich lives in Rhode Island." Judge James Wickersham, who presides

over the federal court of the Third district of Alaska, with headquarters in Fairbanks, has a sphere of operations about coequal in extent with all that part of the United States lying south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. It embraces all of the great interior region of Alaska, an empire within itself, which, the judge says, will be pouring a golden flood into its parent country for generations to come. The new naval aide to the president, Lieu enant Commander Albert L. Key, seems to have been made to pose in a brilliant military uniform. He is more than six feet tall, broad in proportion and straight as an arrow. Standing at attention at the side of the president on all official functions at the White House and when the president attends official affairs elsewhere Lieutenant Commander Key never fails to attract favorable notice.

NEWSPAPERS AND TRUTH

Unbelief Follows When the Chronicler Indulges in Bias. Chicago Tribune. Should a historian tell the truth? The

not that the practice of some writers has indicated that they have mentally resolved on a negative decision. With moral aims Parson Weems interwove his life of Washington with pleasing and instructive falsehoods. From sheer laziness and a failure10,268 \$198,000,000 \$372,000,000 to realize the importance of accuracy Castelar made innumerable errors in his study of Columbus and his voyages. For greater brilliancy innumerable writers have omitted or suppressed tiresome facts which might have altered the reader's conclusions. But the greatest of all offenders in this regard are those who alter, suppress or faisify events in order to make a triumphant argument for one side of a controversy. The late James Anthony Froude was a conspicnous example of this. He wrote as if he were a paid advocate who regards it as legitimate to win his case by any means possible. The result is that already, after only a few years' test, his works are disregarded by earnest students who wish to know what really happened.

It often happens that a man is mentally incapable of seeing both sides of a question. Every fact enters his mind through a medium which colors or distorts it so that he really does not see what other men see Such a man is unfortunate when he essays to record events for others. He may not be morally guilty, but the judgment of posterity cannot indorse his work. And when to this malady of mental vision is added a deliberate intention to deceive there can be no hope that brilliancy of style can save such a work from oblivion. A cause good in itself may suffer in the estimation of posterity by having such a champion.

The historian of the day is subject to the same rules. The newspaper which habitnally gives news a particular bias by any of the arts of the unfaithful historian comes quickly to occupy the same place in popular credence as any other liar. On the other hand, the practice of stating all essential facts in regard to anything in which the public is interested and founding comment upon cold truth is sure in the end to secure approval. The reader of a history or of a daily paper does not wish to feel that he must wait until statements are corroboaggregate of wages paid per mile per an- rated by others before he can accept them as true. He may enjoy fiction as fiction country-a difference that is certainly he may appreciate the rhetorical art of magnificent lies, but he does not wish them difference in legitimate cost of railroad to be presented to him in the name of construction in this country and European truth. He will not intrust his judgment nations, showing that it has been several any more than his life, to a known be

SIDE JABS AT OMAHA.

try the experiment of 3-cent street car fare for those who are compelled to stand in a crowded car. Whether or not the experiment will be a success remains to be found out, but we can hardly see how it will work out. Instead of the old way we can imagine a gentleman saying to a lady who gets on a car, "Take my strap, please, I'll sit down and pay the little nickel."

Hocker County Tribune: The attitude of the Omaha press in connection with the recent persecution of western Nebraska stock interests lacks a long way of being overlooked in this part of the state. If Omaha can afford to lose the best contributors to its financial welfare ever known to the extent of encouraging its papers in their base, unfair onslaught, as was done during the Ware trial, Nebraska cattlemen can quite well afford to accept the earnest solicitation of other towns

for their beef. Weeping Water Herald: The independent telephone companies are very angry at the manner in which the councilmen of Omaha vote to keep them from doing business in that city, and they have resolved to boycott the metropolis merchants in revenge and induce all the people in all the townsif they can-to buy goods in other cities The independent companies mean all right but it is a poor way to fight competition Perhaps the Omaha councilmen have se their price too high, but it is not the fault of the wholesalers doing business there. By the way, the independent telephone companies come pretty near having a graft

in Nebraska. Kearney Hub: The executive committee of the Omaha Commercial club will have a conference soon with representatives of the independent telephone interests regarding connections which will enable the independent lines to reach that city. With the state covered by the independent lines it ought not to be difficult to get into Omaha, but it has been demonstrated every time the effort was made that the Bell interests had absolute control of the council and were considerably bigger than the people themselves. But the monopoly is nearly at an end. When the Commercial club gets in the thin edge of the toll line wedge there will soon be something doing

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Mr. Upjohn (at the banquet)—The colone a good after dinner speaker, but did you notice how queerly he mixed his met Struckoyle-Why-er-no; he's been straight, I think, so far.-Chi

Friend of the Family-You are very lucky, my boy, to be the seventh son. It will bring you everlasting fortune.

Son No. Seven—If hasn't so far. All it's brought yet is the old clothes of my six brothers.—Illustrated Bits.

"Yes, she's pretty. Her nose is slightly— er—retrousse, is it not?" "Oh, yes; she has what we call the stock yards nose."—Chicago Tribune.

Tess-Mr. Gayman, of course, is a noto-rious firt, and yet his wife declares she has great faith in him.

Jess-My dear girl, when a society woman speaks of her faith in her husband she simply means faith in his ability to make money for her.—Philadelphia Standard.

"I suppose your feelings sometimes lead you to say more than you intend," said the man who admires cratory. "Never," answered Senator Sorghum. "But it sometimes happens that my inten-tions lead me to say more than I feel."— Washington Star. "Give me a fiver on this ticker!"
The pawnbroker shook his head.
"Isn't it worth it?"
"It's worth more. Any judge

It's worth more. Any judge in towr uld give you five years." lere negotiations ceased.—Philadelphis

"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."
"What is it a man loses and then can't
tell you what it is until he finds it?"
"I really don't know, my boy."
"Why, his breath!"—Yonkors Statesman

"I want you to notice this man" "What is peculiar about him?"
"He has achieved distinguished success in life in the face of the worst discourage-ments any man ever had. He is the sor of rich parents and wasn't born and raised on a farm."—Chicago Tribune.

'Poor woman! She works hard all day and then she's up nearly all night with the "What's the matter with her husband?
Why doesn't he help her?"
"Oh, he puts in all his time sgitating for an eight-hour day for the workingman."
Philadelphia Press.

SUGGESTIONS.

Somerville Journal. He:

If I were you, and you were I.
I'll tell you what I'd do.
I'd smile upon you pleasantly.
Whene'er you came to woo,
And some day when you told me that
Your lifelong happiness Depended on my shy consent, I'd softly whisper "Yes!"

If you were L and I were you,
Instead of standing there
And beating all around the bush,
As if I didn't dare,
I'd make my mind up, once for all,
From doubting to be free,
And plump and straight I'd ask of you;
"Dear, will you marry me?"

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