

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, C. C. Rosewater, 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 January, 1906, was as follows:

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have their mail addressed to the address where they can be reached as often as requested.

With a Nebraska convict taking a \$25,000 prize in a guessing match, honest people will wonder what the use.

Washington dispatches intimate that there are still sufficient members of the Knights of Labor to create a disturbance.

If the packers succeed in maintaining their contentions at Chicago it will be interesting to watch developments at Washington.

The fact that Mormons go to Mexico to practice polygamy would indicate a feeling on their part that the Woodruff manifesto was not a joke.

Wonder if Mr. Bryan averted the impending conflict between the Colorado champion of silver and the democratic caucus when he took to tall timber in Luzon?

M. Taigny should remember that American students have lost their reputations, as well as their places at the pie counter, by talking Venezuelan affairs out of school.

In advocating a lighter penalty for hazing the president evidently wants to secure more fighting sea captains from the school which produced most of the naval heroes of the past.

Those public school teachers who are dissatisfied with the new salary schedule because the pay increases are not big enough should consider themselves with the thought that they might have got less.

Senator Tillman declares himself an admirer of the character of Abraham Lincoln. No one remembers hearing the senator from South Carolina express admiration for some republican who is not yet dead.

The transfer of the discussion of the railroad rate bill from the house to the senate may be expected to have just about as much effect on opinion in the nation at large as in the halls of congress.

Omaha is just now entertaining several state and interstate organizations of business men. It bids all visiting members welcome and hopes they will have such a good time that they will want to come again.

While the mere fact that the government crop reports are satisfactory neither to the farmer nor to the speculator would ordinarily confirm their correctness, this is an example where the rule does not prove up.

If South Omaha can scrape up over 100 people who want to take a chance at nomination for municipal office under the new primary law, how many aspiring statesmen may we expect to file for Omaha's municipal primaries?

Having returned from his tour of inspection of big eastern life insurance companies, Deputy Insurance Auditor Pierce can relieve an anxious public by telling how much of that \$35,000 charged up against the New York Life by the inspection committee comes to Nebraska.

Germany evidently fears that disagreement at Algiers would place it in the position of being deceived as to the sentiment of the powers before it asked for the meeting—a most unpardonable state of affairs in international politics, where the "jury" is always supposed to have made up its mind before it hears the facts.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of Panama canal affairs by the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals has not so far developed much of practical value. The opinion of the chief engineer in favor of a lock canal is of course important and there appears to be no longer any doubt that that will be the type adopted. Another very important matter, upon which the investigation has thrown no light, is as to whether the waterway shall be constructed directly by the government or by contract. It is stated that the senate committee has become pretty well convinced that trouble on the isthmus has not been due to corruption, or even to actual mismanagement, but to the general slowness and red tape character of government work.

It is pointed out that letting the work by contract would imply that the eight-hour law would be thrown to the winds, that probably Chinese labor would be employed and that in general efforts would be made to pursue the most expeditious system of construction. In his statement before the senate committee Mr. Wallace, formerly chief engineer of the canal, said if the work should be let by contract the man in charge should be permitted to get his labor in China, Japan, India, Spain or where he pleased. There appears to be a question whether this method of construction would require new legislation. Some think it would not and if they should be sustained in that opinion a recommendation from the committee to that effect might lead simply to an arrangement with the president whereby the work should be let out to be done by contract. It has been urged that under the Spooner act the whole duty of carrying on the work of construction is devolved upon the president, and if this view is correct new legislation will certainly be necessary in order to let the work by contract. It is not probable that the president would object to legislation which would remove or at any rate lessen the task that the existing law imposes on him in this matter.

What the country desires is that the questions regarding the canal which await congressional determination shall be acted upon with the least possible delay. While the administration of affairs on the isthmus has admittedly not been faultless, the evidence is conclusive that there has been no venality in the conduct of affairs and that on the whole the best has been done that could be accomplished under the circumstances. There is no need of any further investigation, the effect of which is to cause delay. The demand is that the work of construction shall be pushed with all possible vigor, whether it be done by the government or by contract, so that there shall be practical results to show for the large expenditure that is steadily going on. Chief Engineer Stevens has said that the canal can be completed in eight years at the outside and perhaps in seven, but certainly not at the present rate of progress.

THREATENED COAL STRIKE.

There are strong indications of another formidable strike of coal miners, involving both the anthracite and bituminous operatives, to be inaugurated at the beginning of April, when the existing agreement with the operators will terminate. The failure of the miners and the bituminous coal operators to come to an agreement at the recent convention in regard to wages appears to be regarded as final and the miners have set about raising a strike fund. The expectation is that the anthracite operators and miners will fall to come to an agreement, in which event there will be a very general stoppage of coal mining after April 1. In the meantime the operators will increase their prices and it is believed will be in condition for a prolonged conflict. The miners are said to now have nearly \$3,000,000 on hand and by assessments can raise \$8,000,000 more by the time they stop earning. But that sum will not last very long if, as estimated, there are 3,000,000 persons dependent upon their funds.

It is very much to be regretted that an arrangement satisfactory to both sides could not be effected. Such a strike as now appears to be practically certain cannot fail to have serious results. The losses in the coal strike of 1902 are estimated at over \$149,000,000 and the hardship experienced by consumers cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

HAZING AND THE PENALTY.

President Roosevelt's opinion of the law relating to hazing at the Naval academy will be very generally approved and his recommendation that it be promptly amended should receive the immediate attention of congress. As pointed out in the president's letter, the law places the fate of a midshipman accused of hazing wholly in the power of a court-martial and the superintendent of the academy. Their findings in a case are final and the penalty of conviction is dismissal. The president pronounces these provisions neither just nor judicious and thinks that if continued the effect will be injurious to the academy and perhaps to the future efficiency of the navy. He disapproves of hazing and wishes to see the practice eradicated, but thinks "the punishment of dismissal is altogether disproportionate to the culpability involved in some forms of hazing."

A bill has been introduced in the house of representatives in relation to the penalty of hazing at United States academies, the purpose of which is to give to the trial board a discretionary power that at present is lacking. There

is no question that the custom of hazing should be banished. The disclosures at Annapolis show that the practice is accompanied in many cases by a great deal of cruelty, injuries of a serious nature and frequently resulting from it. But there ought to be a possibility of ending it through some less drastic and sweeping method than that of changing the personnel of the student body. Eight midshipmen have recently been dismissed and thirty-three are now subject to dismissal. At this rate the academy will soon be emptied of students. That this threatens injury to the institution and perhaps to the future efficiency of the navy is obvious and there should be no delay in modifying the existing law.

LOCATION OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The problem presented by the division of the work of the State university between the original campus and the state farm on the outskirts of Lincoln, alluded to by The Bee not long ago, in connection with the dedication of a new agricultural hall at the farm, has called attention to the immediate need of the adoption of some general policy for guidance of the institution's material growth. In a letter to the Lincoln Journal Prof. Bessey, who has several times served as acting chancellor and who, more than anyone else connected with the faculty, reflects the continuity of the institution, the assertion is made that without anyone fully realizing it "the university is now slowly moving out to the farm." This is being done, he declares, by transferring more and more work to the farm which was formerly done on the campus, which process will by itself eventually relocate the university to the new site. Dr. Bessey ventures as his opinion this interesting forecast of what is likely to occur: "That more and more of the work now done on the campus will be moved to the farm as buildings are provided there, and then there will come a sudden break by which the departments belonging to the scientific and literary colleges will be housed on the farm campus, leaving the city campus to the colleges of law and medicine and probably also to the work in music and fine arts. If anyone feels that we ought not to erect any more buildings on the present campus under these circumstances, I wish to remind him that the moving of the university is not at all an unusual thing, and furthermore, that in all the cases with which I am acquainted the institution keeps on adding to its buildings up to the time when it is ready to move. Certainly Columbia university did this very thing, and we can do so also. If this is what is ahead of our State university, it would be far better for the university authorities at once to recognize the situation as it is and govern themselves accordingly. This is particularly true with reference to the investment of more money in the erection of new buildings on the old campus, which cannot be taken along to the farm and whose value would be greatly depreciated whenever the university picks up stakes and moves. In his reference to Columbia university, Prof. Bessey is at error, because for at least ten years prior to its removal to its present location Columbia erected no new buildings on the old site. It would certainly be folly to plant any more of the university funds, contributed by the taxpayers of Nebraska, in permanent improvements on the campus at Lincoln if it is only a question of a few years when the university will gather itself together and migrate to a farm two miles away, leaving behind only two or three unimportant departments which have to be more closely in touch with city surroundings, such as hospitals and courts.

BACK TO THE FARM.

The city teller, to rise above a dead level where his fellows abide, has to be of extraordinary force of character, in application, untiring, in deals, perhaps unscrupulous, and he must be attended by the goddess of good fortune. The usual life of the city laborer or wage-earner is the barest. He cannot save money. There are few innocent pleasures upon which he can expend the little he may have to spare above the price of rent and bread. Even fresh air and the clear light of the sun are luxuries denied. He may look upon splendors, but have no part in them; be aware of wealth, with small chance of attaining it.

City Scribble Paints the Glories of Rural Life.

To those who have lived the harsh experiences of the city, and in whose memories there lingers, perhaps as faint, idealized pictures, some vision of the old home in the country, the cry of "Back to the farm" represents a hope. The tendency to rush to the city excites the admiration even of the one who at an earlier day had answered the same call. The city offers to a certain mentality a reward more glittering than the country holds, a political and social power of which the country has no knowledge. Nor does the country need to be so much improved as the city. They are better than gold. Moreover, the personal failure in the city is a tragedy. Beggary haunts the crowded street. Vice beckons into the shadows. The city teller, to rise above a dead level where his fellows abide, has to be of extraordinary force of character, in application, untiring, in deals, perhaps unscrupulous, and he must be attended by the goddess of good fortune. The usual life of the city laborer or wage-earner is the barest. He cannot save money. There are few innocent pleasures upon which he can expend the little he may have to spare above the price of rent and bread. Even fresh air and the clear light of the sun are luxuries denied. He may look upon splendors, but have no part in them; be aware of wealth, with small chance of attaining it.

MENACE TO NATIONAL WELFARE.

Introduction of Caucus Gage in Treaty Making. New York Sun. For the making of a treaty the constitution requires the advice and consent of the senate, expressed by a majority of two-thirds of the senators present—that is, the concurrence of two-thirds with the president in his treaty project. The responsibility is as direct and as individual in the case of every senator as in the case of the president himself. This individual responsibility and individuality are, however, transferred to the senators as, individually, the president's adviser in this business. The arithmetic of ratification and with their advice and consent is invariable. If the advice of one more than one-third of the senators present is that the treaty be not made, it is not made. In a full senate, therefore, the individuality of the senators is not to be overlooked. Such is the sufficient check on hasty or unwise action provided by the constitution.

Now, what does the introduction of caucus methods mean in treaty making? It means that although the individuality of the senators is not to be overlooked, the present proposal to produce the whip and to apply it publicly for the suppression of the advice and consent of the senators subjected to party dictation, merits, in our opinion, the serious attention of patriotic Americans. Considerably more important, we should say, than the failure or success of this particular treaty are the questions whether the power of the United States government to do business with foreign nations by means of treaties shall continue to be exercised according to the mathematical formula which the constitution prescribes, and whether the decision of the fate of treaties shall be transferred from executive session to party caucus.

The transcontinental railroads have decided not to enter into a racing competition to score points of fast time against one another in playing for the overland mail contracts. Why should they go to the trouble of speeding up, when they can get together so easily, as they have before, and divide the mail contracts between themselves? The real competition will be to see which can have the mails padded most during the weighing period, so as to get the contract price up in the total, not at the expense of one another, but at the cost of the government.

The authorities at the Nebraska State university are said to be considering the establishment of a school of social science. The first task that the students will be set to will be to devise a way of increasing legislative appropriations for the university and making them come easier.

The Real Estate exchange is on the right track in backing up the building inspector in his campaign against tumble-down shacks. In the past some of

the real estate men have themselves been responsible for the perpetuation of shanties that should be torn down, but which are maintained, despite their dangerous condition, because they bring in a few dollars of rent. If the exchange means business it may yet have to discipline some of its own members.

Thoroughly Peaceable, But—

Just to show how thoroughly peaceable his intentions are, Japan will adopt the popular policy and materially increase the strength of its navy.

Touching a Tender Spot.

Washington Post. Count Castellane is said to be heartbroken over his wife's threat to leave him. The count has never been very successful in keeping himself supplied with meal tickets.

Cripped by Indirection.

Chicago Tribune. While it is possible that the rate bill may be talked to death in the senate, it is more likely that it will be talked into an effectual condition, in which it can do no great harm to anybody.

Elements of Fact.

Kansas City Times. The report that the Union Pacific railroad has bought the Illinois Central seems to be well founded. Neither E. H. Harriman nor Stuyvesant Fish denies it, though if they had said the story was "absurd" the public could feel absolutely confident that it was correct.

Million Bushels of Wheat Wasted.

G. R. Metcalf in Technical World. During 1906 the railroads of the United States ordered new locomotives to the number of 5,300, together with 3,500 passenger cars and 30,000 freight cars. These last figures give a good idea of the relative importance of passenger and freight traffic to a large railroad. The rail mills started the new year with orders for 2,500,000 tons on their books. In spite of these great orders and in spite of the best efforts of the railroad managers, a pile of corn has heaped up on the ground in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska for want of storage room or transportation facilities; while in North Dakota alone, over a million bushels of wheat has rotted on the ground for want of freight cars to move it.

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In the country there is no need to be rich in order to be independent. There is no limit to the sunlight and the pure air. There is no danger of starving. The smallest farmer, if he exercise thrift, may live on food that the poor man in the city would dream about. The funny men of the newspapers joke grimly concerning the long hair of the farmer, but they are wrong, although they themselves are drudges. It is only at certain seasons that he needs to work longer than the creature of wages sweating in the city, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is working for himself. No man, in city or country, lives by himself. Each man is dependent on the rest toward the rest of the world. But there is no other man, rich or poor, who is so nearly his own master as the farmer.

The new Interborough-Metropolitan company, organized under the laws of New York state to consolidate the subway and surface lines of New York City, plans the issue of \$25,000,000 of bonds and preferred stock, and the purchase of the property of existing stocks aggregating \$17,000,000. Much of the latter figure represents no capital investment whatever, and considerably more than \$12,000,000 of the new issue will be a capitalization merely of estimated franchise values.

In the false bottom of a trunk brought to this country by Isak Heitler, a second cabin passenger on the Red Star line steamer Finland, the customs officials found more than \$100,000 worth of negotiable Austrian bonds and securities. As Heitler could not satisfactorily explain how he came into possession of the fortune he will be held on Ellis Island until an investigation is made.

PERSONAL NOTES.

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Richard L. Ashurst, who has just been made postmaster of Philadelphia, was born in Naples and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a lawyer.

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The mayor of Santiago has suggested that the plantation of which San Juan Hill is a part be purchased by the Cuban government as a wedding present from that country to Miss Alice Roosevelt.

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Senator Crane of Massachusetts is an expert judge of paper. When he opens his letters in the senate he may be seen crinkling the paper between his fingers and holding it up to the light to observe the watermark before reading the communications. It is the habit of a lifetime and one of the customs of his craft.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

One of the most infamous swindlers of recent history was a broker of the managers of New York a few days ago when the final dividend of 13 cents on the dollar was paid to the 2,000 victims of the Franklin syndicate. Three men—Miller, Ammon and Schlesinger—originated and operated the swindle. They offered profits of 10 per cent a week, or \$20 per cent per annum to people who entrusted them with money. Their bait was the claim of inside information about stock market deals which would enable them to make the poor rich and the rich poorer. But the game worked in the old reliable way. It made the poor poorer and enriched the rich, and gave a handle of the swindle to the managers of the game. The record shows 2,100 victims. Probably there were thousands of others who did not acknowledge being taken in. Known claims aggregated \$300,000, though it is said the swindlers took in at least \$500,000. On the known claims two dividends have been declared, aggregating 25 cents on the dollar.

Miller served four years in Sing Sing. Ammon is doing time there now. Schlesinger fled to Europe and died.

There was bad news from Albany for New York millionaires who maintain fine establishments in New York City and escape the tax on personal property by declaring that they are nonresidents. The state senate passed a bill providing that personal property shall be taxed, not where the owner legally resides, but in the tax district where the property is located. The measure is also aimed at merchants who claim that they do business outside the state and so escape the personal property tax, but who actually store their goods in New York and fill orders there. This property will be taxed if the bill is made a law.

The ferry boat service of New York gives employment to upward of 16,000 men on the boats and in the ferry houses. The Pennsylvania alone has 800 and the Erie and Jersey Central about 500 each. There are more ferries on the East river than there are on the North river, and they carry a larger number of passengers. But with the exception of the Long Island City they are not train ferries. They run on the stage coach principle and can take their own time. In the Hudson river there are seven or eight ferries within a distance of two miles operating from different points and crossing each other at different angles. This explains why a ferry boat must be a man of skill, nerve and quick action. As a matter of fact, it is interesting to know that the Long Island ferries exceed the travel over any ferry by 25 per cent. They average 16,000,000 passengers a year. The Hoboken ferries come next, with 10,000,000, the Erie follows with about 9,000,000, which is also the figure of the Brooklyn Ferry company. The Staten Island ranks next, the Pennsylvania is somewhat down on the list, with a total of 7,000,000. The total passengers on all the ferries is something like 200,000,000 each year. And the lives of these river pilot holds in the hollow of his hand.

BACK TO THE FARM.

Old Boredas kicked up his highest friskers last Saturday. This didn't prevent the rubbernecks from gathering in the vicinity of the Flatiron building to view the different styles in hosiery. Policeman O'Platney who guards the crossing and whose duty it is to keep the rubbernecks on the move and at the same time to act as a wind shield for the women, saw a great rise in silk Saturday afternoon and charged on the crowd. "Shame on ye! Git out of here!" he thundered. "Haven't ye no respect for the women? Look the other way by the powers I'll take away yer rights! So he chased 'em all off the corner, and then as the wind abated he got sight of the heads. They belonged to the three Chinese commissioners who are here to study things American, and like all high caste orientals, they were dressed in gorgeous silks. That was the last that was seen or heard of Mr. O'Platney for an hour.

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Where Regulation is Needed.

Springfield Republican. The pending rate bill in congress gives to the Interstate Commerce commission power over private car charges as well as general railroad charges. It is plainly needed. Here is the present situation: A car line testifying at Chicago that it has made profits of 60 per cent on the capital during the twenty-nine months of its existence.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines for more than fifty years the standard type of rotary shuttle-movement for making the lock-stitch, will hereafter be sold by the SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.

The Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. will continue to make these machines as heretofore, the change simply effecting greater economy in the cost of selling, a saving which will prove to be of material benefit to purchasers, who will now be enabled to select at Singer Stores

Lock-Stitch Chain-Stitch Machines Oscillating, Rotary or Vibrating Shuttle. Elastic Seam. No Bobbin, No Shuttle.

Prices to Suit All Pursets. Many Styles of Cabinet Work. Needles for All Makes of Machines.

MACHINES RENTED, SOLD, EXCHANGED.

Singer Sewing Machine Co. 1514 DOUGLAS STREET

—ALSO—

Nebraska Cycle Co. 15th and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebraska.

TWO DISTRICTS NOT IN FAVOR.

O'Neill Frontier: As long as one set of federal officers can handle the business, why divide the state in two judicial districts? We seem to be getting along pretty well with one court and as long as that is true it is folly to incur a double expense on the tax payers.

Alnsworth Star-Journal: The proposition to give Nebraska two judicial districts is meeting with as much favor as it should, but there are many objections to using the old Platte river as a dividing line. That means plums for Omaha and Lincoln, while the rest of the state looks on and sucks thumbs. A north and south cut via Norfolk, Columbus, Hastings and Fairbury would be more equitable.

Schuyler Free Lance: The movement to divide Nebraska into two federal districts and have two federal judges, two district attorneys, two marshals, and double as many deputies, etc., is simply a move to create more offices for a bunch of political leeches. We do not need anything of the sort and it all is a political graft. We have too many federal officers now. The effort of Senator Burkett and some of our congressmen in favor of it ought to be a thing which the people would arise in their wrath against and retire the bunch to private life for.

Central City Record: Senator Burkett is endeavoring to have Nebraska divided into two federal districts, with the accompanying two sets of judges, attorneys, marshals, deputies, etc. Nebraska at the present time has about as much use for two federal districts as a cat has for two tails. It is simply a plan to create an additional pie counter for the "boys," that's all. Our senators and congressmen seem to think they have been sent to Washington solely to enact laws making more offices and to vote for appropriations for government buildings in small towns that don't need them. If the average Nebraska congressman has ever been guilty of higher "statesmanship" than that we have failed to hear of it.

MAJOR AND MINOR GRAFT.

Transportation of Mail Matter and of Bullion and Coin. San Francisco Chronicle. A few days ago a minor graft in congress was exposed by some of the republican members in a debate over an amendment to the urgency deficiency bill appropriating \$10,000 to meet an expected deficiency in the funds for transporting of silver bullion and coin. The chairman of the appropriations committee declared that his committee had rejected the item when the appropriation bill was under consideration, and he remarked that, strangely enough, it was the representatives of the express companies in whose interest another republican member had represented that the item had been introduced, who were the first to hear of the committee's action. The only inference to be drawn from this statement and the proposed amendment to the urgency deficiency bill was that the latter had been introduced as a rider by the agents of the express companies occupying seats in congress.

In the course of the debate it developed that congress has been allowing the express companies an appropriation of \$100,000 and \$100,000 a year for moving silver around the country to relieve the stringency of various banks; and the charge was openly made that the United States treasuries were loaded down with silver and that the requests for its removal from one point to another were made because it was profitable to some one. Notwithstanding the exposure and the open assertion that it was

WHEN MOTHER STRIKES.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune. All is in a flutter. "Father isn't kept!" How the house is swept! Breakfast: One stable waffle! "That's simply awful!" Mother's on a strike!

Baby's in the cradle. "Felling like a band!" Pot and pan and ladle! "All wait to be cleaned!" "Trash heap about my feet!" "Waiting till it rains!" Mother's quit the throttle, "Struck for shorter hours."

Everything is dusty. All the fires are out; Knives and forks are rusty! "Children all about dressing!" "Where's the brush and comb?" "Isn't this distressing?" "No one runs the home."

Father's argumentive; Mother won't reply; Says there's no incentive; "Let's work away and fry." Wash and dress and hustle— "The wash tub's the mark!" Sacrificing muscle. From the dawn till dark. Frown on arbitration; "What are we to eat?" "See our construction!" Mother's smile is sweet; She is bland and pleasant; "Home is full of pluck!" Home is fierce at present; "Mother's gone and struck!"

Almost Beyond Belief!

The average, everyday, frank citizen would scarcely believe that acquaintances, friends and even relatives, who were virtually under obligations would secretly accept a commission for influencing him to buy a Piano from a certain place. The idea is repulsive and quite beyond his belief.

We know we are being quietly worked against, just because we won't mark our prices up and then invite these commission takers to round up their friends, and get between us and the money we have earned and more of their money than we should.

These soft spoken commission takers have vowed eternal vengeance on us; they won't give up; they are willing to come with you to our store, they make a pretense of investigation, but all the time they quietly counsel the customers not to be in a hurry; wait and think, they say; and the don't be in a hurry and wait and think means to get you away, that they may tell you how much money they can save you on a Piano, if you will go elsewhere with them.

We are one price. We don't pay commissions. The price is too low to permit it, but we do sell the best Pianos and save each customer a nice sum of money. Just call and see.

You don't need anyone to help you select a Piano at the Hospe Store. Come and we'll prove it and satisfy you of the fact.

A. HOSPE CO. 1513 DOUGLAS STREET. The Most Popular Club—The 10¢ Sheet Music Club.