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Subscribed in my presence and swor to before me this 31st day of January, 1906 (Seal)

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. 1906

C. C. ROSEWATER.

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WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Is not the follification of the Bensonian Tammanyites a little premature?

On the ship subsidy bill, the two Ne braska senators harmoniously diverge

Mr. Rockefeller is not so far away that he cannot connect with the dividend just declared by the Standard Oil was so strongly against him, his Bircompany.

Now that the Pennsylvania legislature has adjourned, the courts may de- a change in Great Britain's fiscal polcide how much of its reform legislation was really enacted.

Washington. The Smoot case hearings strength, though perhaps not a great should be resumed, as that is about the deal, to the reform propaganda. In a most widely known product of equal suffrage in Utah.

the hyphenated on the double service telephone still continues. Now you see come. He is now declared to be in full it and now you don't. Everybody accord with Mr. Chamberlain and may lemonade to the bar.

That increase of 1 per cent in the annual dividend of the Union Pacific ought to be sufficient proof that that road could easily pay its taxes without going into bankruptey.

Governor Cummins will not serve on Tom Lawson's insurance proxy committee. The Iowa governor in his quest for a third term has plenty of work at home to keep him busy.

Since Mr. Balfour has accepted the Chamberlain idea it is just possible Colonel Bryan and Grover Cleveland may be fighting shoulder to shoulder before the end of time.

Savannah while he was discovering the republican opposition in the house, but crooked work of Captain Carter causes one to wonder if that "polite society" of the south is also a myth.

The recent visit of Louisiana specialists to Central American ports is expected to result in an embargo on specified lines to be established from the tropical mosquito, but it will still Atlantic and gulf ports to ports in be safe to trust to fumigation and oil.

to nominate candidates for municipal offices, the bustle and jostle at the freethe political pot will bubble and boil over.

75831 · ·

cials present at the conference between derstood that this can best be done by the mine workers and anthracite mine having direct steamship lines between and Majors would have been ineligible operators it would seem that the rail- our Atlantic and gulf ports and the road question is broader than mere rate ports of the southern and oriental coun- he received a majority of the votes cast making.

The fallure of Pat Crowe to go on the witness stand in his own behalf indicates that the talkativeness of the famous bandit is exclusively for news- ern ports. Our dependence upon forpaper notoriety and is manifested only eign ships has operated to our detriment when he is not under oath to tell the truth.

suppression of contraband traffic in arms delegates at Algeciras might learn shall have to meet a vigorous competisomething from American influence in tion for this trade and we cannot do so Santo Domingo, where revolutionists successfully if we must depend upon have been compelled to quit at the end foreign ships for the transportation of 000,000 expended for permanent imof a week because they ran out of our products. powder.

Why should the leading organ of

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

the proper steps to put down the threat- our share in the struggle for trade. ened uprising against foreigners, but that it is actually fomenting it. This information, it is stated, has reached 1900.

means that hostility to citizens of the not be out of place at this time. United States is also increasing. It is noteworthy that thus far only Americans have been the objects of hostile the goods of any other country been a question that may well perplex the president and his advisers. If the efforts of diplomacy fail, and thus far they appear to have been futile. shall our government adopt aggressive measures? It would seem to be the view at Washington that this may have this government is willing the Chinese government and people should know in the event of an uprising there which might affect American interests.

FISCAL ISSUE STILL ALIVE. The overwhelming victory of

the

British liberal party did not kill the issue of fiscal reform. It was not expected to by those familiar with the fighting qualities of Mr. Chamberlain. Although the general popular verdict mingham constituency stood by him and this support was sufficient to stimulate him to continue the contest for icy. Now the former premier, Mr. Balfour, still recognized as the unionist leader, has got upon the Chamberlain Woman suffragists have moved upon platform and he should give some speech a few days ago he said that the results of the general election could not be accepted as a final verdict against The double shuffle song and dance of fiscal reform and that while reform must be delayed some years it will be expected to take an active part thenceforward in advocacy of reform. However, as the liberal party is be lieved to be secure in power for several years there is no immediate danger of any disturbance to the world's commercial relations with Great Britain through change of the latter's fiscal policy. Should British trade decline in the meantime and industries suffer the Chamberlain plan may gain adherents but not otherwise.

THE MERCHANT MARINE BILL. The passage by the senate of the mer chant marine bill, which received the support of all but five of the republican senators voting, indicates that the measure will become law at the present The ostracism of Major Gillette at session. It will undoubtedly have some there is reason to believe that it will be

supported by a large majority. The bill has two distinct forms of aid and encouragement for our ocean shipping and ocean commerce. One is in the form of new mail subventions to ten South and Central America, Cuba, Mexico and South Africa, and from Pacific Now that the socialists have decided ports to Japan, China and the Philippines. Thus the purpose of the bill is to establish steamship lines which will desouthern part of this hemisphere and enlarging this trade is generally recog-From the number of railroad offi- nized and it is also very generally unconcerned we are at a decided disadvantage in not having American lines running directly to the principal southcommercially. It is certain that we shall experience a like disadvantage in the oriental trade if American steamship While studying the question of the lines are not established between our ports and those of Japan and China, We

The bill is the most conservative, in regard to the subventions provided for, that has ever been presented to condemocracy distress itself about the pos- gress-so conservative, indeed, that sible ineligibility of State Treasurer coubt has been expressed whether it Mortensen to become the next governor will induce the establishment of the pro- has effected a saving of 35 per cent in of Nebraska. If Mortensen should prove posed lines. The subventions are to con- the cost of repairs of asphalt paved to be ineligible after election, John H. tinue for ten years and it is estimated streets. But the greatest benefit de-

000, or an average of about \$4,000,000 out waiting for the aid or consent of The opinion of Mr. Conger, former annually. We should then have, if the minister to China, in regard to exist- purpose of the bill is realized, a new next day what should have been done ing conditions in that country and the tonnage of 1,500,000 registered for over on the previous day. expediency of our government taking seas carrying, with an increase in our precautions against threatened trouble, southern and oriental commerce of great is likely to have weight at Washington. value to industrial and agricultural in-Mr. Conger's long service in China gave terests. The question is a purely prachim a pretty thorough knowledge of the tical one-a matter of business. We are people and when he expresses the be- reaching out to all parts of the world lief that the present situation is really and every year the necessity for exserious it is entitled to consideration. panding our markets in order to dispose That the administration views the mat- of surplus products of our industries ter with no little anxlety is attested by grows more imperative. Our competitrustworthy reports from Washington, tors have an advantage in possessing claration may be, but there is no ques-It is said that the State department adequate transportation facilities of has become convinced that the Chinese their own. In this respect we must folgovernment is not only failing to take low their example if we would secure

A CANDIDATE WITH A RECORD.

The political career and official record the department from what are regarded of every man who presents himself as a as authoritative sources in China and candidate for public office is a proper also through foreign governments. The subject for public discussion. The cansituation is represented to be very simi- didacy of William J. Broatch for the lar to that which preceded the Boxer office of mayor naturally recalls his uprising and is regarded as even more political career to citizens of Omaha serious because of the undoubted awak- who are familiar with his antecedents ening of the Chinese people and the in public life. There are, however, rapid strides they have made since thousands of newcomers in Omaha to whom the record of W. J. Broatch is a The latest information is to the effect blank. For the benefit of this class, as that the boycott against American well as for those whose memories must goods is growing, which doubtless be refreshed, a retrospective glance will

When William J. Broatch became mayor of Omaha for the first time he was also a member of the Missouri demonstrations. Other foreigners in River commission at a salary of \$2,500 China have not been troubled, nor have a year. It was expected that he would make way to some worthy republican boycotted. What can be done to pro- as soon as he was placed on the pay- have practically an undiscovered field tect our citizens and our interests is roll of the city, but if that idea had ever entered his head he did not manifest a disposition to carry it out, but he con tinued to draw two salaries of \$2,500 a year during his entire term as mayor. As mayor of Omaha, Broatch rode rough-shod over subordinates, played to be done. A Washington report says played into the hands of the public port of it. utility corporations. A sample brick of Broatchism was the signing of an that it is alive to the situation and is order to the city attorney to confess prepared to send an expedition to China Judgment for a \$45,000 gas claim then pending in the courts, to which, according to eminent attorneys, no jury would have awarded \$5,000. The order to pay this bogus claim was signed only a few minutes before midnight and was the last act of Broatch as mayor during his first term in 1887.

When Broatch was again elected in 1895 as an outcome of a frenzied anti-Catholic crusade, Broatch resumed his odious methods, and his last act as mayor for the second time was the signing of a midnight contract with the electric lighting company for are lights at an extravagant price. Like the \$45,000 gas claim order, the electric lighting contract was railroaded through during the last half hour of an expiring council and a dismantled mayor.

The most rank and indefensible acan official capacity, was the appraisement of the chattels of the lessee of the state penitentiary. A bill anpropriating \$35,000 for this purpose was log-rolled through the legislature by the penitentiary gang and Broatch was appointed as one of the three appraisers, The chattels consisted of several pair of spayined old mules, four or five old wagons, a job lot of convict clothing and supplies, and some worn out machinery and tools. A most extravagant estimate of the value of this aggregation of bric-a-brac was \$5,000, but Broatch and his two associates appraised the chattels at \$33,000, voting themselves \$500 each for one day's inspection, and leaving \$500 in the treasury as a balance. It took several years for Broatch to outlive this scandal, but it can never be atoned for.

The career of Mr. Broatch as memwell known that comment would be superfluous.

the ineligibility under the Nebraska constitution of one state officer for another state office during the term for which he may have been elected throws a new light on one little chapter in our political history. In 1892 the name of Thomas J. Majors was substituted for that of the regular republican nominee for lieutenant governor, the duly nominated candidate having been forced to resign from the ticket because ineligible from not having been a citizen of the state the required length of time. Two years later Thomas J. Majors became for-all primaries will be intensified and velop our trade with countries in the the republican nominee for governor and made the race, being defeated at with the far east. The importance of the polls by Silas A. Holcomb. If the constitutional prohibition upon a lieutenant governor seeking the governorship holds now, it must have held then, to occupy the executive chair even had tries. It has been very conclusively at the election. The strange part of it shown that so far as South America is is that during the campaign of 1894. which was the most hotly contested in the history of Nebraska, no one ever thought to question the eligibility of Majors for the place he was seeking.

> Omaha has expended more than \$15. 000,000 for public improvements within the past thirty-five years. This, of course, includes the wooden block pavements and other perishable makeshifts which created an imperative demand for the scavenger tax law and a general clean-up. What portion of the \$15,provements can be considered as a municipal asset at this time is problematical.

According to the city engineer's report, the municipal asphalt repair plant Mickey would hold over, and the gov- that the total cost to the national treas- rived from the municipal asphalt plant and that the end will be a friendly and in spite of the monotony of seeing only ury will be a little in excess of \$40,000. has been the ability to get action with- dignified composition of all differences. their own kind there.

contractors, who always put off to the

The clause of the Nebraska state con stitution relating to the ineligibility of an executive officer to another state office reads as follows:

None of the officers of the executive department shall be eligible to any other state office during the period for which ther shall have been elected.

There may be some question as to tion that it is flagrantly ungrammatical.

It is now a foregone conclusion that of a million to its bonded debt on the strength that the nonresident property holder will pay most of the taxes-and most of the nonresident taxpayers hail from Omaha.

Despite their political differences it is probable that Senator Elkins fully represents the views of his distinguished father-in-law on the subject of railroad rate regulation. Here democrats can rally to the standard of 1904.

Perhaps after the imperial commissloners return home they may convince Chinese merchants that the boycott is a mistake, but so far they have shown no disposition to make their conclusions known in America.

Now that Admiral Rojestvensky has denied the existence of submarine boats in the fight of the Sea of Japan ambitious inventors may know that they in which to work

Worries of Statesmen.

Chicago News. Some statesmen in Washington would give their eye teeth if they could know to a certainty that the anti-pass bill is going to pass. In that event they could make fast and loose with the taxpayers and an impressive display of activity in sup-

> Incentive to Goodness. New York Post.

Two hundred young men applied for conversion yesterday at the revival meeting of the John D. Rockefeller, jr., Bible class, This followed the report that the stock of Standard Oil was to be more widely distributed to make the corporation popular.

Scientific Rate Making.

Chicago Record-Herald. The best sample of freight rate making by a railroad comes from Panama, where, prior to American control, bricks were and classified as "crockery, uncrated." compelled to pay \$10 a ton freight for a few miles haul. A railroad man, former Engineer Wallace of the canal, tells the story, and the funny part of it is he seems to think it a loke.

> Give Them Room. Portland Oregonian

Senators Aldrich and Dolliver announce that in dismissing the freight rate bill, each intends to say to the other exactly what he means in plain North American language that cannot be misunderstood or misinterpreted. Go.it. Nelson; go it, Jonathan. The country will enjoy the spectacle tion of William J. Broatch, acting in of your smashing the traditions of your

Better Go Slow.

Springfield Republican. An official of the anthracite coal ass clation estimates that the primary selling companies have a stock of 10,000,000 tons on hand, and additional there to is an "immense stock" in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers. Furthermore, the mild winter will leave consumers unusually well supplied at the end of the season. This is a situation hardly as favorable for the success of a strike as the United Mine Workers might wish.

Reservation Land Openings.

Portland Oregonian. The government will order this year of a total of 505,000 acres of Indian reservation lands. Bills providing for these have passed the house. The lands covered are in Oklahoma, being portions of the Klowa, Comanche and Apache reservations. The usual provisions were made for the platting and sale of town sites. The area of reservation lands is still great, and as the Indians are steadily diminishing in ber of several police commissions is so numbers, these land openings are likely to continue for many years. They will. indeed, and should, continue until each Indian has a fair allotment and no more. Good arable land, lying uncultivated The point that has been raised as to through sentiment, will not be the order in this country half a century hence,

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE. Meeting of Coal Mine Owners and

Leaders of the Miners.

Baltimore American.

It is greatly to the credit of the anthracite miners and operators that they have decided to meet together in friendly ference in the city of New York for the purpose of attempting to adjust their differences without a strike or a lockout. Of thing if such a friendly settlement is to be made, and it is hardly to be expected that either will be so generous as to give up all that is claimed by the other. If they cannot come together, however, it is sincerely to which also includes the consuming public, that the points which cannot be determined will be submitted to arbitration, and that work will proceed without suspension while

counter claims. It would seem that a simple footing up of the expense of a strike would be sufficient to impel each other to yield here and there a little, rather than evoke such enormous loss to workmen and employers, to say nothing of the suffering and inconvenience entailed upon the public. Taking it in its best effects, a strike is a catastropho and an affront to sensible economy. If injustice is being done either party to the contract, public sentiment can usually be depended upon to enforce the right and mutuality and twentieth century intelligence should always enable the parties to a controversy to get together on common

ground of friendly intercourse and sincere regard. insurmountable bitterness from the outset.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Metropolis. A philanthropist of a type rarely seen

in the limelight of publicity, but whose deeds are shrined in the hearts of thou- "father" any particular rate measure be sands of strangers in a strange land, died fore congress. His general rate policy in New York last week. For twenty years has been well defined, and both the Dolla or more Patrick McCool represented the ver and the Hepburn bills, which are sim-Catholic church as immigration agent at tlar, conform pretty closely to that policy. the port of New York. Irish immigrants But the president has not directly dicwere his principal care, particularly un- tated either of these measures. But in married Irish girls. In a score of years he view of the fact that the Hepburn bill, assisted at the landing of 615,000 Irish immigrants of whom 200,000 were Irish girls. just what the legal effect of this de- He advised them, helped them to their destination and aided to get work. He and Miss Alma Matthews, representing the woman's home missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, many years ago agreed that if they were to achieve their South Omaha will add another quarter full measure of usefulness it must be in the line of practical assistance to arriving immigrants. They were to be safeguarded on arrival and aided on their way. Tracts and moral lectures were subordinated to this end. Religion came before and afterwards, but not at the moment of landing. very best of legal talent if it is to with- at the time of giving the testimony, being Matthews at the station, and Mr. McCool upon it. The Hepburn bill, although clear Fe lines have recently announced a reducwas not there, it was no unusual thing to enough in its intention, is ambiguous in tion of refrigeration, charges for next see her take with her to her mission home several points of construction. It assumes season with the statement that they will a party of Irish Catholic girls who were that the courts have full power to review given a clean bed and a good supper, and all acts of the Interstate Commerce comin the morning sent to Father Henry's mission, and while this power is manifestly mission next door. If McCool was there inherent, it is deemed wise to embody a which are really rebate claims, may be thing happened. Due mainly to the in- this, it is said, is one of the main points damage claims. There can be no doubt. fluence of these two earnest workers, the of the Knox bill immigrant missionaries forgot their creeds. and Jews and Christian united in the work of helping materially all the souls temporarily in need of their care.

> Police Commissioner Bingham reported the number of men enrolled in the police force on January 1, with their pay, in his recent appeal to the aldermen for an appropriation, as follows:

> Title 1 commissioner of police 2 inspectors of police at \$5,000.
> 2 deputy commissioners at \$1,000.
> 14 inspectors of police at \$3,500. 14 inspectors of police at \$2.750.
> 85 captains of police at \$2.750.
> 411 sergeants of police at \$2.251 detective sergeants at \$2.0
> 578 roundsmen at \$1.500.
> 945 patrolmen at \$800.
> 415 patrolmen at \$900.
> 429 patrolmen at \$1.250.
> 439 patrolmen at \$1.250.
> 449 patrolmen at \$1.250.
> 450 patrolmen at \$1.250.
> 451 patrolmen at \$1.250.
> 452 patrolmen at \$1.250. at \$2,000 1 patrolman 8 patrolmen at \$1,350... 6,432 patrolmen at \$1,400... 189 doormen at \$1,000... 60 matrons at \$1,000... surgeons at \$3,500.
> superintendent of telegraph.
> assistant superintendent of 3.000 telegraph 1 assistant superintendent of telegraph ... 1 chief lineman 6 linemen at \$1,200..... 2 boiler inspector at \$1,300.

Of these, a sergeant, two roundmen, and dxty-eight patrolmen are paid out of the health department appropriation, comprising the sanitary police, and eight patrol- the decisions of the commission than the men asigned to duty under the tenement | railroads would be. house commission are paid from its appropriation. The cost of advancing patrolmen to higher grades in 1906 will be \$297,000.

At one of of the regular devotional meet. ings held recently in the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian association, at Herald a clergymen delivering the sermon one of the company, a young man, neceschosen speech prefaced, with an apology for his interruption, called the attention of the preacher to the fact that he had misquoted the ancient poet from which the Greek sentence had been chosen.

Inspired by curiosity to know how a man of such unmistakable education had fallen to so low a level, a Herald reporter made inquiries, and the result was the amazing information that fully one-fourth of the "tramps." "unemployed." or whatever may be the fitting term, who apply to the Bowery branch of the association for aid in the course of every year are college bred men, and in many cases graduates of some of the best intitutions of learning the world. This is borne out by the recorded statistics of the branch, and it was emphasized a few days ago in a statement from H. W. Hoot, the secretary, in an appeal for funds to aid in the erection of a larger building. The condition has prevailed throughout the eighteen years of existence of the branch, but has become more marked in recent years, in consequence of circumstances which will be set forth presently In the books kept by Mr. Hoot the in-

mates of the house are classified under the heads: University, Collegiate, Academic, High School and Common School. In the year just closed the total number of men aided was 3,228. Of these seventeen were placed in the first category, 134 in the second, seventy-one in the third and 417 in the fourth, making an aggregate of 639 who had received better than a common school education. In 1904 the total was 646, in the order of eight. 139, 162 and 337, the number of those of all classes received in that year having been 2.312. According to the annual report of the Bowery branch to the parent organization, the proportion of men helped who had enjoyed the advantages of university, college, academic or high school education was 26 per cent last

Perhaps no judge in the metropolitan district has incurred the hatred of more criminals than Judge Aspinall, of the County court in Brooklyn. He has always been severe with confirmed crooks, and especially with brutal ones. More than once prisoner has made open threats in court to "do up" the judge when he gets out of ests of the public should be considered as jall. Several of these men have even well as those of the miners and operators. threatened to kill him. A friend of the It is a tremendous duty they owe to their udge asked him the other day if anything patrons to hold the rights of the lathad ever come of these threats. The judge ter in view as well as their own claims and smiled and said: "The long sentences these men have re-

ceived usually have taken all desire for revenge out of them. I have never been their sentences have expired. I have received scores of letters with threats. It isn't exactly nice to get pictures of hearts with daggers in them and blood dripping from the wounds-I have received many nothing like a long term in prison to cure that tendency in a criminal.

in New York, but a boarding house in which only this sex is entertained is some- cyholders. thing new. Such an establishment exists Such a conference as this has not always and flourishes, however, in an uptown been possible, and is an encouraging sign street, and the only women who ever enwhen it is possible. Too often there is an ter its doors are members of the landlady's Coal. family or her servants. So decided is the both sides "sparring for advantage." this rule of the house that men may not invite uncomfortable temper growing by feeding their woman friends to dinner, even on upon itself until friendly agreement is im- Sunday. There is never any lack of guests, possible. This sentiment appears to be and the landlady declares that half the wholly wanting in the correspondence of the troubles of her lot are obliterated along mining leaders and operators, and the mil- with the women. Their absence seems lions who burn coal will hope that the to have no discouraging effect on the men,

KNOX BILL IN RESERVE.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Pennsylvania Senators Plan of Rate Regulation.

Kansas City Star. The president has been careful not to been criticised by friends of rate regulato amend radically, the president has directed a reserve bill to be drafted by Senator Knox.

It is well known that Senator Knox. even since he left the cabinet, has been claim to be wholly independent of federal one of Mr. Roosevelt's chief advisers in Jurisdiction under the interstate commerce the consideration of the problems that are act and the courts have not yet settled the put up to the chief executive, more espe- question. In fact, a Santa Fe official was cially those involving fine law points. It recently reported as testifying that rebates If a ship arriving late at night found Miss stand the assaults that surely will be made paid right slong. The Armour and Santa and Miss Matthews was not, the same provision for such review in the bill. And only an incident in a wrangle over actual The right of an individual or a corpora

tion to appeal to the courts from the decision of any administration or legislative turned to get back the same money under decree is inherent in the fundamental law per and the railroads alike would have the Interstate Commerce commission. to limit the scope of judicial review might than sinning. It remains to be seen

view. Mr. Knox, in his Pittsburg speech in Shippers will certainly attempt to force November, defined the point in this way: such concessions by diverting freight from That the original making of rates should be left with the railroads; that the newly empowered Interstate Commerce commis sion should act only on complaint from the shippers; that being an impartial and expert board, the commission should have the right to annul a rate and substitute for it a new rate believed to be reasonable and to put the new rate in effect, and that the shipper and the carrier should then have equal rights to appeal to a higher court from the decision of the commission. This takes away the idea that the commis sion would become the "rate-making power of the country." It would also put the chief burden of appeal on the raliroads rather than on the shipper, for the presumption would be that the shippers would, as a rule, be much more ready to abide by

A REFORMED REFORMER.

Senator Elkins' "Conversion" on th Rate Question.

Kansas City Star. Senator Elkins, in his political capacity, has "professed religion." That is to say, Broome street and the Bowery, relates the he has declared that he is for the president's rate policy. There might be great to the motley assemblage of human rejoicing among the righteous over the derelicts who had drifted in more for return of this one sinner but for the fact warmth and shelter, perhaps, than for that Mr. Elkins declares, also, that he alspiritual consolation, had occasion, incon- ways has been for the president's policy. gruously enough, to use a Greek phrase. A profession and a falsehood do not go The word had hardly passed his lips when well together. It is possible, of course, is permitted to say bluntly and directly one of the company, a young man, necessithat Mr. Elkins has really experienced a that another is drunk, but he may him that Mr. Elkins has really experienced a not have been there, arose and in a well may have deserted the goats for the sheep. Gladstone, replying to an unconventional But he has not been a sheep thus far. unless he has been wearing a very bad dis- honorable gentleman has evidently had acguise. The country has not forgotten the rate hearing last year by the senate committee, over which Mr. Elkins presided, to say nothing of his general attitude on rate legislation heretofore.

our state," he says, "should be slow to believe the exaggerated reports that reach them from Washington through hostile sources about our senators and members of congress." Clearly Mr. Elkins is concerned about what "our people" may think of him. This is something new. of him. This is something new. It is an anxiety that he never manifested before reform sentiment took hold of West Virginia. And even now he might not be disturbed but for the fact that his term of office will expire next year and that of office will expire next year and that there is abundant evidence that any man who hopes to retain himself in power through machine organization in West Virginia, now or in the near future, will have a mighty hard fight with the reform element. The state administration is turning things over and is making progress against those corporations that have oppressed the

state. Elkins' seat is insecure. The tide against the bosses, more especially against the bosses who are also corporation magnates. But will it help Brother Stephen to "profess" without also "confessing?"

FROM FRYING PAN TO FIRE. Lawson's Moves to Control Life In-

surance Companies. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Thomas W Lawson believes he holds

proxies enough from policyholders of the

Mutual and New York Life companies to ontrol the next annual elections of officer for those companies, and Governor Johnson of Minnesota, who has looked over his figures, entertains a similar belief. If this is true, and if Lawson were to exercise his control in his own interests, the fact would be disturbing. To be sure, the big New York companies are even now pretty closely allied with large speculative Wall street uniterests and Lawson control might prove quite as honest as has been the recent control of the companies; but the prospect of having these vast bodies of trust funds allied to a speculative plunger of the Lawson well—I don't know! interests and Lawson control might prove type is perhaps even a little less alluring than their alliance with the Harriman Ryan and Standard Oll interests. But Lawson disclaims any purpose to exercise control himself, and he seems to be acting in assaulted or harmed by any of them after good faith when he offers to place his proxies in the hands of a committee composed of Governor Cummins of Iowa, Governor Johnson of Minnesota and several other men of like prominence. It is now reported that Cummins and Johnson will such-but I am convinced that there is accept his invitation to act, and they may possibly be trusted to make as good a selection of managers as the New York finan-cial interests now dominant in these big insurance companies. Anyhow, there is no immediate cause for panic among the poli-cyholders.

For happiness? Well, money bought This 60-cent cigar; It bought this chair in which I lolt, It bought this private car; It bought this cognac—and, I guess, oyholders.

Well—I don't know! Lodging houses for men are no novelty insurance companies. Anyhow, there is no

PLUGGING FOR REBATES.

California Fruit Shippers Now Call Them "Damages."

San Francisco Chronicle. stated that the claim agents, or whatever they call them, of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, have disovered that immediately upon the issuance of the injunction forbidding the payment of rebates on freight rates, the shippers of fruit began promptly to put in what are alleged to be enormous unfounded claims for "damages" to fruit in transit which, which has already passed the house, has the railroad authorities state, they virtuously refuse to pay. The implication is that tion, and the further fact that this is the the fruit men are determined to retain the bill to be advanced in the senate, and improper advantages to which they have which the friends of the railroads propose been accustomed and are taking this method of getting them.

There has not, that we know of, been any injunction forbidding the private refrigerator car lines to give rebates. These lines never, never give rebates any more. It is quite possible that this public announcement of refusal to allow damage claims however, that if the large shippers of fruit are really to get no more rebates under that name they will leave no stone un some other name. The real root of the evil of the land. But Senator Knox would is the determination of large shippers to have the rate law point out that the ship- get better rates than their smaller competitors, and they force concessions by concen right to appeal from the decision of the trating their shipments on one line until To the other lines come to terms. It would be deny this right would make the law uncon- well if more attention were given to the stitutional. To leave it undefined might rascality of the shippers in this matter. in some way weaken the bill. The attempt The railroads are often more sinned against have the same effect as to deny such re- whether unjust advantages to large shippers can be prevented by any legislation. roads which refuse them

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Swedish - American residents of Chicago are planning a "John Ericsson day" for March 9, celebrating the victory of Ericsson's Monitor over the Merrimae in the civil war.

A man who committed murder in New Jersey three weeks ago has been tried condemned and is to to be hanged February 23. Yes, there are some good points about New Jersey,

The National Society of the Daughters of the Empire State has made Alice Roosevelt a wedding gift of membership in that organization, with a badge of beautiful design to symbolize the compliment.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central, calls attention to the practical defeat of one of the provisions of the charters given to great corporations in the practice of delegating the powers of a large board of directors as fixed by the charters to small executive committees.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, in conversation with a friend the other day. laughingly observed that if he had any idea as to the amount of work he would have to perform, he would never have taken a job as a member of the United States senate. He is compelled to answer on the average, 125 letters per day.

No member of the British Parliament at the fact in paraphrase, as wh speech of Disraeli's remarked: "The right cess to sources of inspiration that are not open to me."

LAUGHING GAS.

But that the senator from West Virginia should assume a virtue, even if he has it not, looks rather plausible. In the latter part of his statement there is a "key" to the situation. "The people of our state." he says "should be slow to our state."

Uncle Josiah-First time you ever milked a cow, is it? Well, you do it a thunderin' sight better than most city fellers do. Visiting Nephew-It seems to come natural, somehow, I've had a good deal practice with a fountain pen.—Chicago Tribune.

"Say, paw."
"Well, son?"
"What's a critic?"
"A critic, son, is an artistic knocker."—
Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Say, old boy, I scorched a bit in my new auto, and now I find myself in hot water." "What can I do for you?" "Why, ball me out."—Baltimore Amer-

"Do you think that spiritualistic medium was really controlled by the eminent financier you wished to consult?"
"Yes. I recognized his methods. She insisted on getting the money first and making me take all the chances."—Washington Star.

"They say he gambles."
"Yes, but he does it in a perfectly honorable and gentlemanly way. He invariably loses."—Chicago Tribune. "Talking about nitrate kings, I know

"Who is he?"
"The cabman."—Cleveland Leader. WELL, I DON'T KNOW.

New York Press. They say that money cannot buy The sweetest things in life Health, heaven, friends, respect, co Or e'en a loving wife. They say that money cannot buy These things for me, alas! But I— Well-I don't know! friends, respect, content,

What bought my private car? Just wealth,

What bought the most delightful wife A man could hope to win?
What buys her every wish in life—
The clothes she dazzles in?
And if her heart beats not for me,
And I am not adoved you. And I am not adored, you see, Well-I don't know!

And heaven? O. of course, I don't Expect to get in free: But if the Lord meant what He said ncerning charity, tithe I'll give before I die Will silp me through the needle's eve Or, I don't know.

For happiness? Well, money bought

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