

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 12c. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building. South Omaha—City Hall Building. Council Bluffs—19 Pearl Street.

COMMUNICATIONS RELYING TO NEWS AND EDITORIAL MATTER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED: OMAHA BEE, EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: I, C. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, except on Sunday and Saturday, printed during the month of January, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation type and Number. Rows include Total, Less unsold copies, Net total sales, and Daily average.

C. C. ROEWATER, Secretary. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of January, 1906.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Omaha is to have an automobile show. Omaha will take no back seat for any city of its size.

There is no lack of connoisseurship timber this year, but a great deal of it is made up of basswood saplings and willow underbrush.

Letters from China tell of greater excitement than are told in telegrams. Either the situation must have improved there or the censor is watching the wires.

By odd coincidence Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania took no steps against easy divorce until a number of his friends were divorced from their "graft."

From the way South American diplomats discuss the speech of Secretary Root few of them have any pretense of being up on the meaning of the Monroe doctrine.

The South Omaha city council wants a new city hall very much. So do the South Omaha real estate speculators who expect to unload a city hall site at fancy prices.

Another Korean has committed suicide because of the domination of that country by Japan. If the plan is generally carried out Japan may find place for its surplus population.

President Beer evidently failed to take into consideration the supreme court of the United States when announcing that his corporation had a direct mandate from on high.

In declaring all passes and special reduced rates suspended since the 2-cent passenger rate went into effect those Ohio railroads tip off the real reasons why these favors were granted.

The discussion of the Crowe verdict by the executive committee of the Commercial club is suggestive of a discussion about padlocking the barn door after the horse has been stolen.

Now that France has been unable to suggest a compromise on Morocco acceptable to Germany the American delegates may have a chance to add to the laurels of this nation as a peacemaker.

City Attorney Breen hopes for another assistant. Why not replace Carl Wright on the permanent pay roll instead of keeping him on the salary list as special attorney of the Water board?

It is now denied that Harry Orchard, under arrest for killing the former governor of Idaho, made a confession. Evidently some of the war correspondents from Chefoo are encamped near Boise City.

The bergs are getting in their work of filing for the spring election. We already have Westberg, Sjöberg and the other "bergs" of the Garfield club are preparing to pre-empt space on the primary ballot.

The gladsome information is given out that the University of Nebraska has engaged a new football coach for the coming year. The wave of football reform evidently broke before it reached the shores of Salt Creek.

A bill for the resurvey of McPherson county is pending in congress, which forcibly recalls the meandering of the Platte river and other survey frauds that scandalized Nebraska's federal officialdom in the '70s.

As a matter of fact four-fifths of the original surveys west of the 100th meridian were shams.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS' PRONOUNCEMENT

Governor Cummins' explanation to republicans of Iowa of the reasons for his candidacy for a third term re-election outlines in strong colors the main lines for a campaign against corporate domination.

Even though the idea of a third term may go against the grain, the reforms for which the governor is enlisted appeal strongly to republicans in the Roosevelt ranks, who believe in a square deal and no favoritism.

Governor Cummins calls attention in particular to two measures against which the railroad cohorts are even now battling before the Iowa legislature.

"Why," he asks, "should the railroads oppose a proposition to abolish free passes and free transportation when they ought to welcome an enactment requiring everyone who rides to pay?"

Railroad opposition to the direct primary in Iowa is explained on the same theory, namely, that it would weaken the grip of the railroads upon political machinery, as that is the fountain head of government.

According to Governor Cummins, the allied corporate power has decided that there shall be no direct primary nominations because "they know that if the bill passes it would do more to lessen their influence in politics than any other measure now proposed for the public good."

Governor Cummins might have inserted in his list the fight for more equal taxation of railroad property because the railroads in Iowa shirk their taxes in only a smaller degree than they do in Nebraska. But on this point he is silent.

There is no good reason, however, why these reform measures should not be enacted into legislation at the present sitting of Iowa's law makers and put into execution by Governor Cummins before his present term of office expires, whether he is endorsed or defeated in his third term aspirations.

The opposition to Governor Cummins insists that it is not dividing on the railroad issue and, if this is the case, it might make good such assertions by assisting in perfecting these reforms at once before the campaign is really on.

MAKING THE OHIO IDEA ODIOUS

As a sequence of the enactment of the 2-cent-a-mile passenger rate law by the Ohio legislature the Western Passenger association has decided to make the law odious as far as possible and at the same time recoup the railroads for the anticipated shrinkage in passenger receipts.

It is mutually agreed that hereafter everybody who travels by rail in Ohio will be compelled to pay 2 cents a mile regardless of occupation, race, color or previous condition of servitude to the railroads.

Preachers will no longer be carried at half rate. Members of the legislature and charity concessionaires, life insurance agents and delegates to political conventions will have to pay full fare, and Christmas and Fourth of July visitors to wife's relations will be compelled to fork over 2 cents a mile instead of one fare for the round trip.

State and county officials, theatrical troupes, theater parties, brass bands, base ball and foot ball gamblers and other enthusiasts after sport and prize pigs will all come under the 2-cent rule.

All these favored tourists will doubtless keenly resent the insult and outrage of being compelled to pay the same fare as the ordinary traveler who does not wear a white choker, a flannel sweater, galvanized badge or drum-major uniform, but the very commonest of the common people will like the change and enjoy it very much.

They never yet have been able to comprehend why any discrimination should be made against them in favor of commercial drummers, brass band drummers or dealers in options and futures in all or in the next world.

All conductors look alike to ordinary passengers and they do not see why they should not look alike to all conductors when they call "tickets."

PRESIDENT FAVORS LOCK CANAL

Unless congress should take it upon itself to reverse the decision of the administration—something quite unlikely to occur—the recommendation of President Roosevelt that the canal about to be built at the Panama isthmus be a lock canal may be taken to settle finally the question of type as between lock canal and sea level canal.

While on this question the engineering experts are widely at variance and will, doubtless, continue to disagree, the reasons set out by the president as determining his decision in the matter will appeal most strongly to those who are not concerned with technical considerations. Whether the consulting engineers are influenced on the one side by their familiarity with the sea level canal at Suez and on the other side by familiarity with the lock canal at Sault Ste. Marie, is immaterial, for it is conceded that their divergent views are honestly entertained and ably supported.

With our people, as with the president, the practical features will have more weight, content to leave the engineering problems to be solved by the scientific experts.

What the American people want above all is that the canal be built and ready for traffic within the shortest possible time and at the smallest possible outlay commensurate with good work, permanency and safety, and reasonable economical cost of maintenance after it is in operation.

All the experts agree that the lock canal is as feasible as the sea level canal; that the outlay for the lock canal will not be over two-thirds of the outlay necessary for the sea level canal, and that the operation of the lock canal, including fixed charges, will be less by approximately \$2,000,000 or more per year, than for a sea level canal. The ease of enlarging the lock canal after it is once in operation, should the growing volume of traffic require, as compared

with the difficulty of enlarging the sea-level canal under similar circumstances, is also a potent argument supporting the president's recommendation.

The principal complaint registered so far in the canal investigations is directed at the slowness of the government in getting down to business, but this is largely explained by the indecision up to this time as to the type of construction. Let it once be definitely and irrevocably decreed that the canal is to be a lock canal and the work on the isthmus can go forward without further serious interruption.

The president puts it up to congress to give expression to its desires, if dissatisfied with his determination in favor of the lock canal. It is for congress then to act, if it is to act at all, with reasonable promptness. With congressional confirmation of the plan to build the canal with locks, the popular demand for speedy completion of the work may be relied upon to act as the necessary spur to energetic action on the part of the canal commission and its subordinate canal builders.

JOHN A. MCCALL.

The death of John A. McCall, former president of the New York Life Insurance company, has closed the career of a man who achieved greatness in the insurance world not by accident of birth or incident of luck, but by sheer individual genius and great executive capacity coupled with unremitting attention to detail in the upbuilding of the great life insurance companies with which he was identified almost from his boyhood.

With latent powers and accumulated experience in a vocation which he had made a life study, John A. McCall was, perhaps, the most powerful factor in the marvelous expansion that characterized the New York Life Insurance company since his advent as chief executive of that institution. If financial success is the crucial test of capacity, John A. McCall certainly was the peer of any of his contemporaries, including the founders of all the great life insurance companies of America.

As a man John A. McCall was public spirited, broad minded, generous and superlatively sensitive. He felt most keenly the severe criticisms of his conduct by the press and the opprobrium and stigma that attached to him in consequence of the disclosures before the legislative investigating committee. It was to his credit that he made admissions before that body which tended to place him in an unenviable light. While admitting that he had indiscreetly allowed himself to commit a breach of trust in making political contributions from insurance funds, he insisted that he was actuated solely by a desire to protect the interests of the policyholders and the company. Unlike others who were similarly involved, John A. McCall mortgaged his home and died comparatively a poor man in order to make restitution for the wrong committed as far as he could.

Toward Omaha and its people John A. McCall always manifested cordial friendship and good will. He was among the first to recognize the advantage of the Transmississippi exposition toward the upbuilding of this city and made a very handsome contribution towards the enterprise. During his last visit to Omaha he expressed great confidence in its future and a sincere desire to promote its growth. It is meet and proper that this tribute should be paid to his memory.

There are some serious questions as to the eligibility of John H. Butler for the position of building inspector. In the first place, the question is raised whether he is still a resident of Omaha; that is, whether he retains his citizenship here after having acquired a homestead in South Dakota in the great land lottery. In the next place, it is a question whether he can qualify under the provision of the charter that requires the building inspector to be an architect of not less than seven years' practice in designing and superintending the construction of buildings or an experienced house builder and mechanic of ten years' practice as a building contractor or superintendent of building and construction. Although Butler once occupied the position of building inspector under an old charter, he is not a builder and is not sufficiently familiar with modern construction to make him either competent or safe as a supervisor of construction of buildings into which iron, stone, steel and brick enter as materials. An ordinary carpenter surely does not measure up to these specifications.

It is pleasing to know that Nebraska has Congressman Hinshaw holding down a membership in the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries to which the subsidy bill has been referred. If Mr. Hinshaw does not get amendments grafted on to the bill before it emerges from the committee to insure regeneration of the Missouri river steamboats and resurrection of the old line of prairie schooners that used to ply between Omaha and Fort Kearney he will be direfully derelict in his duty to his constituents.

With so many eminent Nebraska attorneys attending the divorce congress at Washington, we may have hope that some scheme will be worked out by which the growing divorce evil in this state may be checked. Some people are inclined to believe, however, that part of the lubricator for the divorce mill is traceable to the zeal of slyster lawyers eager to get a fee without much scruple as to the manner of earning it.

Perhaps the senate is asking the Interstate Commerce commission to report on the subject of coal and oil transportation rather than asking the Department of Commerce and Labor for the information because it does not de-

sire to interfere with Mr. Garfield's investigation on the same subject; and, again, it may be that it does not want to raise any new points of immunity from prosecution.

In the present municipal campaign there is little room for straddling. The old adage that those who are not with us are against us will become applicable more than ever among the Fontanelle high private braves and bravados who are dividing their affections between the two "B's"—Benson and Bronteb—the would Be's and will not Be's.

Sound the tocsin and beat the drum! Major Church Howe is not to be wiped off the map as consul general at Antwerp by the new consular service bill, but is only to have his income transformed from a fee basis to a salary basis, and the salary is to be larger than were the fee perquisites heretofore. All is quiet again in Nemaha.

Balfour has opened his campaign in Billingsgate and when he emerges successful he should have acquired a few choice epithets to use in describing a party which refuses a former premier a seat in the house without a fight.

The protest against the pure food bill by blenders of whisky would indicate a feeling on their part that patrons sometimes drink liquor for something besides its taste.

The Moral of War.

Russia spent a billion dollars in its war, and got itself into two billion dollars' worth of trouble by so doing. Never go to war. Unless you are sure you can whip the other fellow.

Power of the Paas Gas.

It didn't occur to the Pennsylvania legislature to investigate the coal mining transportation companies until five passes were out. What a shameful time the next regular session will have with no restrictions on its actions?

Celerity in Bank Wrecking.

In ten weeks from the opening of a bank in Illinois the officers and directors had borrowed a sum larger than the entire capital on the collateral of worthless securities. It is in this way that bank wrecking is generally accomplished, but it was never before done in so short a time.

Stacking Tide of Immigration.

Immigration into the United States, while still very heavy, shows some indication of falling behind the record figures of the past calendar year. The arrivals during January numbered 51,127, or some 5,000 less than in the month last year. This seems to be due less to any shrinkage in the demand for labor in the United States than to a lightening of pressure from behind. For it appears that emigration from Russia in this direction is responsible for the whole loss—the arrivals from that country having been 10,852 last month, as compared with 15,742 a year ago.

Strange Beadfellows.

The strangest conjuncture of opposites thus far developed in the United States senate was when, in the same debate and on the same day, Tillman of South Carolina declared that "railway devilment" can not be stopped till we compel some millionaire railway operator to wear criminal stripes in jail and Lodge of Massachusetts proclaimed that we never should repeal the provision for punishing railway evasions of rate regulation with imprisonment, since the offenders care nothing for fines which they can make the companies pay. Is this a new case of the lion and the lamb couching together? And if so which is the lion?

American Gifts in 1905.

Reckoning only the known gifts of \$5,000 and upward made in the United States last year we have a total of \$66,000,000. Compared with prior years, beginning with 1900, the record is:

Table showing American gifts in 1905 compared with prior years (1900-1904). Columns include Year and Amount.

It would take a column to list the hundreds of good works which shared in the \$11,000,000 "miscellaneous."

TAINTED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Deal Whoop Against Plutocratic Gifts to Schools.

The Omaha World-Herald is stirred to tears by the news words used by its former employe, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, in turning his back on Illinois college and Mammon. "Our college most servile God and Mammon," cried its most illustrious living graduate, modestly sure that he is serving God all the time and conscious of having acquired by his voice and pen a goodly pile of demoralized mammon.

His old employer takes up the whoop, and makes it louder: "Our public schools are the chief reliance of self-government and enlightened civilization. They are the only powerful weapon against all the abuses and evils that threaten. They are at once the torch and the flaming sword that are driving the hosts of greed and oppression into the sea. They are the only force that has made it possible to allow the captains of the opposing force to lay hand upon our schools."

Patuously, indeed, if tainted plutocratic gifts are not good enough for colleges they are much too bad for schools. The colleges are for the few. The public schools are for all. Shall millions of innocent school children be poisoned by "plutocratic support" of primary education?

The more this great question of "taint" is examined the clearer it becomes that no worthy public object should receive contributions, either forced or voluntary, from the plunderers of "the producing classes." The taint can be avoided only by exempting plutocrats from taxation. Only persons with just views of plutocracy and trusts should be allowed to pay taxes. The experiment of purifying the tax rolls should be begun in Omaha and Lincoln, Neb.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

As the Taft party in the orient brought about two or more engagements, so also is the White House wedding esteemed a promoter of unity. The impression is abroad in Washington that several distinguished couples are preparing to march to the music of the union. If the gossip are to be relied upon, one of the distinguished ones is Congressman Bourke Cockran, of New York, and the lady in the case is Mrs. Jack Gardner, of Boston. Both were guests at the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding and the spell of that impressive ceremony is said to have convinced widow and widower that life alone makes the heart prematurely old and weary. How long the New Yorker and the Bostonian had been betrothed is a mystery, but the prevailing impression is that the White House wedding precipitated either the proposal or the acceptance. The favorite report is a very pretty one, too—was that Mrs. Gardner was touched so deeply with the sight of the new Mrs. Longworth's happiness that widowhood became unbearable to her, and in sight of the lovely girl altar in the East room she promised the Manhattan rivaller to let her see her weeds in the interests of his happiness and her own. Less romantic, perhaps, was the version that the two had been engaged secretly for weeks and months, and that Cockran's attentions to the wealthy widow in the course of the Longworth-Roosevelt ceremony became very marked and that she charged him with being engaged to her, and in an unguarded moment of high spirits he acknowledged his hopes.

Senator Elkins has suddenly awakened to the consciousness that he has a formidable rival in the state of West Virginia. It has leaked out, says a correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle, that Governor Dawson first wrote him about the alleged misconduct of the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he read in the newspapers that Senator Tillman had attacked the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied lines in West Virginia and the senator, presuming that Dawson was moved by a desire to do his duty perfectly, paid no attention to the letter. Dawson, however, was in earnest. When he