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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
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1. 31,630	15. 31,200
2. 31,550	16. 33,040
3. 32,900	17. 32,300
4. 29,820	18. 39,250
5. 31,790	19. 31,300
6. 31,710	20. 31,370
7. 31,550	21. 31,820
8. 31,450	22. 31,250
9. 31,400	23. 31,450
10. 32,780	24. 33,000
11. 29,000	25. 29,250
12. 31,350	26. 31,300
13. 31,290	27. 31,490
14. 31,200	28. 31,380

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C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 5th day of February, 1906.
J. H. HUNTER,
Notary Public.

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

Delegates at Algiciras should remember that on the subject of police Russia speaks as an expert.

Perhaps, after all, the democratic senators required the use of the pitchfork to drive them upon the presidential reservation.

Another record mark has been made for Omaha bank clearings. But Omaha is making new record marks nearly every day.

The school teachers' acknowledgement of the new salary schedule expresses an attitude of thanks for what they have and hopes for more.

The discovery of a bomb in the hair of a woman in Russia will probably make "pompadours" unfashionable in St. Petersburg, official circles.

It is up to those liquor dealers who have again incurred the displeasure of the Civic Federation to make another compromise on any terms they can get.

Doubling the price of saloon licenses at Chicago will doubtless do more there toward a sane control of the liquor traffic than all of the "hids" between Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore.

With Bourke Cockran grand schemer of the tribe of Tammany, ex-Boss Croker may find another reason for not leaving his Wantage home to take part in another political contest in New York.

"Insurgents" may denounce the rules of the lower house of congress, but while watching the course of the railroad rate bill in the senate a lot of people will regret there are no similar rules in the upper house.

If the city attorney of Omaha does not challenge the city attorney of South Omaha to mortal combat to decide which is no lawyer, the spectacular possibilities of the campaign will not be fully exploited.

If the Chinese government is as much exercised as reports indicate over the rumor that the United States is preparing an expedition to Peking, it is quite possible all necessity for such a trip will be averted.

It now transpires that the United States must have not only a big navy, but also coast defenses from Cape Cod to Zambonanga so the navy will not have to watch the land. "World power" is expensive, but we must have it.

The news that Susan B. Anthony, the mother of the woman suffrage movement, is ill will cause profound regret among many people who do not fully coincide with her political views, but admire persistency and honesty in any cause.

A commercial club committee down at Lincoln has reported in favor of municipal ownership as the proper way to relieve the unsatisfactory street railway situation at the state capital. The Omaha Commercial club committee which is wrestling with the telephone question might get a tip here.

One farmers' institute in Nebraska has already started the resulting in favor of a 2-cent passenger fare by legislative enactment. If the railway lobbyists will watch their political barometer they will see the trouble column steadily rising, and their foolhardy refusal to pay their legally levied taxes is not operating to stem the tide of public resentment, either.

DEPOSITS OF TREASURY FUNDS.

The decision of Secretary Shaw to deposit \$10,000,000 of public money in national banks throughout the country raises once again protest in the east and particularly in New York papers. The ill-concealed point of this criticism, however, is not the deposit of treasury funds in banks, but their equitable distribution among banks in the various sections of the country, instead of arbitrary allotment of the lion's share to the big banks of New York and other eastern centers of exchange and speculation. Precisely this is the true content of a labored arraignment in the editorial columns of the New York Journal of Commerce of the secretary's system of distribution of deposits, although it is put in the form of an argument that public funds in excess of the requirements of the treasury for a working balance should be left to distribute themselves equitably after they have been deposited.

During all the decades when it was the custom of the treasury to "relieve" the stress in the money market by deposits practically confined to the eastern centers there was never a complaint from their newspaper spokesmen, the funds evidently "distributing themselves" to the perfect satisfaction of all interests in those quarters. Their differences with the secretary of the treasury in those days were mainly expressed in clamor for bigger deposits than he might allow or for relief on excuses which he might not deem sufficient.

It is noteworthy that the familiar outcry is made now in eastern money centers at a time when the effects of speculative excesses are making themselves apparent in the stock market, the invariable occasion of traditional Wall Street demand for a free hand with surplus public funds. But the country will approve as more equitable and salutary that policy which makes those funds, the common property of the people, directly available for the legitimate business wants of the people of all the sections.

YOUNG PATTERSON'S CASE.

Joseph Medill Patterson, who last week resigned in disgust the place of commissioner of public works under Mayor Dunne of Chicago, is not the first young man to be shocked by the collision of his idealism with rough actualities, nor is he the first to be thrown out of even-balance judgment by the shock. The zeal that carried him into sensational espousal of Mayor Dunne's proposals of municipal ownership in the exciting contest over the Chicago street railways overleaped all bounds and landed him in such extreme socialism that he finds practical dealing with the existing state of things unconquerably repugnant to his feelings. He washes his hands of the whole business and turns forthwith to preaching the doctrines of an impractical cult.

The fact that young Patterson as a municipal official bumped against it is simply the fact of human nature. It has to be dealt with just the same, whether under the form of existing institutions or under those of the socialist's conception, if ever that is attempted. But he found so much selfishness and overreaching, such machinations of evil-minded men and abuses in actually administering the local government of Chicago that instead of carrying on to the limit of his ability a real fight in the living present, he walks off the field of battle before the contest is really on.

Just now especially are we living in a time when we need earnest and honest men to grapple with the governmental abuses and evils immediately about them, disagreeable and discouraging as the struggle often is, rather than to idealize and theorize in the clouds.

STOCKS AS INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.

No conclusion of the able and exhaustive report of the Armstrong investigating committee has given a more pronounced turn to public thought than the one which urgently recommends the exclusion of industrial stocks from the investments of life insurance companies. The attention of policy holders has been more directed during recent investigations and exposures to extravagance and other gross abuses of management which invited and were capable of more summary correction than the wide-spread fundamental error in investment of insurance assets. But stockholders generally and thoughtful men are now insisting upon bonds and real estate security, to the exclusion of stocks, as one of the most important steps to be taken next in establishing life insurance on a satisfactory basis.

The reasons for this course are obvious. By the very nature of the business the paramount point is security, and not mere profit, as the primary lien on the property at bottom of investment bonds are to be preferred to stocks which shrink in value in the event of disaster. The mere fact that during recent years insurance companies in many cases have made considerable profits in stock operations is not sufficient at all, although it constitutes the sole plea in defense of those officials who have been so gravely involved in the exposure of such operations.

Even if stock investments did not open up opportunities for questionable or corrupt manipulation for private gain and tend to a long train of other evil consequences, as beyond question they do, the hazard of loss to policy holders is ominous. The profits that have been claimed by discredited officials were the lucky chance of an extraordinary market. But if the syndicates maneuvering for connection with great stock flotations had begun or been caught in a time of depression, disaster would have been inevitable. The policy holder would not fail to suffer the whole loss, although he clearly has not

received, save in small part, the profit when such investments were fortunate. The demand is not only to rid the insurance companies of speculators, but also of speculative securities.

JUSTICE FOR POSTAL CLERKS.

The interview with Postmaster Palmer printed in The Bee Sunday brings out clearly the facts upon which the postal clerks are asking to be relieved of the discrimination under which they labor as compared with other postoffice employees in the matter of tenure and promotion.

The letter carriers, the railway mail clerks and even the rural delivery carriers have been accorded a schedule by which they enter the government service at a minimum salary, with assurance of successive promotion to higher grades at increased pay after satisfactory work for specified periods of time. The experienced city letter carrier can work his way up to the \$1,000 class after a few years, but the promotion of the clerks inside the postoffice is so slow and the salary increases so small that little incentive is offered to keep good men in the service longer than necessary to get a chance at a good job elsewhere. As a consequence, the experience of the Omaha postoffice, and, presumably, the postoffices in other cities, is that the clerical employes are constantly changing in the lower grades, necessitating constant training in of new men and toleration of inefficiency due to inexperience.

The reorganization of the Postoffice department which is now in progress ought to take into consideration the defective condition of the postoffice clerks and find a means of improvement at this point, which appears to be the weakest in the service. Employment as a postoffice clerk ought to be made attractive to steady, sober and reliable men, and to hold them subject to good behavior, just as well as any other branch of the public service. This can be done only by recognizing efficiency and length of service for promotion, with a maximum limit of salary far enough above the minimum to make it worth while waiting for.

When it comes to making promises W. J. Broatch has all the other candidates whipped to a frazzle. Broatch can make more promises in shorter time than anyone who ever came down the political pike. If there is a job in the city hall he will not have promised from a dozen to two-score times over to different people during the campaign, it will be only because it has escaped his notice. And if he ever had a chance to redeem his pledges he would repudiate them all as easily as he did both times he was elected mayor before.

Three of the five saloons against which the Civic Federation has filed new charges of law defiance are located within the limits of the so-called "burnt" district. When The Bee declared that the resorts in this district could not possibly be conducted on law observing lines and should therefore be refused licenses altogether, it hit the nail on the head and suggested the only true remedy.

The loss of the Woodmen of the World headquarters from Omaha would be greatly deprecated. That institution may be sure of as generous treatment in the matter of taxation here as it could get in any other state where the property of all citizens is required by the constitution to be taxed on the same basis of value.

Why should there be any public celebration of the completion of the first year of Omaha's juvenile court? Does some one on the salary roll fear that his or her job is in danger unless the taxpayers are impressed with the importance and value of the work the court is supposed to be doing?

The announcement is made that trustees of the New York Life Insurance company want to contest the recommendations of the Armstrong committee before the legislature. From this distance it looks as if it were up to the trustees to take their medicine and look as pleasant as possible.

If a man is judged by the company he keeps, Candidate Benson, surrounded as he is by "Billy" Saunders, John Westberg, "Mariner" Howell, John Butler and the others of their stamp, will have to be discounted on his professions of reform.

American methods must be forcing their way into royal families. Even King Alfonso of Spain seems to have taken precautions and made sure of the promise of his prospective bride before formal application to the head of the family for her hand.

If members of the Nebraska delegation at Washington will only introduce a few more measures to dispose of the public lands in this state in different ways they will make sure no land legislation whatever is enacted at the present session.

A Future Possibility.

Cleveland Leader.
Railroad senators ride on many passes, but they may get their walking papers, none the less.

Still Doing Business.

Chicago News.
Congress may reduce the coal roads, but that promised rise in prices on April 1 shows that it cannot bumble their proud spirit.

Cutting Off Seed Grain.

New York Evening Post.
An unexpected but not less significant outcome of the prevailing agitation against "graft" is the decision of the house committee on agriculture to recommend no appropriation this year for the free distribution of seeds. This graft of garden seeds is one of the most venerable of congressional abuses. It was never known to

produce any results useful to agriculture or horticulture. The Department of Agriculture does carry on very careful work in experimental cultivation, and this the committee does not purpose to curtail.

Why Should Officials Ride Free?

New York Tribune.
Free transportation of public officers by railroads in obedience to law would be a great improvement upon the long tolerated habit of giving legislators free passes in violation of the constitution.

Time's Soothing Touch.

Minneapolis Journal.
Senator Foraker, the man who made such a terrible alarm over President Cleveland's proposal to return the confederate battle-flags, is the same who put a provision into the army bill for the marking of the graves of the confederate dead in the north. As time grows older they grow calmer, except in the case of T. W. Lawson.

Versatility of Great Souls.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Judge Phillips of the federal district court at Kansas City presents an instance of great versatility in the judicial department. Hospitality of a corporation officer must feel under an official obligation to him. The judge practically insists that he could, if need be, break a man's bread personally and break his neck officially, without a qualm. But this is possible only to such great souls as attain to that elevation long years reached by Judge Phillips, whose ermine robe has so long shut him out from the world that he has lost the infirmities of the flesh. The ordinary man is partial to his friends, and such men as are not must be very high or very low, the very low being so low indeed, that the distance between the two is almost insurmountable. The sympathy of room for the great mass of people who stick to the men who stick to them.

Wise "Advice of Counsel."

Kansas Railroad Decides to Obey the Law.
Kansas City Star.
The recent backdown of the railroads from their proposed attack on the Kansas maximum freight rate law might profitably be considered by managers of the great transportation interests throughout the United States. The announcement of the intention of the railroads to advance their intention on oil brought protests from the corporation lawyers throughout the state. They hastened to warn the managers that such action, with the political conventions coming on, would be suicidal, and that the next legislature would be more radical than any popular body had ever been. Whereupon the gentlemen in charge of the railroad interests saw a great light, and hurriedly announced their intention of obeying the law of merely protesting to the next legislature that it was unjust, and ought to be modified.

It would appear that the railroads in general are not so wisely advised as the Kansas Railroads, who have their best best to hold up the rate regulation bill in the senate and to force a compromise that will make it ineffective. Yet the nominating conventions are coming on. State legislatures are to be chosen next autumn that will elect a third of the members of the senate and the members of the house of representatives are to be selected. If the people should find that the railroads were determined to prevent the enactment of a fair rate law, might they not respond, Kansas fashion, by sending radical men to Washington?

The case of Kansas is worth the careful attention of the gentlemen who direct the railroad fight in the senate, and it ought to be sanctified especially to the use of Aldrich, Eikins, Kean, Foraker and Lodge.

ARMY Gossip in Washington.

Matters of Interest gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.
The quartermaster general of the army has sent out instructions which will govern the purchase of newspapers and periodicals for military post libraries for the fiscal year 1907. Post quartermasters will subscribe to such publications for the libraries as may be recommended by the post commander and approved by the post commander. The schedule for computing the money allowances for this purpose is as follows: Posts of not less than twenty men, \$40; posts of more than twenty men and less than one company, \$30; one company post, \$20; two-company posts, \$25; three-company posts, \$30; four-company posts, \$35; five-company posts, \$40; six-company posts, \$45; seven-company posts, \$50; eight-company posts, \$55; nine-company posts, \$60; ten-company posts, \$65; eleven-company posts, \$70; twelve-company posts, \$75; posts of more than twelve companies an additional allowance of \$5 for each additional company. No allowance is made for regimental bands or companies of Indians and scouts.

A general order which affects vitally the infantry, cavalry and artillery of the army will be issued this week from the War department on the suggestion of the president of the board of general officers, recommendations made by the general staff. It is provided that the practical training of those troops shall be divided into two distinct phases—garrison training and field training. The former will include gymnastics, foot and horse exercises, close order drills, ceremonies, guard duty, riding, mechanism of the rifle, etc. This category of instruction building and grounds, swimming, etc. The field training will include range finding, practice marches, camping and such work as will prepare the soldier for service in time of war. In this training the regulation field kit for each arm will invariably accompany the commands, with all knives, manuevers, drills and exercises, and in that part of the target course where prescribed, the kit will be habitually carried in the authorized way. There will be one practice march a week, the infantry covering not less than twelve miles and the cavalry and field artillery not less than eight miles. The same will be done each in each month of three consecutive days, requiring that two camps shall be made. During that part of the year it is also required that all organizations shall take the field for twenty-one consecutive days.

There is nothing more gratifying in official circles, perhaps, than the recognition from the general staff than the attitude of the War department in regard to the wearing of badges and other emblems of the uniform of the service. It is well that the line be drawn somewhere, and it might as well be drawn against the decorations which stand for membership in the unnumbered military and semi-military societies and the organizations which permit decorations on account of ancestral distinction. It is easy to see that the string of badges which might come to be worn on the uniform would inerept the dignity of the wearer and certainly add nothing to the decorative features of his garb. There is even observable at this time a desire to further restrict the emblems which may properly be worn with the uniform and to permit as few as possible, and preferably to authorize the wearing of the greatest number of the various campaign or wars might be indicated by pendant bars attached to a main badge. This is one of the suggestions made and it finds favor among those who realize that it is worth while considering seriously some as one of the most venerable of congressional abuses. It was never known to

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.
Three months in the penitentiary was the penalty imposed on a New Yorker who confessed that for years he has polluted the springs of justice in the jury rooms. His experimental cultivation, and this the committee does not purpose to curtail.

A new form of lingering death from the subway was discovered by Dr. O'Hanlon, a coroner's physician. Steel dust, generated by the friction of the shoe on the third rail, amounts to a ton a month, and track walkers, according to the doctor, have already shown symptoms of consumption due to the inhalation of the fine steel particles. The disease is somewhat like bean plasters and stonecutters' consumption. When complicated with subway germs it is as surely fatal as hanging, but not so swift in operation. The steel dust is kept suspended in the air by constant rushing of air currents, due to passing trains. In time passengers who have the chronic subway habit will be affected. Dr. O'Hanlon claims that if you ride for an hour in the underground and then knock the dust off your hat upon a piece of white paper a magnifying glass will reveal the presence of fine steel particles. George Westinghouse, who has always been an advocate of overhead trolleys as against the third rail, has never made any reference to this danger. His objection has been largely on the score of mechanical inefficiency, larger cost, greater dangers and shorter life of equipment in third-rail devices. Dr. O'Hanlon is really serious on the new danger. He says: "No practical remedy has as yet been suggested for employees and patrons of the subway, but one has to be suggested. It is to prohibit from this cause is not to assume startling proportions. Even the man or woman who only uses the subway twice a day cannot hope to escape without ultimate ill effects, and on people with weak lungs the danger is all the greater."

The experience of teachers and pupils in a New York City school a day or two ago is one that should cause school authorities in all parts of the country to insist that fire drills should be had frequently, and that never, under any circumstances, should they be omitted for any length of time. It made the hearts of all parents beat a little faster to learn how the teachers so calmly and quietly, formed their pupils into line and marched them safely to the street without one moment of fear or panic on the part of the little ones, while the fire engines tearing madly down the street. The children had been taught many times just what they must do, and in the moment of danger their impulse was to do that one thing and nothing else.

Mayor McClellan has declared against granting the Pennsylvania railroad the franchise for the New York connecting road on the terms favored by the rapid transit board. The mayor will insist upon terms which will give the city \$2,000,000, instead of \$1,100,000, for the twenty-five-year franchise, and place in the hands of the city authorities many powers over the connecting railroad which are not given in the contract proposed by the rapid transit board. One of the most important terms is the contract which the mayor will insist upon is the original clause that the Pennsylvania railroad shall not discriminate against New York City in freight rates. It also gives the city the power to control local rates over the road.

The new Manhattan bridge now under way is a stupendous engineering work. It will span East river from the Bowers at Canal street to the terminal of the new Flatbush avenue extension in Brooklyn, in Nassau street, between Jay and Bridge streets.

In accurate figures the bridge is 3,564.45 feet long; length of the New York approach, 2,966.4 feet; length of approach on the Brooklyn side, 1,987.95 feet; length of main span between the towers, 1,470 feet.

The roadway at the center of the main span at mean temperature with dead load is 148.5 feet above the water, and the clear height under the bridge at this point is 132.3 feet of maximum temperature with working loads.

The maximum grade on the ends of approaches is 3 1/2 feet in each 100 feet. The bridge will have on the lower floor a roadway thirty-five feet wide between curbs; two tracks for subway trains, two tracks for surface cars and two footwalkers each eleven feet wide. On the upper floor will be two tracks for elevated trains and two tracks for surface cars.

This gives one an idea of the great capacity and spaciousness of the structure. The weight of steel in the bridge between anchorages is about 20,000 tons. In the language of expert the bridge is proportioned for a regular traffic load of 9,000 pounds a lineal foot, or a maximum concentrated load of 16,000 pounds a lineal foot.

The bridge is expected to be ready for traffic in four years. The original Brooklyn bridge was fifteen years in building, and the recently completed Williamsburg bridge seven years. Both of the foundations for the new bridge piers are finished and ready for the steel work of the towers.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Longworths have returned to Washington and joined the ranks of the plain people once more.

A Cincinnati banker accused of graft swore at the investigating committee. Of course, they were offended, but he expected anything worse than being lied to.

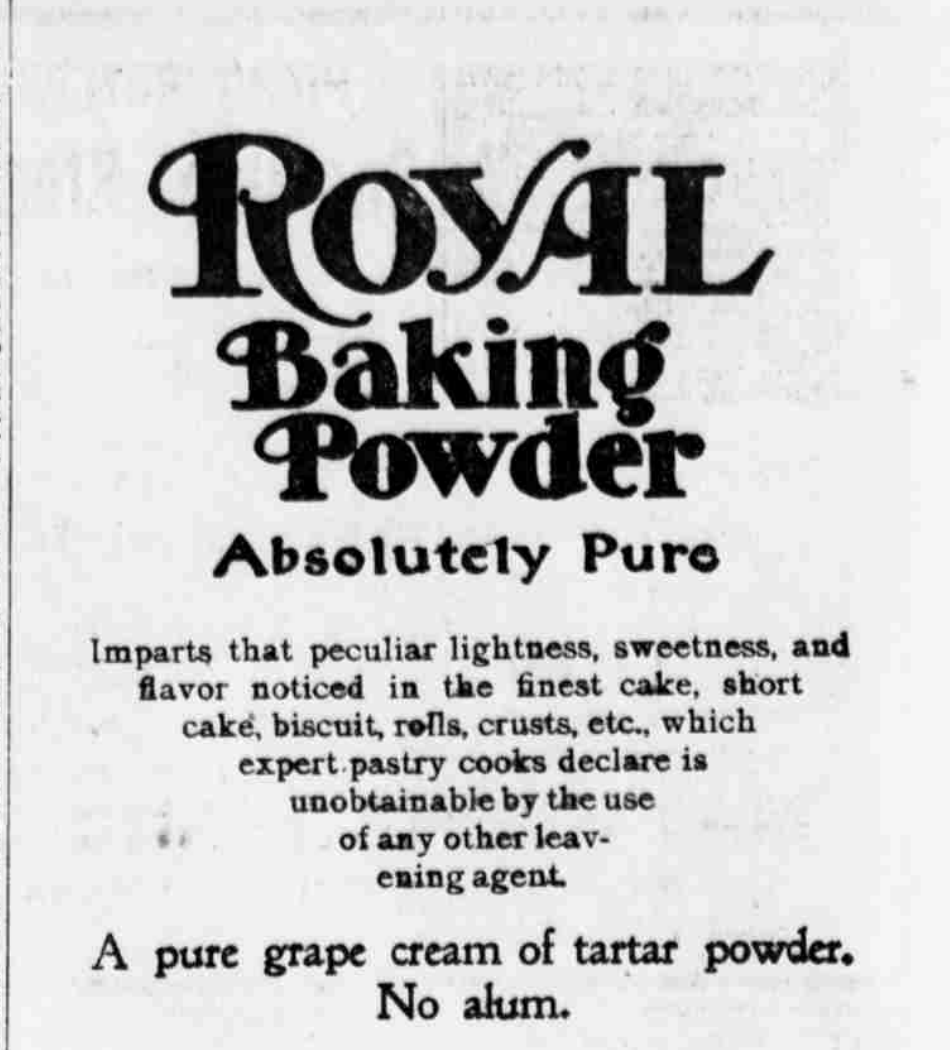
The Wall Street Journal calls it "The panic of the square deal," and adds: "It is the kind of panic that works, not for disaster, but for financial health and honor."

President Roosevelt in the near future may publish for private circulation a book of Irish poems he translated from the Gaelic. The president was taught Gaelic by James Jeffrey of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Rufus Bullock, the only republican ever elected governor of Georgia, and who played a conspicuous part in the reconstruction period, is now spending his declining days in the village of Albion, N. Y., his boyhood home.

A. G. Spaulding, the wealthy sporting goods manufacturer, has acquired 10,000 acres of land in Mexico and expects to irrigate it, and when it is reclaimed it will be the largest acreage of arid land ever put under irrigation by a private individual.

A Washington guide directed the attention of a party of sightseers to a small gray-haired man and said, affectionately: "There goes one of the greatest men in the country. That's Chief Justice Fuller."

"Why, he has no stature whatever," whispered one of the women. "Nor weight," hastily rejoined another. "And I can't understand," observed a man in the group, "how he has managed to attain to so great a height." The guide answered him significantly and tersely: "Because of his great depth."



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A pure grape cream of tartar powder. No alum.

STOPPING A GRAB.
Temporary Check to Greed of Mineral Land Hunters.
Pittsburg Dispatch.
Back of the resolution extending the tribal existence of the five tribes in Indian Territory from March 1, 1906, when it was to terminate, to March 1, 1907, passed by the senate yesterday, is an interesting history. Stories of corporate spoliation of the Indians, in which Wisconsin politicians figured, account for the interest taken in the matter by Senator La Follette, who made his first speech in the senate in support of the tribes. Under the terms of the settlement of the Indians in the Territory certain rich lands were to revert to the government in case the Indians became extinct or abandoned the land. The impending termination of their tribal existence offered an opportunity for railroad claims upon this property, and it was to defeat this grab that the resolution was passed. Senator La Follette's effort was directed to raising the issue whether the railroads should be prohibited from acquiring certain asphalt and coal lands in the Territory that might be claimed upon the dissolution of the tribal relations. The lands, according to the estimate of Senator Bailey, are worth between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. There are only two railroads in the Territory, and it was charged that they formed a monopoly. Senator Clark of Montana urged that the lands be retained for the Indians until the introduction of better railroad facilities assured them a fair deal. The estimate of Senator Bailey, worth between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. There are only two railroads in the Territory, and it was charged that they formed a monopoly. Senator Clark of Montana urged that the lands be retained for the Indians until the introduction of better railroad facilities assured them a fair deal.

CAUSES OF BUSINESS FAILURES.
Instructive Analysis of Last Year's Record.
Chicago Tribune.
Last year 9,967 individuals, firms and corporations engaged in legitimate mercantile occupations in this country suspended business and failed to pay their debts. The number seems large, considering that 1905 was a year of general prosperity, but it is small when one considers that there were 1,352,947 concerns in the United States. Fraud is one of the constant causes of commercial failures, but it is far from being the principal one. Fraud never can be made any headway. In 1905 the percentage of failures ascribed to that cause was 10.1. In 1904 it was 8.8 and in 1903 it was 9.2. If any reliance can be placed on percentages the commercial world is not so dishonest. The public, however, is quick to see much about grafting in high places, in politics and grand finance, may take comfort in the thought that dishonesty is not rife among the average businessmen of the country. Only four of last year's failures were due to speculation. That does not prove that speculation is rare among men engaged in mercantile occupations. Probably there are many of them who are more or less speculative, but only four got caught. If there had been a panic or a sharp depression in values the number of failures due to speculation would have been much larger. Incompetence and lack of capital are the chief causes of bankruptcy today, as they have been from the beginning. To them 57.8 per cent of last year's failures are ascribed. The man who has exceptional

IN THE NIGHT.
Paul Kester in McClure's.
When you shall waken
In some far-off town,
Distant alike by many miles
And many years
From home,
And all shall seem
Unchanged:
The dim light falling
Through the window-panes,
The maple leaves
Whispering beyond,
The echo of a neighbor's steps
Coming belated by:
When I shall seem to you
You need not raise your hand
To touch your mother's
Sleeping face,
That any whispered word
Shall wake her.
For your comfort
In the awesome hour,
When you shall know
That morning brings no dread
Beyond the four
Of rainy days or school;
Then when some sense
Of present time returns
And youth departs,
The heart grows old again
And feels with bitterness
The weight and pain
Of all the intervening years.

We Trust Doctors
If you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him all about it. Then do as he says.
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

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