

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00.
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00.
Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.00.
Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50.
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 12c.
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c.
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 12c.
Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulating Department.
OFFICERS.
Omaha—The Bee building.
South Omaha—City Hall building.
Council Bluffs—109 Pearl street.
Chicago—100 Unity building.
New York—105 Home Life Ins. building.
Washington—61 Fourteenth street.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications relating 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.
Only 2-cent stamps received as payment of small accounts. Personal checks except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1906, was as follows:
1. Total number of copies printed, 30,650.
2. Total number of copies distributed, 28,000.
3. Total number of copies not distributed, 2,650.
4. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
5. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
7. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
8. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
9. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
10. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
11. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
12. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
13. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
14. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
15. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
16. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
17. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
18. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
19. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
20. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
21. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
22. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
23. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
24. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
25. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
26. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
27. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
28. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
29. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
30. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
31. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
32. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
33. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
34. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
35. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
36. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
37. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
38. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
39. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
40. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
41. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
42. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
43. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
44. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
45. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
46. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
47. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
48. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
49. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
50. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
51. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
52. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
53. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
54. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
55. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
56. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
57. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
58. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
59. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
60. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
61. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
62. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
63. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
64. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
65. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
66. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
67. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
68. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
69. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
70. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
71. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
72. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
73. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
74. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
75. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
76. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
77. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
78. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
79. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
80. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
81. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
82. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
83. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
84. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
85. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
86. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
87. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
88. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
89. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
90. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
91. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
92. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
93. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
94. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
95. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
96. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
97. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
98. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
99. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.
100. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, 28,000.

A WORD TO TAXPAYERS.
The taxpaying citizens of Omaha and South Omaha should realize the special importance to them of the outcome of the impending election. All the immensely valuable terminal property belonging to the railroads in these two cities is escaping taxation for municipal purposes almost entirely. The Board of Review for 1905 assessed the terminal properties of these railroads in Omaha after a careful investigation at \$26,429,790, and the railroads contested not the justice of the valuation, but the jurisdiction of the board.
If the railroads paid city taxes on their terminals in Omaha at its fair valuation, they would contribute upwards of \$200,000 a year to the support of the municipal government and make possible not only a reduction of the tax rate on other property, but the expansion of municipal activities in every direction.
The enormity of the railroad tax shirking will be readily seen from a few figures. All the railroads entering Omaha, put together, for the coming year are assessed to pay in city and school taxes less than \$26,000. The city and school taxes paid by the Omaha Street Railway company alone amount to \$64,800.
The Union Pacific railroad on its priceless terminals, estimated to be worth \$15,000,000, is to pay in city and school taxes for 1906 only \$8,069.42, while the Omaha Gas company is paying \$37,584 as municipal taxes and nearly \$20,000 in franchise royalties besides.
The Burlington railroad on its beautiful granite passenger station, all its trackage, switching yards and other terminal facilities, is assessed to pay in city and school taxes for 1906 \$2,872.35, which is less than will be paid on the First National Bank building alone.
The city and school taxes for 1906 in Omaha on the terminals of the Chicago & Northwestern road are \$1,537.38. John A. Creighton on his personal property pays nearly twice as much.
Four franchised corporations, namely, the water company, the electric lighting company, the street car company and the gas company, pay in city and school taxes in Omaha for 1906 a total of \$155,076.40, while the Union Pacific, the Burlington, the Minneapolis & Omaha, the Wabash, the Missouri Pacific, the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, the Milwaukee and the Great Western, on terminal property, which could not be bought for \$30,000,000, will pay scarcely \$25,000 toward the support of municipal government.
The taxpaying citizens of Omaha and South Omaha should ponder on these figures before they cast their votes. One hundred and ten out of one hundred and thirty-three republican legislative nominees—and among them every one of the republican legislative nominees in Douglas county—are pledged in writing to carry out the platform promise to remedy this evil and force the railroads to pay city taxes in some other near just proportion. On the other side, the democrats are lined up with the railroads to perpetuate this outrage.
It is for the taxpayers of Omaha and South Omaha themselves to strike the blow that will free them from this bondage.

Hand concerning what their agents and trustees, the state authorities, shall tolerate in these charges within state jurisdiction.
CURRENCY REFORM OUTLOOK.
It is not surprising that the American Bankers' association expedient of promoting currency legislation through a board to draft a currency reform bill for presentation to congress is meeting with little encouragement. The expedient was a palpable evasion on the part of the association which found itself utterly at sea as to a basis for such a measure when discussing it two weeks ago at St. Louis. Divided against itself and in the midst of a babel of voices, it was inevitable that any board to whom the matter might be referred in such unshaped shape should find itself in difficulties.
The legislative board of twenty-five members, includes eminent and able bankers, selected from the commercial centers of the various sections of the country, whose individual opinions carry weight. But they are widely separated in opinion, and even if it were possible for them to agree there is no assurance whatever that the bankers' association could be brought to like agreement. It is morally certain, on the contrary, that any board consensus would be only the signal for even more violent dissensions in its constituency than were manifested at St. Louis.
In fact, every important project that has been mooted, whether for elasticity, for asset notes, for expansion of national bank note volume, branch banking, etc., has so far been more violently opposed in banking circles than supported by their advocates. It has been promptly made apparent that the scheme of a great central bank of issue upon the model of the German bank would be uncompromisingly resisted by the overwhelming mass of smaller bankers throughout the country, who tolerate no notion of control of note allotment and the decision as to necessity and volume of issue, as well as of the credit of applicant banks, in any Wall street hands.
The truth in short, unfortunately is, that the bankers as a body, although complaining of currency evils, are in no position to influence effectively either legislation or public opinion for their remedy at this time. Entire unanimity is of course not to be expected of them, but until they can at least agree substantially on some one proposition, the country at large, which has the real decision, is likely to refuse critical attention. And in such a situation little if any important currency legislation, however serious the shortcomings of the present system, is in prospect for the near future.

THE SUCCESS OF EITHER PARTY WILL LEAVE OMAHA WITHOUT A SENATOR AND MAKE IT MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER FROM A PURELY BUSINESS STANDPOINT THAT THE OMAHA DISTRICT BE REPRESENTED IN THE HOUSE BY A CONGRESSMAN IN HARMONY WITH THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.
Chairman Allen of the democratic state committee is a great political prophet. Two years ago he predicted the election of Parker and Parker was the worst beaten candidate for president who ever ran. One year ago he predicted the defeat of Judge Letton and the election of Judge Hastings and Letton got a majority of approximately 30,000. This year Allen is again predicting a democratic landslide, but he cannot convince even himself.
Three candidates on the local ticket have what might be called "a dead immortal claim." A man who has no one running against him is sure to be elected and this is the condition of County Superintendent Yoder and M. T. Barlow and D. J. O'Brien, as candidates for the Water board.
When G. M. Hitchcock was a member of congress he declared that he could do nothing for his constituents except to distribute seeds to them. The people of this district want something better than a seed distributor to represent them at Washington.
The quartermaster general of the army has sent out instructions this week for the initiation of bids with a view to making contracts for a big cavalry drill hall at Fort Leavenworth, and another structure of the same sort at Fort Riley. These will be built in accordance with the type plans adopted for such buildings. Authority has also been given this week for the construction at Boise Barracks, Idaho, of some new buildings, including officers' quarters, barracks and a guard house.
The records of the quartermaster general's office show that there were issued during the last fiscal year 2,907 pairs of shoes, an incident which is of some justification for reviving the story about the "absurdity" of buying 20,000 pairs of shoes for soldiers in one year. That fact was disclosed in some of the numerous investigations to which the quartermaster's department has been subjected in the last year or two and the newspapers which commented on the fact tried to make it appear that it was a great waste of the public funds to buy so many shoes. The allowance of that article of apparel is enough to furnish a pair of shoes for the members of an army of 50,000 men if they draw their proper allowance in that direction. The reports of the issues really made in the twelve months ending June 30 show that considerably more than that number of shoes were issued.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.
Conditions Made Possible by Trolley Car and Automobile.
Kansas City Journal.
One phase of our modern life has developed almost yet remarkably within the last few decades and is now exerting an important influence upon the American people. This is the constantly increasing habit of the city dwellers to seek the country at every opportunity. There was once a time when only the poor man could afford country homes, for it was frequently impossible for a man doing business in a large city to make daily trips to his office without the loss of much valuable time. The trolley and the automobile have changed the conditions of the city dweller, for with these swift means of locomotion country homes may be reached within comparatively short time.
If it were not for the disposition of the urban people to leave the noise, the smoke and the confusion of our modern cities we should soon become a nation of neuritis. The business pace has been getting so fast that the human constitution simply cannot stand up under it. The little rest and fresh air that a business man can secure at his country home in the evenings fortifies him against nervous breakdown. For his family the change is all the more beneficial, especially if he have growing children who absorb from the woods and fields, from the soothing atmosphere of the country home, health and strength and energy.
Perhaps the problem of our cities has not been solved in this fight to the country, but there is no question that the trolley, the automobile and other forms of rapid transportation will eliminate much of the unhealthy congestion that has cost so many lives in the past. The family of modest means that lives in a cottage within convenient reach of the city will be able to live materially to the breadwinner's income by maintaining a garden and other light agricultural features. In this manner more than pay the country home appears to the poor man as well as to the rich one a condition that did not exist many years ago.

GORDON FURS
Gordon Fur-Lined Coats differ from all others in at least one essential feature—the quality of the tailoring of which Gordon fur-lined coats have the benefit.
The most delicate and expert tailoring marks these coats with perfect proportions and vigorous style.
The fur linings and trimmings are GORDON quality—nothing stronger could be said.
Gordon Fur-Lined Coats
Ready to wear, or made to order from skins of your own choosing.
A desirable coat is one of fine Kersey cloth, lined with brown muskrat, with fine dark unplucked otter collar. The price of this coat is \$100; other styles at from \$35 to \$300.
Ask your dealer for GORDON FURS

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.
Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.
Vote right.
Stand by Roosevelt.
One telephone or two—which?
Mr. Hitchcock is mad. That's very evident.
The man who fails to vote has no right to complain of the result of the election.
It is up to the weather man to say whether we shall have a full vote or a light one.
On railway commissioner, scratch the treacherous Williams and vote for Horst in his place.
The railroads of Nebraska have 'gone democratic,' but it does not follow that as they go, so goes the state.
Terminal taxation will bring the double shift fire department. A republican legislature will bring terminal taxation.
The failure of the president to shoot more than one wild turkey on his trip to Virginia may make him more keen to bag a few predatory trusts.
Fortunately for their future course our Filipino wards are so far away as to be unable to study political methods in New York, Utah and Colorado.
Jasper county, Iowa, through its political evolutions, is receiving more attention than has been its fortune since the famous calf case was thrown out of court.
Reports from the southwest indicate that neither bride nor groom is willing in that union which Uncle Sam is ready to perform between New Mexico and Arizona.
American residents of the Isle of Pines seem to feel that intervention which does not extend to that island was hardly worth the cost of their recent agitation.
The attorney general demonstrates by an exhibit of actual tariffs and freight bills that, whereas the haul of a thirty-ton carload of wheat costs \$50 for 100 miles in Missouri, the cost for the same haul in Iowa is only \$48.50 and in Illinois \$48; that hauling a thirty-ton car of oats costs \$51 in Missouri, but in Iowa only \$40.50 and in Illinois \$43.50; that a fifteen-ton car of flour in Missouri costs \$30, but in Iowa and Illinois only \$24; that a 20,000-pound car of agricultural implements or wagons costs in Missouri \$34, but in Iowa only \$24 and in Illinois \$23.40.—In short, by these and a multitude of like citations, that identically the same service costs from 15 to 35 per cent more in Missouri than in the adjacent states to the north and east. Likewise it costs from 20 to 35 per cent more in Missouri to send the same car load of cattle or hogs to the St. Joseph or Kansas City market than it costs in Illinois for the same distance to the Chicago market.
All three of these states have rate laws under which a state railway commission fixes a maximum schedule of rates for hauls between all points within the state. The glaring inequality of charges for equal service only throws into startling relief the notorious fact that the roads invariably extort in local carriage all the traffic will bear or all the state authorities will let them charge. The most encouraging circumstance of the whole situation, however, is that in Missouri, as in Nebraska, which has suffered under similar handicap, a third party, namely, the people, with power and disposition to act and compel, is taking a

NEW PICTURE POST CARD ORDER.
The order issued by Postmaster General Cortelyou giving effect to the agreement of the universal postal congress at its session last summer will greatly enlarge the use of picture postcards. Under the restrictions that have heretofore obtained the postcards have proved immensely popular, but the permission now granted to write a message on the left half of the address side without marring the picture side will certainly add to their popularity, whether considered from the standpoint of the collector or from that of the general public. The resolution of the universal postal congress admits such cards to the international mails, and Postmaster General Cortelyou's order admits them also to the domestic mails.
Aside from the pleasure and utility of the cards they are one of the most fertile revenue producers in the whole mail classification, the cost of service being only a very small fraction of the postage. They amount to a form of tax which is willingly and even gleefully paid, and with a stimulated use will be a welcome addition to our postal receipts.
Candidate Hitchcock's paper makes a bid for the Jewish vote by a fulsome eulogy of Oscar S. Straus, who has been called to serve as the secretary of the Department of Labor, and will be the first Jew to occupy a position in the cabinet. Before Mr. Hitchcock bethought himself that there were Jewish votes to fish for he ridiculed "the changes in Roosevelt's kaleidoscopic cabinet," and declared that "some clever magician ought to take that cabinet on the vaudeville stage." This is a par with Candidate Hitchcock's plea for support from the Catholics, whom he deserted when they needed help and turned his paper over to the A. P. A's. He gave another example of his political agility when he sold editorial space to Tom Majors against the regular democratic nominee, whom he was pretending to support. Candidate Hitchcock is versatile, to say the least.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD has just bought four city blocks for more than \$300,000, which will be completely eliminated from the list of taxable property in Omaha unless the law is changed so as to give Omaha the right to assess and tax railway terminals the same as other property. The site for the freight depot bought by the Northwestern railroad paid more than \$2,000 in city taxes last year, and if the railroads are allowed to have their way this burden will be transferred to the owners of other city property, who have no way of escaping their taxes.
The republicans of Nebraska have nominated Attorney General Norris Brown of Kearney as their candidate for senator, and the democrats have nominated W. H. Thompson of Grand Island as their candidate for senator.

Visible and Impressive.
Chicago News.
One of the beauties of sending Secretary Taft on a campaign is that no one is obliged to put on glasses to see him.
So Near and Yet So Far.
Chicago Inter Ocean.
Those last 100 miles seem merely a trifle to anybody who has not traveled near the pole.
Expert Testimony Available.
Washington Post.
It might be cheaper if Dr. Wiley would abandon his experiments with alcoholic drinks and just take the expert testimony of men who have been conducting that kind of experiments for years.
An Approaching Introduction.
Chicago Record Herald.
Western passenger agents are said to have made up their minds that the demand for a 2-cent-a-mile rate will sooner or later have to be recognized. There is no likelihood, however, that they will consent to recognize it without a formal introduction.
Good Thing for All People.
Wall Street Journal.
Justice Brewer says that the most important element in the ideal lawyer is character. It is also the most essential element in the ideal journalist, the ideal teacher, the ideal merchant and the ideal financier. Character is the most important thing in the world.
Ade Works that Way.
Chicago Chronicle.
Without deprecating the acumen and perspicacity of that Boston reporter who has discovered that Mrs. Eddy is "very old and feeble," we can truthfully say that we have been so entranced by a suspicion of the same effect. So far as our experience goes we have yet to see a woman of 86 kicking up her heels and performing like a sweet girl graduate. We do not believe that even Christian Science ought to be expected to produce such a result. It is too much to ask.

Some Reflections on the Religious Character of the Poem.
Chicago Inter Ocean.
Several American bishops of the Roman Catholic church have taken the position that Cardinal Newman's well known poem, "Lead, Kindly Light," is not really a hymn and therefore is out of place as a part of divine service. One bishop has even characterized the verses as "materially to the teaching."
This attitude of these prelates toward a great literary production of their own church appears to have been thought singular in some quarters. Comments to this effect would seem to have moved a correspondent of the New York Sun to call attention to the fact that Cardinal Newman himself took exactly the same view of his own work.
The evidence of this is found in the cardinal's rather well known letter of January 18, 1870, to Mr. Greenhill, who had asked an explanation to the last two lines of the poem:
And with the moon those angel faces smile
Which have loved long since, and lost a while.
In reply Cardinal Newman cited the reported answer of Keble, that "poets were not bound to give a sense to what they had written," and while declining to accept the title of "poet," pleaded that he was "not bound to remember" his "own meaning, whatever it was, at the end of many forty years." He then added:
"Anyhow, there must be a statute of limitations for writers of verse, or it would be quite a tyranny if, in an art which is the expression not of truth but of imagination, several of our writers were to be made for examination on the transient state of mind which carried them to some such or such a mood, or in any other way sensitive or excited.
Opinions may well differ as to the accuracy of Cardinal Newman's definition of the nature of poetry. Yet the correctness

of his view of his own work, and of the view of it taken by the bishops referred to, becomes apparent when any clear-eyed examination of the poem is made.
According to the accepted story of its origin, Newman wrote the poem away from home and at sea, when he might well have been either home sick or sea sick, or both, and at a time when he felt himself somewhat adrift. The poem obviously reflects a combination of inner mood and outer impression of such a man at such a time.
Equally plain should be the fact that the poem contains no thought or teaching distinctly Christian. The idea of personal immortality and reunion with lost loved ones in its last lines is merely the general human yearning and vague hope rather than the Christian's assured faith.
There is in the poem none of that manly fortitude and victorious faith which rings through such hymns as "Oh for a Thousand Tongues," "Joy to the World," "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," "Head of the Church Triumphant" or "Rock of Ages."
The modern popularity of Newman's poem and what causes it to be regarded as a "hymn" in the religious sense is doubtless the tendency of the times toward an introspection which is apt to be rather morbid and to the mood which mistakes an acute self-consciousness and an easily impressed sensibility for a sign of mental and spiritual development.
LINES TO A LAUGH.
"Miss Quear is exactly like her father, isn't she?"
"No; not exactly. She's a crank by inheritance and he's a crank from choice."—Chicago Tribune.
"Edith—you would hardly know Robert since he got back from Europe. He lost all his money there and—
"Edith—Hardly know him why, I shan't know him at all."—New York Press.
"That man is one of my friends," remarked the novice in public life.
"Which kind?" responded Senator Borghum. "Friends of the times toward an introspection which is apt to be rather morbid and to the mood which mistakes an acute self-consciousness and an easily impressed sensibility for a sign of mental and spiritual development."
"Miss Quear is exactly like her father, isn't she?"
"Edith—you would hardly know Robert since he got back from Europe. He lost all his money there and—
"Edith—Hardly know him why, I shan't know him at all."—New York Press.
"Miss Quear is exactly like her father, isn't she?"
"Edith—you would hardly know Robert since he got back from Europe. He lost all his money there and—
"Edith—Hardly know him why, I shan't know him at all."—New York Press.
"Miss Quear is exactly like her father, isn't she?"
"Edith—you would hardly know Robert since he got back from Europe. He lost all his money there and—
"Edith—Hardly know him why, I shan't know him at all."—New York Press.

COMPARATIVE STATE FREIGHT CHARGES.
The question of local freight rates has become vital in Missouri as in so many other western states, and the contest in the legislative districts has this year tended more all the time to turn on this issue. The facts, packed in the speeches of Attorney General Hadley, who has come so rapidly into prominence as a real rather than a hot air reformer, comparing railroad charges in Missouri with those of the younger and less populous state of Iowa on the one hand and with those of the older and more populous state of Illinois on the other hand, show abundant cause for Missouri shippers to assert themselves, and may be pondered with profit in Nebraska as well.
The attorney general demonstrates by an exhibit of actual tariffs and freight bills that, whereas the haul of a thirty-ton carload of wheat costs \$50 for 100 miles in Missouri, the cost for the same haul in Iowa is only \$48.50 and in Illinois \$48; that hauling a thirty-ton car of oats costs \$51 in Missouri, but in Iowa only \$40.50 and in Illinois \$43.50; that a fifteen-ton car of flour in Missouri costs \$30, but in Iowa and Illinois only \$24; that a 20,000-pound car of agricultural implements or wagons costs in Missouri \$34, but in Iowa only \$24 and in Illinois \$23.40.—In short, by these and a multitude of like citations, that identically the same service costs from 15 to 35 per cent more in Missouri than in the adjacent states to the north and east. Likewise it costs from 20 to 35 per cent more in Missouri to send the same car load of cattle or hogs to the St. Joseph or Kansas City market than it costs in Illinois for the same distance to the Chicago market.
All three of these states have rate laws under which a state railway commission fixes a maximum schedule of rates for hauls between all points within the state. The glaring inequality of charges for equal service only throws into startling relief the notorious fact that the roads invariably extort in local carriage all the traffic will bear or all the state authorities will let them charge. The most encouraging circumstance of the whole situation, however, is that in Missouri, as in Nebraska, which has suffered under similar handicap, a third party, namely, the people, with power and disposition to act and compel, is taking a

PHILOSOPHY OF FISHING.
Grover Cleveland's Book, "Fishing and Shooting."
The unrestrained philosophical fishing fraternity does more for humanity than the strenuous people.
Fishing stories are always to be believed.
It is better to go home with nothing at all than to feel the weight of a mean, unimportant net.
There can be no doubt that the promise of industrial business, of contented labor and of healthful moderation in the pursuit of wealth in this democratic country of ours would be infinitely improved if a larger share of the time which has been devoted to the concoction of trusts and business combinations had been spent in fishing.
The biggest fish are always lost.
Fishermen necessarily see and do wonderful things. If those not members of the fraternity are unable to assimilate the recital of these wonders, it is because their believing apparatus has not been properly regulated and stimulated.
No man can be a completely good fisherman unless he is generous, sympathetic and honest.
A HOPE DEFERRED.
Time Denied to Develop Benefits of Denatured Alcohol Law.
New York Sun.
When the denatured alcohol bill was before the senate it was the advocates of the industrial alcohol are better understood with the advent of free alcohol. This doubtless presents the case as it really stands. Only the first step has been taken. Chemists and inventors are busy devising methods of economical production and mechanical appliances for the effecting of the use of the material.
Germany has had tax-free alcohol for a number of years, yet its consumption of partly and fully denatured spirits for the year 1905 was only about 26,000,000 gallons. France, with a similar system, pays to producers a bounty of about 6 cents per gallon, while in Ontario, Canada, is still a busy man at it, selling books from door to door in Los Angeles. Mr. Moore has had a wide and varied experience in war and peace. Wealth and poverty often changed places in his lot, but the rooted cheerfulness with which he looks on his children sticks to him in distant lands and enables him to smile and look pleasant amid the discouragement of loneliness and climate.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a most acceptable form. It is flavored with celery after being cooked, baked and slowly baked for a sufficient time to render the starches easy of digestion.
Palatable—Wholesome—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat.
Can be served hot. Put in a bowl with a few ounces of milk or hot water.
We package in 2 lb. tins.
All Grocers.

OF GREATER FOOD VALUE
Whole wheat is of greater food value than any other cereal. It contains all of the fourteen elements necessary for the sustenance of the human body. The most important of these (the nitrogenous principles) are said to be in the surface of the grain and are only partly utilized in the manufacture of the present-day wheat flour.
DR. PRADE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
presents Whole Wheat in a