

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1906. (Seal) M. H. HUNOATE, 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.

Eastern railway men should prepare to learn a thing or two when the Harriman inquiry starts on the Pacific coast.

Greater Omaha is sure to come. Its advent may be hastened or retarded by legislation, but it cannot be prevented.

Dispatches from Baku show that Russians are so much different from Americans that the ordinary man robs the coal oil producers.

Senator Bailey says he prefers to be indicted as a citizen rather than to be investigated as a senator. He may be accommodated both ways.

Remarks by Chairman Weber indicate that Representative Van Housen may call himself a democrat without hurting populist feelings.

Governor Sheldon is fooling them all by prolonging the siege of the office seekers. The governor must believe that haste makes repentance.

President Roosevelt's message on the Colorado river situation contains an intimation that the promoters put more water in stock than on land held by settlers.

The universal street car transfer problem as tackled by the city council seems to be a 13-15-14 puzzle. Every time they think it is solved it turns out that it is not.

Perhaps residents of St. Pierre and Miquelon who want to come under the American flag have offered the best solution of the od fishery problem, but Newfoundland is yet to report.

Kansas has raised the pay of its supreme court judges from \$3,000 to \$4,000 and of its district judges from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per year. Nebraska will have to join the procession before long.

After his experience in a train collision in Montana, Colonel Bryan should be ready to let the federal government take over the railroads, branches and feeders as well as main lines.

It is an even guess which bill will be the first law enacted by the Nebraska legislature—the bill making appropriation for the payment of legislative salaries or the bill making appropriation for the payment of incidental expenses.

Our bank clearings continue to reflect a remarkable tide of business prosperity, which seems to be constantly rising and never ebbing. With weekly clearings exceeding the \$10,000,000 mark Omaha is certainly doing quite well for midwinter.

A move is on foot to repeal the wolf bounty act, which forms the excuse for the raid on the state treasury in Nebraska every two years. If a farmer or stockman will not kill a wolf to protect himself, why should he be paid to kill them to save damage to some one else?

The democrats in the Nebraska legislature are not to be blamed for trying to utilize to the utmost every opportunity to make political capital for themselves and their party. The republican majority, however, is to be blamed if it knowingly plays into the hands of the democrats.

MR. HAVEMEYER'S EXPLANATION.

In his annual report to stockholders, President Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company explains a singular, but suggestive, explanation of the trust's course in pleading guilty to rebate indictments and paying fines to the amount of \$150,000, very shortly after it had been tried, found guilty and sentenced to pay \$18,000 under other indictments for similar violations.

Those connected with each department naturally think of themselves alone, but the law-makers who are responsible for charter changes must look at the situation as a whole. If what is demanded by each department were to be granted without question the city tax rate would be jumped up to an alarming height, with consequences disastrous to the city in its standing both at home and abroad.

Whatever the stockholders may think of it, the public will hail as a wholesome sign the fact that typical trust violators, like less magnificent offenders, concur practically with courts and juries to the extent of pleading guilty and submitting to heavy penalties, however they may see fit theoretically to dissent. It is precisely the "view of the whole situation" which it is one of the central purposes of an aroused public sentiment to produce in the trust managers.

Indeed, only one modification of that view is desired, namely, such as will prevent them altogether from violating the law. And to make it more binding, the law was fixed at the last session of congress so that Mr. Havemeyer's board could not plead guilty and have the penalty paid out of the pocket of the stockholders, but those guilty of the same violations would have to face the penitentiary, a material fact which must henceforth be included in a "view of the whole situation."

WILLIAMS OR CLARK.

The shadow of partisan politics relating to 1908 is already seen in the contest between John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and Champ Clark of Missouri for the house minority leadership in the next congress. The contest, though heretofore carried on quietly, is represented as determined and acute, involving practically the attitude of the democratic party in the lineup for the presidential campaign.

While ostensibly objection to Williams is on the score of physical defects for the arduous part of leader, it is no secret that the real motive is to secure a thick-and-thin follower of Mr. Bryan and thorough-going radical. In the St. Louis convention Mr. Williams held up a strong hand against the Nebraska statesman, and in leadership in the house has shown pronounced independence of his dictation.

A party's record in the congress preceding a presidential election goes far towards foreordaining the action of its national convention, both as to ticket and platform, or, if its action be otherwise foreordained, towards favorably disposing circumstances for it in the ensuing campaign.

As Mr. Williams is among the foremost democrats who have publicly and unqualifiedly repudiated government railroad ownership and are known or strongly suspected to be opposed in judgment to another Bryan candidacy, it is natural that those elements already active in preparing therefor should seek to supplant him in the important place which he occupies.

OLD IN COLORADO.

Out in Colorado they seem to play politics very much as they do in some other states. As soon as it became known that the republican majority of the Colorado legislature had agreed in caucus to vote for Simon Guggenheim for United States senator, the democrats became suddenly imbued with an itching desire to investigate certain rumors which they had themselves been circulating. To bring the matter to a head one of the democratic senators introduced a resolution with a long succession of whereases, intimating that he had heard various stories about Guggenheim to the effect that he contributed \$50,000 to the campaign of Governor Peabody two years ago to put himself in line for future political honors; that he contributed to the campaign expenses of candidates for the legislature who were to vote for him, and that he had in his business accepted railroad rebates, concluding with a resolution that a committee be appointed forthwith to investigate, with power to send for witnesses, books, papers, checks, stubs and documents, and report what they might find. The investigation resolution, of course, received widespread publicity in all the newspapers, with specially big headlines in the democratic organs, and the next day it was laid on the table without debate.

RAISING THE LIMIT.

A general disposition is being manifested by nearly every branch of our municipal government to raise the limit of the funds which the charter at present permits to be appropriated for the work under its special charge. There is such a thing, however, as overdoing the limit raising. It may be reasonably inferred that whenever the limit is raised the next appropriation sheet will go close to the top figure as soon as an increased tax rate can be imposed to bring in enough money to honor the regulations.

The purpose of establishing limits to the different funds is to hold the tax rate down and prevent extravagance for indulgence in luxuries the community cannot afford. At the same time it should be, and is, recognized that Omaha is a growing city and that the demands upon its city government are steadily increasing.

Several municipal departments are badly handicapped and hampered from lack of funds and the taxpayers are not unwilling to provide the remedy on condition that their acquiescence is not abused.

Those connected with each department naturally think of themselves alone, but the law-makers who are responsible for charter changes must look at the situation as a whole. If what is demanded by each department were to be granted without question the city tax rate would be jumped up to an alarming height, with consequences disastrous to the city in its standing both at home and abroad.

INCOME TAX IN NEW YORK.

A serious movement in New York, of all states, for a thorough income tax system must at this juncture be regarded as significant. It is the more significant because not the result of sudden impulse. The stress of the report of the special tax commission appointed under an act of the legislature passed two years ago to revise the whole tax code bears upon a scheme for a graduated tax on incomes, although many other changes are also proposed, including an extension of the inheritance tax. On the main point a bill has been elaborated by the commission for the benefit of the sitting legislature exempting incomes below \$500, and imposing a tax of 1 per cent on incomes up to \$10,000, then 2 per cent on \$25,000, then 5 per cent on \$50,000, then 10 per cent on \$100,000, then 15 per cent on \$200,000, and 20 per cent over that figure, with drastic means for listing and penalties for violation.

Making War on Lobbyists.

According to the reports professional lobbyists will develop further hereafter. Various states have legislated to make their business less easy or to prohibit it. The Nebraska house of representatives has passed a resolution for ejecting all lobbyists from the floor, forcibly if necessary. When must be seen how these laws will be enforced and whether they will cure the evil. There is such a thing as seeing a legislator elsewhere than on the floor of the house and sometimes he is "seen" to the great advantage of the lobbyists and those whom he represents. It may be that the legislature will develop further what the lobbyist has in mind.

Control of Railroad Finance.

What the investigation will develop further we shall see. Enough is known, however, to emphasize the urgency of the strictest control of railroad finance, as well as of railroad rate making and railroad combination, by the state and federal government. It has been suggested that the control of the salutory principle of the rate act. The shippers and the consumers must and will be better protected against manipulation and stock jobbing in the field of public utilities.

Government Ownership's Growth.

Charles E. Russell in Everybody's. Perhaps we in this country give insufficient heed to the immense force of this trend (outside of our own country) toward the communal good. Take but the single instance of government ownership. In the beginning practically all railroad enterprises were owned by private capital. In 1900 there were 167,823 miles of government railroads in the world outside of the United States. Since that year Switzerland, Italy and Japan have taken over their private owned lines, and the practice has been extended everywhere, so that in 1906 there were 230,750 miles (outside of the United States) owned by government and only 51,946 miles owned by private companies. It seems likely from present indications that in a few more years there will be hardly a mile of privately owned railroads in all Europe except possibly in Spain. The life of private ownership in England will certainly be short, and the nationalization of the French railroads is definitely settled.

A DAILY ROMANCE.

Unfailing Record of the Needs and Habits of the People. The most classified advertisement popularly referred to as a "want ad" has become a daily record of customs, manners, needs and habits of the people. Buckle said history could not be written without statistics; a page of "want ads" is a page of statistics. Without reference to the advertising columns of the newspapers of today no future historian can write fully the story of our times.

The railroad lobbyists are not all down at Lincoln. The railroads have pliable spokesmen in every city and town in Nebraska upon whom they pull the strings by virtue of past obligations, or expected favors, and through whom they are bringing pressure in the rear of well-meaning legislators. Members of the house and senate will do well to look for the connection with railroad headquarters whenever Mr. Leading Citizen attempts to persuade them to take the railroad end of any measure before them.

An article in the Saturday Evening Post gives a roll-call of the "dead ones" in the United States senate, including among the names that of one senator from Nebraska. But the "dead ones" are almost all headed for interment in the political graveyard.

The people of Omaha are again reminded that they have a cowboy prize fight thinly disguised as a ten-round boxing bout. Omaha is not in the field for honors as a pugilistic arena.

Omaha seems to be up against a small-sized suicide epidemic. As this is not the season of the year supposed to be specially conducive to self-produced shuffling off, some other explanation must be read in the stars.

The information that the rivers and harbors appropriation bill is to be reported out of the house committee at Washington next week is notice for our new Missouri River Barge company to get up steam.

The decision of the Standard Oil company to lay no more pipe lines in the central west may give independent refiners a chance to become real competitors, but the company's decision is susceptible of change.

Health Commissioner Connell wants the city's sanitary ordinances thoroughly revised so that he can do more to earn his money. A different motto must be inhabiting the health commissioner's office than is found in most of the offices in the city hall.

Political bomb throwers at Lincoln might at least have put some new ingredient into the explosive material hurled at Norris Brown.

That Oregon lawyer suspended from practice for ninety days for swearing falsely in a lawsuit must realize the value of standing at the bar, since the same offense in an ordinary witness would be a felony.

Useful Reminders.

In his opening invocation in the senate Chaplain Edward Everett Hale said: "Preserve us in this dangerous day of prosperity. We have borne adversity; give us grace to endure prosperity." Such reminders are useful, lest we forget.

Skurrying for Their Health.

James Stillman, whose appearance before the interstate commerce committee in the matter of the Union Pacific railway had been invoked or was to be invoked by a subpoena, has very properly shown a preference for the waters of Marienbad, and has departed thither on a swift and comfortable steamer. This proceeding in the case of Mr. Stillman will be regarded as the equivalent of a vindication.

Washington Dispatch to the New York Press reports that another change in the president's cabinet is being discussed among politicians who think they know.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Press reports that another change in the president's cabinet is being discussed among politicians who think they know. James Wilson, secretary of the Department of Agriculture, is the man chosen by the gossip to succeed Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry, is the man picked to replace Wilson. Secretary Wilson and Secretary Hitchcock are the only two surviving members of the McKinley cabinet left in the Roosevelt official family. Mr. Wilson's retirement would make a complete Roosevelt cabinet, and there have been rumors for some time that he would quit soon.

Congressman Lacey of Iowa dropped into the senate chamber during the Brownsville debate and took a seat beside Senator Alger of Michigan. The rooming house visitor in the gallery asked her escort: "Who are the twins?" "They are not exactly twins," was the reply, "though they have something in common. Both retire from public life next March—only voluntarily and the other against his will."

A freshly dressed negro went to Major McDowell's office in the house and asked for a job. "Where do you come from?" the major asked. "I come from the first state in the union, boss; dat's where I'm from," the negro said, drawing himself up haughtily. "Oh, you're from New York, are you?" "No, sah; I'm not. I'm from Alabama, sah."

"But Alabama is not the first state in the union." "Alphabetically speakin' it is, boss; alphabetically speakin' it is."

Joaquin Miller, "poet of the Sierras," is back in his home near Oakland, Cal., after a visit to Washington and the east. In the meeting of the heads and chiefs of all the republics, and will be only open to the countries of the new world. I think the idea will be carried out on those lines."

Senator Depew has stumped Washington with what is declared to be the most magnificent automobile ever seen in the capital. It is of the latest French model and apparently of tremendous power. The first time he appeared in his new machine the aged senator was wrapped in a huge fur coat that was blown about and upon whose brim waved gracefully in the wind. The senator looked better than he has appeared in more than a year. His cheeks were rosy and the old smile that won't wear off has returned to his face.

Mock Distress of Senators. Kansas City Times. President Roosevelt's majority in the electoral college, which was larger than his opponents' entire vote, said as plainly as the people knew how to say it that they rather like the Roosevelt brand of "assumption," which is distressing the pompous senate so greatly.

Incentive to Heedle. Sitting on the cushion of prosperity will send us to sleep, while punched by the prods of adversity we wake up, grasp the demon of defeat and conquer him.

Forceful Effect of a Lead. The national debt of Japan is about one billion. It seems that in some cases a big debt is a better preservative of international peace than a big navy.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Representative Longworth of Ohio, non-law of President Roosevelt, is keenly interested in the discussion in the senate of the discharge of the negro troops for their connection with the Brownsville affair. "The young Chastanaut," says the Washington Herald, "enters the senate chamber every day soon after Chaplain Hale has delivered prayer, and remains there until the last word has been spoken publicly on the Twenty-fifth Infantry matter." "I certainly discuss the subject even with his closest friends among the newspaper men. The negro vote in Mr. Longworth's district is said to be even heavier than it is in the New York district represented by Herbert Parsons, the President's recognized spokesman in all matters relating to negro management in the metropolis. It is contended by persons who claim to know the facts that had the president issued his order affecting the Twenty-fifth Infantry before the November election, both his non-law and his New York representative would have been defeated. As it is, it is believed each will have hard sledding in the next campaign for the nomination."

There is a well-known South American diplomat in Washington who is rather rigidly in his expenditures. He was at the president's reception, to the diplomatic corps and was fairly ablaze with gold lace. Because of his rank he was well toward the end of the line. Everyone noticed that he wore no gloves, but carried a package carefully wrapped in tissue paper in his hand. As the line filed past the president this package, which only for a moment was away from the president, unwrapped the package and pulled on a pair of white gloves. After shaking hands with the president he carefully removed the gloves, wrapped them in tissue paper and put them in his pocket to await the next reception.

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Friend Telegraph: Nebraska now has a young man filling the chair of chief executive, who will be not only a credit to himself but to the state at large. Fremont Herald (dem.): We have much faith in Governor Sheldon. He is a magnificent young man. He is finely educated, a student, a man of warm sympathy and naturally a kindly disposed young man. Let us hope he will quickly see the errors of his predecessor and take advantage of his mistakes.

Columbus Telegram (dem.): Taken as a whole, the message of Governor Sheldon must be favorably received by the people of the state. It bears the stamp of honesty and an earnest desire for the public welfare. If the legislature shall be brave to carry out the recommendations of the new governor the result must be salutary.

Holdrege Citizen: Governor Sheldon owes his nomination and election not to any special interest or corporation, but to the Nebraska people who have believed in him since the principles he advocated during the campaign. We believe that the administration will give us the best administration we have had in the state for many years.

Central City Nonpartisan: Governor Sheldon's message has a ring of sincerity and fairness about it and reminds its readers of the speeches he made in the campaign. His recommendations are not numerous, but they are important. On the whole the message impresses one with the belief that Nebraska at last has a governor in the chair.

Wood River Sunbeam: Nebraska may expect much from the hand of Governor Sheldon. He has the confidence of the people. He has taken the office in history making times. His inauguration was an epoch in the history of the state and if Governor Sheldon is not equal to the emergency he will prove a disappointment to thousands of people in the state.

Albion News: The inaugural address of Governor Sheldon was no disappointment to his friends and supporters. It bore the impress of sincerity and determination to carry out the promises made in the pre-election campaign. There were no glittering generalities in his recommendations, but he called everything by its right name. He stands firmly for a fulfillment of the platform pledges.

Falls City Journal: Governor Sheldon has taken hold of his part of the work and he is just the same man that he was when asking for votes. He is still a believer in the same principles and he is still just as determined to do all that he can to right the wrongs that look the biggest. It is a safe prophecy that Governor Sheldon will have more friends and admirers at the end of his term than he has now.

Beatrice Sun (ind.): In his inaugural message Governor Sheldon speaks out against the promiscuous junketing habit as an unwarranted expense, and suggests that a joint committee visit all of the state institutions and ascertain their needs before making appropriations. He also recommends that the state be divided into counties, and it is to be hoped that he will remain steadfast.

Weeping Water Herald: Nebraskaans are expecting great things of their governor, and if he has the co-operation of the lawmakers the people will not be disappointed. The coming of the new year is a new year for executive, and good ones will redeem his credit, even though he has no voice in his passage. He has a veto and is in a great measure responsible. We believe the best administration the state has ever enjoyed will be that of the next Governor Sheldon, if his legislative body is in for reform and just laws.

A SWEEPING DECISION.

Increased Vitality Put Into the Sherman Antitrust Act. Decisions of the federal courts have for several years past, in cases where the conditions or pretensions of mergers, combines or trusts have been at issue, been extremely discouraging to both the capitalists and the legal talent in their service. Beginning with the great Standard Oil case, the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case, there has been an almost continuous series of decisions by the supreme and district courts in favor of the government. The latest and one of the most important of these is that of Judge Landis in the United States district court at Chicago, delivered last week, which means that the purification of rebaters through an "immunity bath" will hereafter be impossible. The suit was brought against the Standard Oil company for accepting preferential rates on shipments of oil. Judge Landis awarded the demurrer, the repeal of the Elkins act, he said, did not exculpate any who had violated that act and escaped indictment. The more stringent law, with heavier penalties, which was enacted in its place, he said, was the intent of the act of the present congress in terms that are as intelligible to the general reader as to persons learned in the law. "What was the purpose of congress," said he, "in repealing the Elkins law and passing a rate law still more strict against rebating? The thing sought by congress," he declared, "was a fixed rate for all shippers. The thing prohibited was a departure from that rate." It begins to look as if the rebate law would be found much less difficult of enforcement than has generally been expected. A very prominent attorney in Ohio is quoted as having said that "Judge Landis has done for the interstate commerce act, by his decision, just what Secretary of War Taft did for the Sherman anti-trust act as a judge in Ohio. He has put life into the act and made it a real power. It will come to be one of the most sweeping decisions ever given on the subject of corporate control." Rebating has long been a source of almost unlimited outrage, utterly fatal to competition, and the ruin of many honest business men. Its prevention is quite as necessary as the prevention of rebating; in fact, it is more so, for the burglar's operations are on a scale which, compared with that of the rebater, is insignificant.

Value of Common Courtesies. Los Angeles Times. One of the great questions still to be solved is how to make life more bearable by filling it with those little common courtesies that should go with everyday relations between people as they move along the highways of life together. It is the little courtesies that we have learned, as human beings, to extend to one another that, almost more than anything else, make life worth living. Bad manners and bad breeding are among the offenses that make the way we travel the harder to endure. And the worst of it is that men appear to be no better in this respect now than they were before they had books to read, forks to eat with and street cars to ride in.

Giving Tone to a Lying. Indianapolis News. Among the other improvements of our advanced civilization is the tone of the mob. According to a dispatch from Charles City, Ia., "four or five ministers and a large number of women" were in the crowd that lynched a wife murderer there.

Humorous Features of the Formula of Traffic Manager Stubbs.

Commissioner has been reduced to a formula by J. C. Stubbs, director general of traffic on the Harriman line. The Interstate Commerce commission, which has been endeavoring to discover whether Mr. Harriman's absorption of competing roads was a combination in violation of law, has been playing witnesses with questions intended to bring out whatever competition comes after assimilation. Usually when the witnesses were pinned down to the fact of joint ownership, they were unable to prove that the keenest competition was to be secured by a man competing against himself. But that never worried Stubbs, Harriman ownership of competing lines, he said, would not make any difference. Mr. Hill, probably the leading railroad man in the country, he said, could not, if he would, destroy competition between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific because he must employ vice presidents and general managers, and these men have their reputations to maintain. He would not, according to the Stubbs theory, work for their own line against other lines and competition is unavoidable. Otherwise Mr. Hill might as well supplant these high-priced men with \$100 clerks.

The ablest commissioners should go and abate themselves. How ridiculous is the theory that a man cannot compete with himself in the light of this revelation! The fact that these vice presidents, so strenuously competing against each other to uphold their reputation, may be represented by the same agents, is a point in its entirety ignored by the existing Stubbs. So, too, is the probable fate of either vice president who in his mad competition against his rival should so far forget himself as to impinge upon the profits of their joint boss. The chances are that the underlying who undertook to get business by the methods of competition usually followed by competing lines to the detriment of his own competitor would soon find himself out of a job.

These inquiries on the railroad kings are a serious business, but they occasionally have their humorous episodes, and Stubbs is one of them.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The price of Monaco is again about on science bent. This time he has sailed for Spitzbergen to prosecute his investigations as to the currents of the upper air.

The Pittsburg milk combine, which raised its prices when it thought the people were not looking, came down with a dull thud when its customers would no longer buy. That is a pretty good way to break up a combine.

Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will resign on March 2. His advanced age is the reason assigned for the step; he being now 77 years old. He will be succeeded by Vice President George B. Evans.

A St. Louis millionaire, F. S. Ludington, will gratify a personal whim by spending \$50,000 to see in St. Louis a reproduction of the "milk can" of 1892. The tower is to be 20 feet high and will be situated between the Auditorium and the chapel of the Second Baptist church.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, the youthful statesman from Indiana, is the most industrious magazine writer in congress. He contributes regularly to certain publications and says that but for the money he earns in this way it would be unprofitable for him to remain in the senate. Last week Senator Beveridge wrote three articles for magazines, for which he received \$1,000.

Henry White, the retired American ambassador of Italy, has presented Queen Helena a complete collection of United States postage stamps, sent to her by the postmaster general of Washington, with the approval of President Roosevelt. She expressed a desire to have this collection.

Fifteen men are known to be still alive who served as confederate congressmen—John Goode and Roger A. Pryor, Virginia; A. S. Colyar, J. D. C. Atkins, Joseph E. Heiskell and John V. Wright, Tennessee; Hiram P. Bell, Georgia; Henry C. Jones, Florida; John L. Pugh, Alabama; B. C. Calahan, Indian Territory; J. A. P. Campbell, Mississippi; S. H. Ford, Kentucky; W. H. Tibbs, North Carolina.

SMILING REMARKS.

Mrs. Jawback—I married you because I pitied you. Nobody else would. Mr. Jawback—Everybody does now. —Cleveland Leader.

"She's very wealthy, of course." "Oh! immensely." "And quite a society woman, I suppose." "Oh! graciously, no. Why, she has children and actually insists upon seeing them every day." —Philadelphia Press.

Railway Magnate—I don't see how the accident could have happened. We run our road on the block system. Unreasonable! How do you know it? You're so busy running out blocks of wire and stock that you can't pay any attention to the way you run your trains. —Chicago Tribune.

The Sphinx had propounded her riddle. "What would you do if I got on a crowded car and you had a seat?" she asked. "Once upon a time I was compelled to give it up—Harper's Bazar.

The Professor's Wife—Bobby has been very naughty, my dear, and you must whip him all day. The Professor (wearily)—Must it be done? "Yes, I give him his choice—getting whipped or going to hear your lecture." —New York Herald.

"I notice you are sticking it out," said the Needle to the Pin. "Thank you," said the latter, "and how awfully torn and sore." "Oh," replied the Needle, "sew, sew!" —Baltimore American.

"History ought to be able to teach us new something about these railroad accidents." "In what way?" "In former times, people frequently let their heads by the block system." —Philadelphia Press.

"Some of the American millionaires are people whom we wouldn't think of inviting to our homes," said the snobbish English woman. "Perhaps," answered the English woman who is not snobbish, "and if it weren't for some of the American millionaires, a number of us wouldn't have any homes." —Washington Star.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

New York Sun. I cannot buy the old foods, I cannot find them now, I cannot get a cow, that never saw a cow.

I wish that I could find the man, who knew another man, that lived next door to him that put New labels on the cans.

From cocktail chatted I am kept, (I know from cocktail) Because the color on the fruit is only aniline.

I cannot touch the treacle, (I know from cocktail) Because the breakfast foods, the breakfast foods, it's getting serious.

The "pies that mother used to make" (How closely did I watch?) Must now have all their insides