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If you cannot come to The Bee office, step into one of the following drug stores (you will find one near your home). These drug stores are branch offices of The Bee Want Ad Department and you will pay the same rates as you would at the Bee office and receive the same prompt attention.

Albach, W. C., 40th and Farnam.
Beranek, B. A., 1408 South 16th street.
Becht's Pharmacy, 730 South 16th street.
Benson Pharmacy, Benson, Neb.
Coughlin, O. R., 4th and Pierce streets.
Clifton Hill Pharmacy, 3218 Military Avenue.
Conce, J. B., 31st Avenue and Farnam street.
Crissie Pharmacy, 24th and Lake.
Corman, Emil, 1909 South 18th street.
Eastman Pharmacy, 4046 Hamilton.
Ehler, P. H., 2609 Leavenworth.
Foster & Arnold, 215 North 25th street.
Freytag, John J., 1914 North 24th street.
Florence Drug Co., Florence, Neb.
Goldman Pharmacy, 1939 Lake street.
Green's Pharmacy, corner Park Ave and Pacific.
Greenough, G. A., 1025 South 10th street.
Greenough, G. A., 10th and Hickory.

Hayden, Wm. C., 2930 Farnam street.
Hanscom Park Pharmacy, 1501 South 39th avenue.
Holst, John, 624 North 16th street.
Huff, A. L., 2924 Leavenworth street.
King's Pharmacy, 2288 Farnam street.
Kountze Place Pharmacy, 3004 North 24th.
Patrick Drug Co., 1409 North 24th street.
Lathrop, Chas. E., 1324 North 24th street.
Peyton, L. B., 24th and Leavenworth.
Saratoga Drug Co., 24th and Ames avenue.
Schaefer's Cut Price Drug Store, 16th and Chicago.
Schafer, August, 2621 North 16th street.
Schmidt, J. H., 24th and Cumming streets.
Storm Pharmacy, 16th and Martha streets.
Walnut Hill Pharmacy, 40th and Cumming.
Walton Pharmacy, 20th and Grace streets.
Wirth, O. H., 40th and Hamilton streets.

"They do good work"
We have hundreds like this:

Thos. Dugher & Co.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
WISNER, NEB.

Omaha Bee—

Enclosed find money order for \$4.39
and keep our ads up until we notify you to stop.
We are pleased with your ads as they do good work.

Yours truly

DUGHER & CO.

Results are what you want. Then put your ad in next Sunday's Bee. A few of the many things you can advertise.

Furnished Rooms
Houses for Rent

Furnished Rooms and Board
Lost and Found Articles

You can get a competent girl for housework, you can sell your real estate or buy a new home through Bee Want Ads.

LETTERS FROM BEE READERS

Value of Czech as a Literary Tongue is
Strongly Felt Forth.

INSTRUCTION ASKED AT THE UNIVERSITY

Plan for Taxing Incumbrances of
Property is Debated Along with
Some Thoughts on Rail-
road Assessment.

Contributions on timely topics are invited from readers of The Bee. Communications should be written legibly on one side of the paper only and accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be published unless the writer asks that it be published. Unpublished communications will not be returned. Correspondents are asked to limit their letters to 200 words or they will be subject to being cut down to that limit. The first question is: "Can we do it, or is it within reach of university students to do it?" And then if those questions are answered in the affirmative, we ask: "Is it for our state's welfare and good of her people to do so?"

Chair of Czech Language.

LINCOLN, Jan. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: In view of the last article in The Omaha Sunday Bee of January 6, regarding the Czech instruction at the state university, let me make certain things clear. To one existing a certain idea everything seems possible, while the one not in harmony with that same project sees no good points in it. The first question is: "Can we do it, or is it within reach of university students to do it?" And then if those questions are answered in the affirmative, we ask: "Is it for our state's welfare and good of her people to do so?"

Czech students, realizing the financial objection, renew their application for the Czech instruction from an instructor regularly employed in certain other departments as professor or assistant, but they ask that such Czech instructor be chosen and given power to instruct an hour a day through the work the language and history of Czech people. If people are thirsting for knowledge and education and desire it, why not give it to them? Questions would be asked by the regents and others: "Have we some one to take charge of certain departments who would be able to instruct in Czech language?" Of course we have graduates from the eastern universities, fully equipped and capable of carrying a line of work in the university besides capable to instruct in Czech. The names of the prospective instructors will be presented at the next regular meeting of the board of regents.

Besides the organization of Czech instruction, the university will gain very considerably from the enlarged attendance of Czech and other students. Czech people, like the Americans, German and French, like to study their own language, know more about their country's literature and history and the place where such instruction is given is the place where they will go and stimulate others to go. There are thirty-five Czech students in the university proper and twenty-five at the school of agriculture. The small figure of sixty students counts a trifle when it comes to this: That they will go where such instruction is given. The State University of Iowa has Czech instruction, but not officially recognized.

controversy, although Murphy tried many times to fire my last word and quit. There are but a few live languages taught and the rest are dead languages. Some dead languages have educational benefits for the American language, but what does Hebrew, old French, Welsh, old Gothic, Sanskrit, Finnish and others, only studied for the reason that some professor took a liking

to such language and installed such instruction. As a matter of fact, the live languages have been neglected for no other reason than lack of demand. Czech language, literature and history are susceptible to development as others, but remember that Czech language, literature and history are on the way from a second revival. The Czech language was at its prime before the Battle of White Mountain in 1620, after which its books of learning, literature, history and philosophy were condemned to be burned by the victor. "The Labyrinth of the World," by Comenius, is a type of that age and is classed as one of the four classics of the world. All languages are prone to advancement, but Czech, as you find by study, has made more wonderful advancement for the second epoch and we, as students of the university, desire to be instructed in it upon basis with other instruction.

JOHN F. KREYCIK,
Member of Comenius Club.

Taxation of Mortgages.

VERBON, Neb. Jan. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: You reply to my communication regarding the assessing of incumbrances real estate by admitting that it costs just as much to protect incumbrances as incumbrances really but you claim that by assessing the incumbrances we get the same tax from one class as we do from the other. You apply this to the railroad. The one outlined by The Bee and that the incumbrance creates an additional burden on the law. If it does not, it surely should not be taxed. Again, if real property should not be taxed, because the holder owes for a portion or all of it, why should personal property be taxed when the holder owes for it? Apply this to the railroad. I see by statistical abstract for 1904 that about 55 per cent of their capitalization is covered by bonds and floating debt. It seems to me to be just as fair to permit them to deduct their debts from their assets as for owners of realty to do so.

A word regarding the taxing of railroad terminals. There seems to be a great difficulty between the ideas expressed in the Falls City Tribune of December 14, 1906, and those of The Bee, and of George Berge in last week's Nebraska Independent. The plan as proposed by the Tribune, would, undoubtedly, result in less taxes by the railroads. The one outlined by The Bee and Berge would increase their taxes by the amount they would and should pay for the local protection they receive in both cities and towns from the fire and police departments.

I do not think I am advocating the assessing of the full value of their side-tracks, machine shops, round houses, depots, etc. To illustrate: The 100 miles of railroad in Omaha are probably increased in value \$2,000 per mile because these terminal values are added to the value of the main line, which is already assessed. The above argument regarding the taxing of railroad terminals. My friend may ask why this plan of each locality assessing the road according to its value in that immediate locality is not the correct one. Answering: I will say there is not a road in the state that has any immediate local value. Take permanently one rail line from the C. & N. crossing between Salem and Rulo and the \$200,000 bridge at Rulo, one-half in Richardson county, Nebraska, would not be worth a dollar, except to tear down.

The above may sound strange to those who know me. My personal interest is to deduct incumbrances from realty, and it used to be said I always was opposed to being fairly by the railroads from a selfish viewpoint. The greatest good can come only by perpetuating and improving our present form of government. This can only be done by dealing fairly by all interests and by the strictest enforcement of all laws. A good citizen will obey the laws. Why should not a bad one be compelled to do so? It is all folly to talk

about good and bad trusts. Any person or combination of persons can be judged by the above rule, and the other bad elements are always trying to get laws enacted for their special interests. Why not all interests adopt this rule: Elect only capable officers and let them care for the government. GEORGE WATKINS.

Bonacum and Murphy.

LINCOLN, Jan. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: For many years past some newspapers of this country have at intervals published telegraph dispatches purporting to come from authoritative sources in Rome, in regard to the so-called Bonacum-Murphy controversy. For several years I have repeatedly called the attention of your readers to the fact that no credence should be given to such dispatches. These pseudo-Roman telegrams never saw Rome, as they originated, never in Rome, but here in the United States. Yesterday's telegram is a word for word copy of another telegram purporting to come from Rome and bearing the date of July 12, 1906, excepting the following words: "Bishop Bonacum has arrived here" (Rome). (See Omaha World-Herald of July 12, 1906). The same old tricksters come up once more to serve the public with the same dose of deception. But their tricks are well known to the bishops and a great majority of the priests of this country. These tricksters have been unmasked many times and have never dared to answer my letters given to the public press.

Time has proven my assertions, which, after all, are based on official documents received from Rome. I have time and again asserted that as far as Rome is concerned the Murphy case is closed, never to be reopened. The supreme authority in the church vested the right reverend bishop with special and plenary powers to deal with the insurgent priest. The bishop exercised those powers and the priest was condemned. This priest attempted to appeal to Rome three times, and three times Rome rejected his appeal. As the priest did not submit, consequently he became schismatic. The case, then, is finished as far as the church is concerned. It only remains to be seen whether the courts of Nebraska will protect the Catholic church in its property rights. Thus far they have failed to do so, and at Seward the strange spectacle is presented of six schismatic families, headed by a schismatic and excommunicated priest, holding the church property and forcing the congregation to worship in a public hall.

Bishop Bonacum has gone to Rome. Everybody knows that. Our old tricksters do too, and they could not resist the temptation to resort to their old tricks. They say that the Murphy case is undergoing a new phase. No, Sir! Rome has spoken once. The priest must bow and comply with her decision. That's all.

Bishop Bonacum is gone to Rome not on account of that schismatic priest, but to make his ad limina visit. Every Catholic bishop must go to Rome to pay such visit. Ad limina visit means that every Catholic bishop must go to Rome to pay the tribute and homage due to the head of Christendom. The Italian, Spanish and French bishops must go every three years. The German bishops must go every five years, the American bishops, on account of the great distance, must go every ten years. Bishop Bonacum has not been in Rome for the last ten years, consequently he would not fulfill his sacred duty had he not gone this year to the Eternal City. These dispatches, then, are misleading and are sent out to influence first of all the action of the civil courts of Nebraska, leading them to believe that Rome has not passed judgment on the case, and, secondly, to keep the misguided followers of the schismatic priest from falling away from him entirely.

Before I finish, permit me to say, first, that the American consul at Rome has never, and can never, interfere in this

times to influence him; second, that the late lamented Edward Rosewater of the Omaha Bee, while attending the International Postal conference, held in Rome last year, received a dispatch from Murphy of Seward asking him to use his influence in Murphy's behalf, but that fair minded gentleman refused to do anything for the schismatic priest. Third, that Vecela is not a manager, as the so-called dispatch claims, but a monsignor of the Catholic church, with whom I am personally acquainted. This shows the supreme ignorance of our tricksters in Roman affairs, and while they wait their patient readers to swallow their patent medicine, I feel more than ever obliged to exclaim emphatically: "All these dispatches are nothing but lies, lies, lies." Yours respectfully, DR. GEORGE AGIUS.

(Dr. Agius is secretary to Bishop Bonacum and chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln.)

A Correction.

OMAHA, Jan. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: In my communication relating to the taxation of mortgages, published in The Bee of January 25, the next to the last sentence was: To allow a debtor to deduct his debt from the value of his personal property and also from the value of his real estate would be double exemption, but instead of the word exemption the word taxation was printed, conveying a meaning the opposite of the correct one. BERTHA F. COCHRAN.

MRS. WELLS ON PHILIPPINES

Completes Series of Six Lectures on
Island World of the
Pacific.

Mrs. D. B. Wells delivered the last of a series of lectures Saturday afternoon at the First Presbyterian church on "The Island World of the Pacific," and was greeted by an interested audience. For her final lecture Mrs. Wells took the subject of "The Philippines," amplifying the disparity with many statistics as to the population, heathen and Christian, of this large group of islands. In this connection she said:

"This group, composed of over 3,000 islands and only 1,000 of which are named, is situated 3,500 miles west of Hawaii and 200 miles off the coast of China. The largest island is Luzon, with an area equaling that of Pennsylvania. The combined area of the islands is 12,000 square miles and they are all mountainous, densely wooded, volcanic in origin, with a wealth of verdure, fruitage and color belonging essentially to the tropics. The resources of this island empire are very great, but undeveloped. The climate is of many varieties and more or less trying to the unaccustomed American.

"The native population is confined to three general classes, the Moros, Negritos and the Igorrotes, all of whom are more or less uncivilized. The Moros lean toward the Mohammedan faith, but many of them, and also of the other native tribes, have been converted by the Catholic and other missionaries. The priests having been in the islands for years have naturally converted many of the natives and that domination is the strongest in the islands.

"The natives, as a rule, are of a belligerent disposition and wars, insurrections and petty disturbances of a civil nature have been present in the islands."

MASONIC GOLDEN JUBILEE

Capitol Lodge Celebrates the Fiftieth
Anniversary of Its Organization.

ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT MASONS

About Four Hundred Members of
the Order Join in Banquet—
Brief History of the
Lodge.

About 400 members and invited guests of Capitol Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons held a banquet Saturday in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the lodge, which was organized January 26, 1857, being the first lodge to be organized in Omaha and the third in the state. For several weeks Walter Willis, historian of the lodge, assisted by volunteer workers, had been at work on the lodge records and the result was a souvenir of the occasion, from which the following is taken:

First Master Mason.

The first known meeting of a Masonic character held in Omaha was at the residence of Brother George Armstrong, master, in the early part of the year 1856. Omaha at that time being a frontier trading post, with a changing population of from some 1,000 to 1,500 people.

After meeting at the homes of different brothers, Capitol lodge was organized on the 26th day of January, 1857, by authority of a dispensation dated January 2, 1857, from the grand master of the grand lodge of Iowa, in an upper room in the Pioneer block on Farnam street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and the following brethren took their stations as the principal officers named in the dispensation: John H. Sahler, master; Robert Shields, senior warden, and William R. Demarest, junior warden.

On February 16, 1857, the entered apprentice degree was conferred for the first time in the lodge.

On April 7, Brothers H. C. Anderson and John Reck were passed to the degree of a fellow craft, and on the 24th of May Brother A. D. Jones received that degree. On the

11th of May Brother H. C. Anderson was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, Brother R. C. Jordan occupying the east and doing the work. This was the first time that the Master Mason's degree was conferred in Omaha. Brother A. D. Jones, who raised to that degree a week later. Since that time Capitol lodge has conferred that degree on over 1,000 brothers. On the evening of June 27, A. L. 1881, Deputy Grand Master Ira A. W. Buck of Illinois, having been deputized for that purpose, constituted Capitol lodge under the name and number of Capitol lodge No. 101, and installed its officers in due form. Capitol lodge continued under this name and number until the formation of the grand lodge of Nebraska on September 22, 1891, when it received a new charter under the name and number of Capitol lodge No. 2.

On the 6th day of July the election of officers was held, when the following brothers were elected and installed by Brother Buck: George Armstrong, master; Charles W. Hamilton, senior warden; Theodore H. Dodd, junior warden; A. D. Jones, treasurer; Hiram C. Anderson, secretary; William H. Hamilton, senior deacon; J. F. Manning, junior deacon; J. F. Taylor, clerk. Among its members in the early days who helped to make Capitol lodge were many distinguished citizens. Among the most prominent were such men as ex-Governor Robert W. Furness, Colonel Lorin Miller, George L. Miller, ex-Governor James E. Boyd, ex-Senator Phineas W. Mitchell, ex-Governor John M. Thayer and ex-Senator J. W. Paddock. If any special mention should be made of one of these distinguished brothers, Past Grand Master Lininger, having served as master of the lodge for six terms and who has given liberally of his means and of his time to build it up, is entitled to that distinction. Capitol lodge took the initiative in buying the lot and in erecting the beautiful building which is its home, and owns 23 shares, worth \$23,000, in the temple built in Omaha.

From the record it is seen that there is one member only of the original membership alive, Charles Turner, a resident of Omaha.

Talk Follows Feast.

At the end of the feast W. E. Rhoades, toastmaster, called Henry H. Winson of Lincoln, past grand master of the order, who responded to the toast, "The Grand Lodge of Nebraska." He said that none but a dreamer would have imagined when the lodge was first formed that in fifty years it would be able to celebrate its golden jubilee in such a manner. Refer-

ring directly to the toast he declared that Masonry has stood for two great factors in human life—tolerance and a virtue-departure from which has done more to bring suffering upon earth than any other thing; and the grand lodge of Nebraska has the proud record of upholding these two great virtues.

H. C. Brome was to have responded to the toast, "The Trowel," one of the symbols of the order. He was unable to speak and the toast was passed for an impromptu address by George W. Lininger. The speaker referred to his investigation of Masonry on four continents and that he had proved to his own satisfaction the connection of the present society, not only to the building of King Solomon's temple, but to Egypt centuries before the temple was built. He told of his visit to other grand jurisdictions and the warm reception he had received, showing that Masonry is universal in its application. All are working for the brotherhood of man, for real Masonry means the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Masonry and religion have gone hand in hand through all the ages. The speaker then gave a brief history of the movement for a Nebraska Masonic home, ending with its complete success.

Rev. A. S. C. Clarke responded to the toast, "The Three Great Lights." His address was a powerful plea for practical work of the order—being of a purely Masonic character.

A solo by Jo F. Barton followed, and after his hearers let him sing the toastmaster read letters of regret from a large number of past grand masters and past masters of the lodge, among them being messages from William Cleburn and Louis M. Rhewm, both members of the lodge for over thirty years.

Jo F. Barton rendered a solo and was recalled for another.

Henry D. Neeley responded to the toast, "Capitol Lodge." He paid high tribute to the founders of the lodge and to all members who have done so much to advance the cause of humanity and virtue in Omaha.

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ARBUCKLE'S ARIOS COFFEE

"Our food was good—Bear steak, flapjacks, fresh bread, etc., but nothing seemed to warm and strengthen us as much as a cup of ARIOS Coffee, which we kept in the original package and ground as needed." From a gentleman now in Bolivia.

Arbuckle's ARIOS was the first roasted packaged coffee, —packaged for the consumer's protection and the pores of each berry sealed after the roasting with fresh eggs and sugar to keep the goodness in and make the coffee settle clear and quickly.

Talk about "roasted fresh daily," the way to get a cup of coffee that tastes like coffee, with all the delicious flavor and aroma intact, is to buy Arbuckle's ARIOS and grind it as you want to use it. Warning: It is a little different from the flavor and

They drink ARBUCKLES DEEP AND OFTEN, AND IT MADE THEM GREAT

make the greatest story. Coffee loses its identity as coffee after being ground or when exposed to the air. Never buy loose coffee out of a bag, bin or tin. If it were good the roaster would not be ashamed to sell it in a package with his name on it.

The sales of Arbuckle's ARIOS exceed those of all the other packaged coffee combined. It is the best coffee for you, and costs you less.

If your grocer won't supply, write to ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.