

WANTED—SITUATIONS

WANTED—By young man, place to work for board while attending Boyles' college.

WANTED—place as second girl or child's nurse. Douglas 664.

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer desires position. Address M 161, Bee.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Platte Land company, will be held at the office of said company at Lincoln, Nebraska, at 11 o'clock a. m. on the second day of March, A. D. 1910.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The regular annual meeting of stockholders in The Bee Publishing company will be held in the office of the company in The Bee building, corner 17th and Farnam streets, Omaha, Nebraska, on Monday, March 7th, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m. By order of the president, HENRY A. HASKELL, secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPT. QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 19, 1910—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 a. m., March 7, 1910, and then publicly opened for construction of brick pavements, gutters, retaining walls, etc., at Omaha depot. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Brick Pavements, Gutters, etc., at Omaha Depot," and addressed to Captain A. HASKELL, Q. M.

AGAINST SYNDICATE BALL

National League Directors Adopt Resolution Aimed at Evil.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

President Lynch is Asked to Confer with President Johnson Over Plan to Eliminate Schedule Deadlocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A sparsely attended meeting of directors of the National League of Base Ball clubs got under way on record yesterday as opposed to syndicate base ball and made some minor changes in the constitution of the league.

The resolution of disapproval offered by Mr. Branch and signed by the others read: Resolved, That the league is opposed to what is denominated as syndicate base ball, and it will not permit a dual ownership, where one club owns or controls another club in this league.

Owing to this phraseology, observers pointed out that the resolution does not prohibit any stock owner from holding 49 per cent of the stock in one club. In short, the same owner might be a stockholder in every club and nominally control but one, whereas actually a minority holding of 49 per cent, if entered in one person, would insure control.

Changes in Constitution.

Changes in the constitution were as follows: 1. That umpires who default their assignments shall be fined one day's pay instead of \$12 as previously.

That if a postponed game need not be played off on the grounds where postponed, it may be played off on the opposite club's ground.

That the schedule meeting of the league shall be held annually at New York on such a date in February as the president of the league may decide. Ten days notice shall be given to each club.

President Lynch was authorized to confer with President Johnson of the American league, to devise a new method of adopting playing schedules, which shall do away with such deadlocks as happened this week.

It was learned today that the board of directors in determining last night that it had jurisdiction in the case of William Murray, former manager of the Philadelphia National club, who claims \$10,000 salary on an unexpired contract, stood as follows: Favoring Murray, Herrmann, Dreyfus, Murphy; against, Brush, Neutral, Dribetta.

Cornhuskers Prove Easier For Gophers

Second Game Like First, Taken with Reserves Playing in One Half.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Minnesota duplicated last night's defeat by running in an entire team of reserves in the first half and regulars in the second, rolling up a one-sided score of 27 to 8. Nebraska's team work was better, but the players fell down in shooting. The Cornhuskers came back strong in the second half, after letting the substitutes score 17 to 3 in the first, and held the Minnesota first team to 10 points, scoring 8 themselves.

Wood was the acrobatic star of the evening, flurrying in every play, covering more ground than any one else and breaking up Minnesota's set formations. A large crowd repeatedly cheered his work. Perry made the sensational shot of the evening, a long overhead throw for twenty-five feet. Schmidt was prominent frequently for carrying the ball. Lawler and Hansen played stellar ball for the home quiet. The third.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

All Modern Safety Devices (Wireless etc.) London-Paris-Hamburg

Grand, Lawler, ...

See Want Ads Produce Results.

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Some Things You Want to Know

The Art of Map Making.

The recent decision of the Panama Canal commission to present a big relief map of the Panama canal to congress, in order that the national lawmakers may comprehend more fully the nature of the work at Panama, is now being carried into effect. Exact surveys have been made with the best instruments which engineering science possesses, the features of the canal itself have been charted by the best engineers available and now the maker of relief maps is engaged in completing the work.

The map of the canal zone is being made in Washington, while that of the Gatun dam will be completed in Panama under the direct superintendence of Colonel Goodrich. On the map it will be the most graphic representation of the gigantic waterway that can be imagined. One will see the whole canal zone in miniature, its peaks, its rivers, its plateaus, its valleys, all drawn to scale in their dimensions. It will be recalled that there is a relief map of the canal at the Jamestown exposition, but this will be a far better example of the map sculptor's art.

Uncle Sam is one of the greatest of the map makers. He has a number of agencies at work, and if one can be called more important than another that one is the big map of the United States being made by the geological survey. It is made entirely from new and patient surveys and gives about all the data concerning the national domain that map sheets may contain. This map is in sections. A certain piece of territory is surveyed, and from these surveys, wrought with infinite patience, the government map makers make the sheets. This big map is being prepared on a scale that makes one inch on the map represent sixteen miles of territory. About one-third of the country has been surveyed, and the work is being carried forward at the rate of about 35,000 square miles a year. It costs about \$2 a square mile to do the work. As there are more than 3,000,000 square miles of territory in the United States the ultimate cost of this big map will be more than \$70,000,000.

While the big map of the United States is being carried to completion, an even greater project is on foot. It is the making of a great map of the world, drawn to the scale of one inch to one million. It will, of course, be made in sections, each section representing a part of land one degree long and one degree wide. If it were possible to assemble all the sections into one big map it would be about 127 square feet. About one-third of the earth is now included in the matured plans, and it is believed that in the course of the next decade all of the civilized nations will unite in completing this big map of the world. This map would be large enough to show every important feature of the topography of the earth, the scale being approximately sixteen miles to the inch. Prussia and France have been the leading nations in the beginning of this great work. Someone has made the statement that England has better maps of the United States than the United States itself possesses, maps showing all the post roads and all topography favorable to military strategy. While England and Germany both excel the United States in the art of map-making, it is not believed that either of them possesses accurate surveys of American territory as Uncle Sam holds. The geological survey and the coast and geodetic survey maps are thorough, so far as they go. It must be remembered, too, that the government possesses all of the military maps of the civil war period, and that they are perhaps as detailed in their portrayal of topographic features as military maps usually are.

It is believed that the library of congress possesses the best collection of maps in the world. It has over 100,000 of them. While the British museum collection may possess many of the ancient maps that are not found in Washington, every modern and useful map in the world is to be found there. Great care is taken of the maps, the filing cases being so arranged that every sheet may be kept without damage.

It is said that the finest collection of maps in private hands belongs to a German firm of map makers. They never turn out a map on the strength of surveys made by others. While they keep a copy of every important map that makes its appearance in any part of the world, using them to verify their own maps, each map they put out has been made after surveys of their own. No matter what remote territory they are mapping, or how trifling seems the chance of error in the maps of other makers, no work goes out except it be the result of their own surveys, calculations and engraving.

Map-making originated with the wandering tribes of Asia. The sons of Ishmael were probably the first to use the idea. It became necessary for them to mark their routes and to locate the landmarks that gave them guidance, and out of this sprang the art of the map. Even to this day one may behold the difference in races in this respect. The negro tribe that dwells through generations in one locality in Africa comprehends nothing of the map. On the other hand the Eskimo is quick to understand the meaning of a map and to grasp the idea of location through it. The statement of Commander Peary that the Eskimos showed him on the map where Dr. Cook had gone to the information it was not an unreasonable statement. It is said, indeed, that a rough map drawn by an Eskimo woman enabled Sir Edward Parry to discover Fury and Hecla strait. Many of the early American explorers declared that they found the Indians good map-makers in a rudimentary way, that their drawings and representations as to rivers, mountains and other topographical characteristics were notable for their accuracy.

References are found in ancient literature to maps on wood in the time of Hammurabi and the Babylonians carried the art of topographic representation to a considerable degree of perfection. It was the Babylonians who divided the circle into 360 degrees, and the hour into sixty minutes. Upon these divisions is based the modern idea of latitude and longitude. One must not suppose that the ancient Egyptians and Chaldeans were lacking in appliances which would lead to accurate map-making. Some years ago Prof. Smyth of England visited the pyramids of Egypt and used the finest modern surveying instruments in searching for the mystery of these huge piles. He discovered that the ancient Egyptians found that the builders had cornered them to the points of the compass as accurately as he could have done it with his instruments. He stated that in not a single instance did he find his instruments superior to those which must have been used in the planning and construction of the pyramids.

One of the latest aids of map-making is the camera. The dirigible balloon, the flying machine, the telephotographic camera and even the moving picture camera are expected to give to the art of map-making a new degree of perfection. One hardly realizes at first how all the arts and sciences are intertwined with one another. When the telescope was discovered it aided the map-maker almost as much as it helped astronomy. When electricity was harnessed to the chart of civilization it aided the map-maker in his work as much as it assisted man as a beast of burden. By the use of closed telegraphic circuits the surveyor can tell to the decimal part of an inch how accurate his markings have been. No less important to civilization than the maps of the lands are the charts of the sea. Since the time of Maury, that intrepid Virginian whose work in mapping the oceans won for him the title of geographer of the seas, great strides have been made in getting all the characteristics of the sea portrayed on paper. The Carnegie institution, through its magnetic survey work, the hydrographic office of the Navy department, the coast and geodetic survey and many other American agencies are still at work gathering data for a highly accurate charting of all maritime conditions. And the heavens are not forgotten by the makers of maps and charts. The great catalogues of the stars being made by the astronomical agencies are giving the map-maker as good opportunities for accuracy and excellence in celestial charting as in terrestrial representation. Land, sea and sky are now well represented by the cartographer's art.

BY FRIDBERG J. HASKELL, Tomorrow—The Louisiana Law.

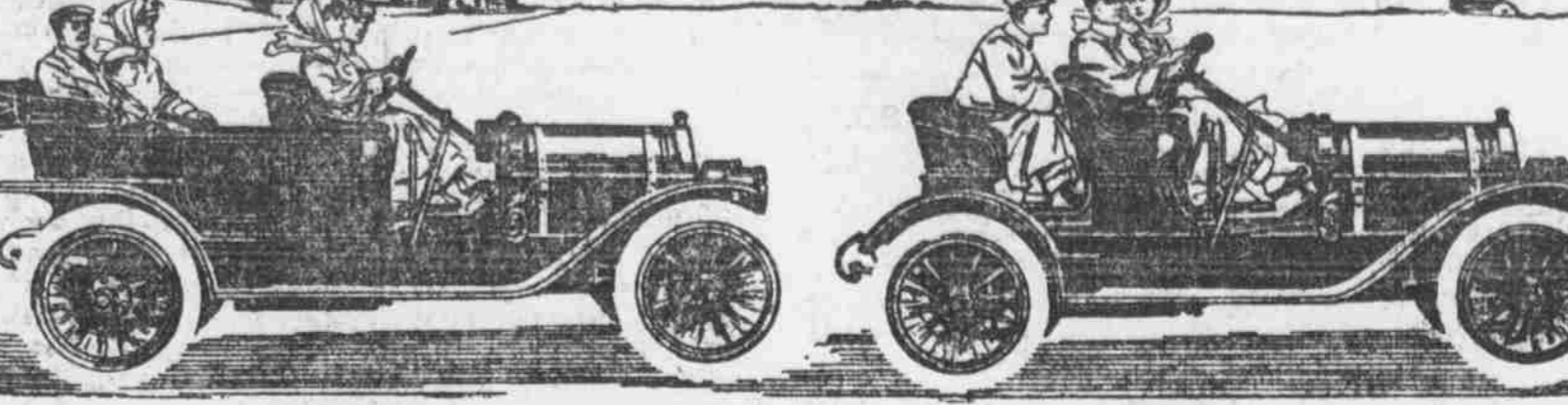
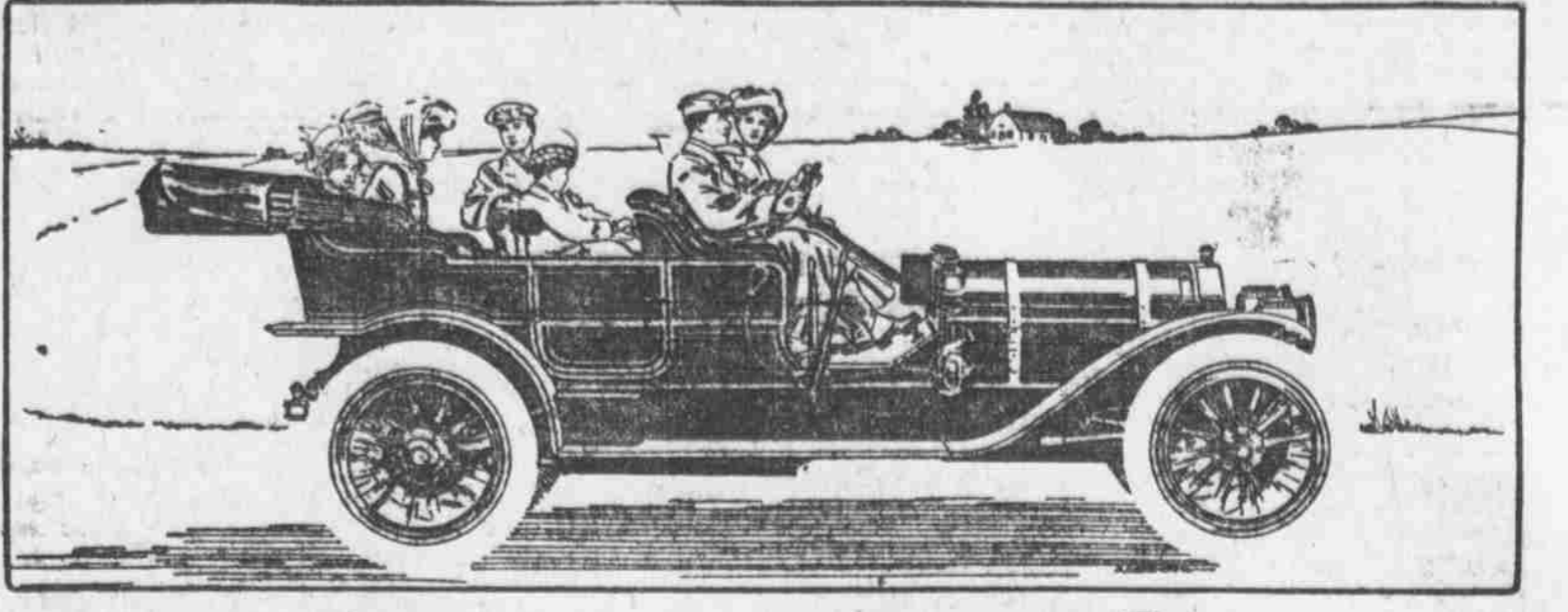
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BY FRIDBERG J. HASKELL, Tomorrow—The Louisiana Law.



Silent as the Foot of Time

WE beg to submit that so slowly has the automobile education of the people progressed that many still refer to any car under \$3,000 as a "cheap car." They do so thoughtlessly and unknowingly. They have been in the habit of paying excess prices so long that it is inconceivable to them that a good car can be built for less. Yet a moment's thought will convince them of their error.

No car—no matter what its price—can be called cheap if the best materials in the world are used in its making—likewise the highest form of construction—the most artistic designs—the most finished finish. Because you ask—and can get—from \$4,000 to \$5,000 for a motor car, that is not proof that it is superior. Price proves nothing, but constant use, constant efficiency and constant satisfaction prove everything.

Any automobile at \$3,000 and over is high priced. Any pleasure vehicle for land use outside of a Pullman palace car is high priced at \$3,000, and the higher the prices go the more expensive the luxury. As a matter of fact, prices on automobiles have been held up by the public itself simply because the public has bought right and left on the basis of appearance and say-so and without any regard to analysis of actual worth.

It is the constant use and the constant satisfaction that have proved the Mitchell, and because we have seen fit to improve upon our own handicraft without adding a penny to the prices, some of our esteemed competitors see therein evidence that our last season's cars were not what they should have been. Fudge! The man who doesn't improve stands still and goes backwards. We have gone steadily ahead and the year 1910 shows such development that we could sell by wire in 48 hours five thousand more cars than we can make.

About \$20,000,000 of Mitchells are at present in operation. There are thousands of satisfied Mitchell owners. Yet the Mitchell Motor Car Company has never asked over \$2,000 for its highest priced car, and the car at that particular price happens to be a magnificent, classy six cylinder, seven passenger automobile, and second to no car at any price.

The 1910 Mitchell is a low Cost, High-Class car. The lowering of the body nearer the ground gives the smart rakish appearance which smart tastes demand—the new lines of body design answer the public wish for style—the new tone of finish answers the cry for polish and refinement—the change in the radiator and hood design fills the desire for neatness and the silencing of the motor answers the cry for Silence.

Yet the materials used in the manufacture of the Mitchell are the very finest the world produces—the very same qualities that are used in the best of the \$4,000, the \$5,000 and even higher priced cars. Still, because we have not followed the lead of others and held our cars at more money than they are worth, our competitors are pleased to refer to the Mitchell as "a good cheap car." If that is the basis of figuring then the whole calculation of value must be revolutionized. Why, the Mitchell could be readily sold at twice its regular list prices, but what satisfaction would there be in that to the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company? We know in our hearts that before 1910 is well along in history people will be offering premiums to secure a Mitchell, yet regardless of how great the premium may be, it will accomplish no more than the regular price, for we cannot possibly make more than 6,000 cars all told, and they were all sold to agents three months ago.

There is no car in the world that is classier or smarter than the Mitchell. It contains every element of greatness that money can buy. The richest man on earth will be proud to own one and the low cost of this high-class car is proof simply that this concern is building THE CAR YOU OUGHT TO HAVE AT THE PRICE YOU OUGHT TO PAY.

Table with 3 columns: Model Name, Description, Price. Includes Mitchell Six, Mitchell T, Mitchell R.

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co. advertisement with address: 2207 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb. Phone Douglas 782.

Halley's Comet Soon Plainly Seen

Rev. W. J. Rigge Says There Will Be No Danger from Tail of Sky Wanderer.

Rev. W. J. Rigge said yesterday at Dundee hall that Halley's comet, which is now visible through telescopes, will become visible to the naked eye toward the end of April and continue so visible until a week or more after the middle of May of the present year, for a time being visible in daylight.

"The orbit of Halley's comet is in the form of an ellipse," said Father Rigge, in an interesting address. "and of so vast an extent is that ellipse that it is only visible to the earth once in seventy-five years. It is the nearest distance from the earth is thirty times greater than the most distant planet of our solar system. Yet its habits are so regular that we can calculate upon its appearance to almost the day and minute. It is out of sight from earthly observation seventy-four out of seventy-five years. It will be visible from the earth about one month, after the latter part of April, and is now visible through small telescopes. The comet will pass between the earth and the sun on May 19. There is much speculation as to the effects of its near visit of the celestial wanderer and its movements will be carefully observed by the best astronomers of the world. The tail of the comet is about 10,000,000 miles in length and about 100,000 miles in thickness. This tail, which is of a gaseous nature, is rarer than any vacuum that we can produce by artificial methods, so should the earth pass through its tail there is nothing to be afraid of. It is probable that there may be some magnetic disturbance in the tail, but there is no need of any alarm over the effects of this disturbance, if any at all occurs.

"In the passage of the earth through the tail of Halley's comet the head of the comet is to be seen from us to be brighter in the slightest degree. On March 21 the comet will be nearest the sun and it will be toward the end of April before it is visible to the naked eye. It will begin getting bigger from that time and may be visible during the day time. We shall see the comet at its best a week before and after May 19. The best time of all to see it will be on May 20 and 21, when it will present a magnificent spectacle and may be visible all day long in the east and toward the sun."

Pneumonia always results from a cold and can be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Night Letters to Go by Telegraph

Western Union to Send Fifty Words at Night at Price of Ten Cents a Day.

Send your letter over the wires. According to an order issued in Chicago it will be possible to file a letter with Western Union offices and have it delivered by mail the next morning at the point of destination. Fifty words may be sent at night in this way at the cost of a ten-word day message.

"The order has not been made effective in Omaha as yet," said J. C. Nelson, superintendent of the Omaha branch, "but we are expecting a bulletin from headquarters at any moment. There would be great demand for getting all the messages of day messages, but we are not prepared to do so. The 'night letters' are to be plain English, must be received not later than midnight and the company reserves the privilege of mailing the messages at their destination, postage prepaid.

Because so much of the telegraph system is left idle at night the new management has figured that at small additional expense these idle wires can be made to earn something and also accommodate the public. Messenger boy delivery, which is costly, is to be done away with by use of the postoffice. The "night letters" will be placed in the local postoffice at point of destination in time for postmen to take them around on the first morning delivery of the regular mails. Where there is no free delivery, messengers or the telephone will be utilized.

Don't experiment with unknown medicines when you have a cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and be cured.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. E. S. Lee is able to be in his office after a month's illness. Mr. and Mrs. Harry V. Burley are the parents of a son, born Wednesday. Miss Tillie Guessenhauser, for many years past with the Paxton & Vierling firm, has resigned her position. C. S. Mooney of Sidney, J. C. Byrne of Columbus, J. J. Murphy of Hastings, J. H. Christman of Ashland, Ore., William Brown of Rapid City and G. M. Hanson of Fremont are at the Hawthorn. John Eubank of Kinball, A. O. Perry of Aurora, Thomas Carroll, F. B. Lewis of Fremont, M. H. Morehouse of St. Francis, Miss Tillie Guessenhauser, and Miss Morehouse of Tokamah are at the Merchants. H. W. Grant of Beatrice, R. H. Brown of Sioux Falls, E. L. Wilson of St. Joseph, C. O. Vincent of Lost Spring, Mo., F. P. Whitlock of Waverly, W. W. Miller of Stromberg, Henry Pritzen and Curtis Miller of Emerson are at the Paxton.

PYTHIAN VETERANS HOLD THIRTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER

Sixty Members of Order Gather About Banquet Board for the Occasion.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Pythian Veterans association of Nebraska was held yesterday at the Hotel Loyal. Seated at the tables were sixty or more veterans who have been identified for many years with the organization and growth of Pythian knighthood in the state of Nebraska. The dining hall presented a fine appearance decorated in the Knights of Pythias colors. The committee in charge of the dinner was E. E. French, M. H. Hoerner and J. W. Malone. J. Q. Gross was the toastmaster. W. T. Denny, grand chancellor, spoke of "Pythian Prospects." Will H. Love of Lincoln, grand keeper of records and seal, gave a talk that was "Just Plain Talk." "Loyalty a Tenet of Our Order" was the topic of an address by J. C. Cleland, past grand chancellor. "Personnel of the Grand Lodge" was discussed by W. S. Loyd, past grand chancellor, and the title of J. M. Macfarland's address was "I Love the Order, But Oh—You Veterans." Past Chancellor Carl Kramer talked on the subject, "A Trusty Trustee" and W. W. Slabaugh, past chancellor, on "In Years Only." "Desert" finished the feast of oratory and reason, that subject being presented by J. H. Bexten, past grand chancellor.

MARIE PETTES GETS POPULAR RECEPTION ON HER RETURN

Favorite Actress Given Proof that Omaha Folks Recall Her Pleasantly.

Miss Marie Pettes is back. In the role of Clementina Fitzhugh, she appeared at the Gaiety last night with the William Grew company, to the entire satisfaction of an Omaha audience. It was three years ago that Marie Pettes last appeared here. She was then with the Woodward Stock company. She was greeted last night with earnest expressions of approval from the audience and many handsome bouquets. Refuse substitutes and take only the genuine. Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package. Sold by all druggists.

STUDENTS VIEW ART EXHIBIT

Paintings at Public Library Attract Large Crowds Each Day—Wednesday the Last Day. Between 1,500 and 1,600 persons visited the art exhibit at the public library Saturday afternoon given under the auspices of the Omaha Fine Arts society. The exhibition is receiving wide attention and is proving an attraction to hundreds of visitors each day. Saturday afternoon the exhibits were viewed by students from the high school, Erasmus hall and the Sacred Heart academy. The exhibit will be open to the public from 2 to 5 o'clock this afternoon and daily afternoon and evening, closing Wednesday night.