THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	29,000	17	29,630
2	29,990	18	30,090
3	29,740	19	29,910
4	29,730	20	29,430
5	30,070	21	30,360
6	29,840	22	29,190
7	30,080	23	29,970
8	29,760	24	29,790
9	30,180	25	29,840
10	30,150	26	29,890
11	29,800	27	29,710
12	29,730	28	29,940
13	29,800	29	27,190
14	29,940	30	29,830
15	29,920	31	29,730
16	30,010		

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1904.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

Roosevelt and Fairbanks!

"Quick work but good" appears to have been the motto at Chicago.

The "Cannonading" at Chicago was solid shot and every one struck the mark.

The chief wonder is how Iowa could have escaped without having something forced upon some of its statesmen.

Just note it down that the rule of Ak-Sar-Ben does not depend on the outcome of any political convention or presidential election.

The harmony at Chicago is painful to the World-Herald—at least, so it says. The discord at St. Louis, however, is likely to be more painful to it.

Hayti seems to be creating a diversion in favor of Raisouli. While France is busy in the Occident it cannot be expected to help the United States in Morocco.

For a blind-folded man that Indiana correspondent saw so much at Port Arthur as to lead to the suspicion that he is now press agent for General Stoessel.

After Colonel Bryan's special pilgrimage to Texas, the most unkindest cut of all is the instruction of the Lone Star democrats for Judge Parker of New York.

For some unaccountable reason the platform declarations of the republican national convention do not suit the local popocratic organ at all. The expected sometimes happens.

The German officer who compared the Japanese army and those of Europe to the disadvantage of the latter is laying up prosecution for lese majesty about the time he reaches the fatherland.

Winston Churchill says that the republican national convention was not interesting from an historical standpoint. But perhaps Winston was thinking of history as seen in the historical novel.

When Chauncey M. Depew began his speech at Chicago some one asked "Have you had your dinner?" It was then after noon and the senator had to confess that for once he was not an after-dinner speaker.

The next man tempted to assault a lawyer in this reservation will take care either to call him outside of the court house before beginning his fistic practice or to stake out a ring in a court room presided over by some other judge.

Delegates from West Virginia, Nebraska, Missouri and Illinois need hardly go to the trouble to put those addresses nominating favorite sons in cold storage. It will be easier to get up new ones four years from now if needed.

Now that Kouropatkin has told the soldiers of the czar that they are to stay in Manchuria until they have whipped the Japanese, it is expected many of them will be asking the rate on household goods over the Transsiberian railroad.

That $100,000 banquet advertised for Tom Walsh slumpers down to a dinner tendered the Colorado delegation, for which the host was charged $50 a plate. The $100,000 banquet yarn, however, will do duty in the popocratic press through the whole of the campaign.

The latest by way of down-east grapevine is that the votes of Nebraska at St. Louis will be recorded for Senator Francis M. Cockrell for first place on the democratic national ticket. Cockrell might be a safe man for Bryan to start with, but the question is where finally to land.

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS.

With the unanimous nomination of this ticket the thirteenth national convention of the republican party went on record as one of the most harmonious in the party's history. If there was shown somewhat less of enthusiasm than characterized some preceding conventions, it was because the duty to be performed was simply that of formally declaring the already expressed will of the masses of the republican party. The general body of republican voters had nominated Theodore Roosevelt before the convention met, while Senator Fairbanks for second place had for some time been regarded by republican leaders as perhaps the strongest selection that could be made and there is no doubt that it will be so viewed by republicans generally.

It is a ticket that will not only command the support of all republicans, but should also gain that of the numerous body of independent voters. There is no doubt as to what it represents and stands for. National progress, the continued development of the country, the safeguarding of American rights and interests everywhere, a conservative yet firm foreign policy and the maintenance of financial and economic policies that have proved so beneficial to the nation—these things are assured if the ticket nominated at Chicago is elected next November. The country knows thoroughly President Roosevelt and the people have faith in him. As was said by Senator Beveridge in seconding the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, the people trust him as a statesman and love him as a man. Senator Fairbanks is not so well known to the country, but it will learn that he is a man of sterling character and fine ability, who has had long experience in public affairs and also has had a successful business career. He did not seek the nomination, but accepted it from a sense of duty, and he undoubtedly will grow in popular favor as the campaign, in which he will probably take a conspicuously active part, progresses.

Only twice in forty-four years has the republican party met defeat in a presidential election. With Roosevelt and Fairbanks as its standard bearers it should this year achieve one of the greatest victories in its history.

TRUSTS AND PRODUCTION.

In his speech as permanent chairman of the republican national convention Mr. Cannon made a statement which merits more than passing attention. He said statistics show that competition is after all the great force that regulates production and the price. "If you take all the alleged trust properties engaged in production in the year 1900," declared Mr. Cannon, "they produced 14 per cent, while the independent factories produced 86 per cent of the factory product of the country. It is impossible," he added, "to permanently corner capital and muscle and the raw material which nature has produced in such abundance."

It is a very common but wholly mistaken idea that the greater part of everything in the line of manufactures is chiefly produced by the industrial combinations. For example, the Steel trust has to meet in the market the competition of hundreds of independent manufacturers and these will in time, there is good reason to believe, compel a dissolution of the trust. That combination found it impossible to corner the raw material and therefore could not stop competition, which has been increasing ever since the steel corporation was organized. There is no existing trust that we know of, unless it be the Standard Oil company, that has a monopoly in its line of production. All have competition and will continue to have so long as protection is accorded to the independent manufacturer. Withdraw this and the independent manufacturer would have to go out of business as well as the trust, though it is by no means certain that the latter would not survive. Those who demand that tariff duties be removed from articles manufactured by a combination or trust ignore the fact that a tariff law must be equal in its operation, so that if removing duties would crush the trusts it would inevitably also destroy the independent manufacturers, who are now a safeguard against trust exactions.

While enforcing the anti-trust laws it is manifestly important that at the same time there shall be maintained the policy which encourages competition. This is what the republican party proposes to do. Having placed on the statute books all the laws we have relating to trusts and combinations, the party will enforce these laws, which are believed to be ample for the correction of whatever evils exist, but it will adhere to the policy under which the country has attained its great industrial development. This is as necessary now in the interest of American labor as it ever was.

If 80 per cent of the factory product of the country came from independent manufacturers in 1900, it is not to be doubted that the proportion at present supplied by those manufacturers is larger than four years ago. It is probable that at present the combinations are not producing to exceed 10 per cent of the factory product of the country. Undoubtedly we shall always have industrial combinations. Those that are unlawful must be suppressed and there is adequate power in the government to do this, while such as defy natural economical laws must sooner or later pay the inevitable penalty. Meanwhile the policy that encourages competition and gives protection to the independent manufacturer must be maintained.

THE TRADE EXCURSIONS.

The new series of trade excursions undertaken under the auspices of the Commercial club ought to prove fruitful of good results for Omaha, in the way not only of expanding a growing business, but of still further cementing closer relations with the people of the contiguous territory whose every day friendship we court as well as their business favors.

These trade excursions are not absolutely new innovations, but they are features of our newer industrial development and their success in the past has not only warranted a repetition now, but has stimulated imitation by the merchants of other and competing cities. The trade policy of Omaha, however, must by no means be allowed to lapse. We must by no means be allowed to lapse. We must by to build up its own interests by demonstrating the reciprocal advantages of commercial intercourse between this city and the cities in tributary territory. While doing as well by their patrons as competitors the general principle of common interest must be emphasized. The growth and prosperity of Omaha and Nebraska and the immediately adjoining states have been simultaneous. They can all help themselves by helping one another, and the prosperity of the smaller cities and towns is as desirable and necessary to the prosperity of Omaha as it is to themselves.

The country merchant comes to the city regularly several times a year, but these trade excursions offer the only opportunity to the city jobber to come in personal touch with the country merchant at his own home. The exchange of visits is certain to promote better understanding and more cordial feeling, and for this should be encouraged as well as for the direct business benefits.

The Real Estate exchange has been listening to a man from Mexico who has been trying to impress his auditors with the promising prospects of the country to the south of us, declaring that there are nine chances of making money in Mexico to one in the states. The man from Mexico forgot to say that there are also nine chances of losing money in Mexico to one in the states. People who want to speculate or gamble may occasionally strike it in Mexico. People who want to invest money for steady returns will not have to go away from Omaha and Nebraska.

It is said that no Nebraskan who made the trip to Chicago for the purpose of attending the republican national convention failed to get into the hall for lack of a ticket. If the County Democracy excursionists expect to fare as well at St. Louis it might not be a bad idea for them to find out first how it was done at Chicago.

Is not the scheme to condemn Joslyn castle and make its grounds part of the Omaha park system a trifle premature? Why not let the absentee lord hold his feudal estate a few years and pay taxes on it? If he is constitutionally opposed to paying taxes in Omaha the city may get the property finally by operation of the scavenger law.

The South Omaha city council is said to be considering the purchase of voting machines for use in the elections in that city. The only objection to the installation of such machines there is that it might deprive the lawyers of the lucrative business arising out of annual election contests based on alleged fraud in South Omaha.

The insurance companies are objecting as strenuously to paying city taxes under the new revenue law as ever the railroads did. Of course all they wish to do is to test the validity of the insurance clause as a matter of principle, but the incidental saving they will effect if they win out will not be passed up.

Who Could Resist Smiling.

Chicago Post.

Perhaps Mrs. Catt wondered why her sisters assembled in Berlin smiled broadly when she declared that the improvement noticeable in the public officials of Colorado was due to the exercise of woman suffrage in that unhappy state.

Giving Himself Away.

Chicago Chronicle.

The Boston millionaire who has contributed an article to an eastern magazine telling how he was worsted in a copper "deal" with the Standard Oil crowd is posing as a martyr when his own narrative proves that he was only a sucker.

Stand from Under.

Baltimore American.

This is the twentieth century, and knowledge is widespread among all classes, but people still stand under trees during thunder storms and get struck by lightning with that neatness and dispatch peculiar to the doings of the electric fluid.

Wouldn't This Jar You?

Philadelphia Record (dem.).

If William Jennings Bryan were a big enough man to forget William Jennings Bryan for ten minutes, while remembering the tribulations of the democratic party in following a disastrous leadership, he might get up in the St. Louis convention and formally bend himself to the will of his countrymen by announcing his adherence to the gold standard and his willingness to go forward with his party to a renewal of its fight for its traditional policies. But his inordinate self-conceit bars the way. He cannot realize the truth of the poetic fancy:

That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

Daring Operations in Surgery.

New York Tribune.

Daring operations of surgeons which would never have been attempted in the last generation now have no terrors for the foremost experts with the knife. In Chicago an enterprising member of the profession has taken six stitches in the outer edge of the heart of a boy who had been wounded by a bullet, and it is thought the patient may recover. Before the thorough use of antiseptics so bold an experiment would hardly have been thought of, but in this century surgery has gone forward with giant strides, and in desperate cases in present conditions radical measures of the extremest type have proved frequently to be successful.

TAXATION OF RAILROADS.

Falls City Journal: The State Board of Equalization has finally announced the railroad assessment and has increased it from $27,077,553 to $46,018,035, being about 70 per cent increase. The board has spent a good deal of time and listened to a great deal of talk before coming to this conclusion, but the final result is fairly satisfactory to the people of this state. While the assessment is not yet as high as it should be it is such a substantial increase over what it has been that it will partly satisfy the majority of the people whose assessment has been increased from 65 per cent to 100 per cent. The board has not announced how the division is made, but the increase will be distributed over the different lines.

Springfield Monitor: The State Board of Equalization has fixed the valuation of the railroads in the state at about $46,000,000, $19,000,000 more than last year. What effect, if any, this will have upon other people's taxes it is hard to say, but it is safe to assert that it will not lower them to any great extent. The board no doubt feels a relief after performing this great duty.

O'Neill Frontier: The assessed valuation of railroad property in the state has been announced by the Board of Equalization to be $46,018,035. This is an increase over the assessment of last year of something like $19,000,000. As the assessment falls short some $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 of what the radicals have been demanding and is in excess about the same amount of what the railroads claimed it should be, it appears the board has struck a happy medium and fixed the valuation at a fair figure.

Tobias Express: The state board has raised the railroad assessment in Nebraska $19,000,000, or nearly 70 per cent. While this may possibly fall short of one-fifth of their actual value, yet this substantial increase is a long step toward an approximately correct valuation of the railroads. Of course this big increase will not please the fusionists, for it will take away about the only issue they had in the state.

Hastings Tribune: After almost continuous deliberation since the second of May the State Board of Assessment has at last fixed the assessed valuation of all the railroad property in the state at $46,017,683, an increase of something less than $19,000,000 over the last previous assessment. This assessment is lower than expectation had come to be, general opinion had come to concentrate on $50,000,00 as the probable valuation that would be made.

The long period which the matter has been under deliberation, the strenuosity of argument which has been yielded as to the amount of increase which should be applied to railroad taxation has given an idea of the difficulty in meting out justice to all. The wide disparity between the values named has made it evident that either someone has been trying to impose, or someone has been trying to evade duty, and as there is such a proneness toward the latter known to generally exist, suspicion of the latter has been tending to form.

One of the difficulties in making an equitable adjustment in matters of this sort is that the preponderance of expert knowledge is likely to be on the side of the railroads. Their representatives are likely to be men whose profession it is to do with transportation and transportation companies, experts by virtue of the knowledge which they must possess in order to be of service to their employers in their capacities, while those whose duty it is to look after the revenue of the state usually have not the knowledge to see through any deception which experts might perpetrate, when it is assumed that the former attempt to do their duty conscientiously.

But an increase of $19,000,000 is a step, and if it is not enough, by the means whereby this increase in valuation was obtained there will follow a correct adjustment. Knowledge of conditions from this on will accumulate rapidly, and when it is complete the problem will be solved.

Butte Gazette: The State Board of Equalization has raised the railroad assessment over last year's assessment over 65 per cent. This rather gives the lie to the charge of the fusion forces that the railroads own the republican party in Nebraska.

Albion News: It is announced from Lincoln that the state board has decided that the aggregate assessment of the railroads of the state shall be fixed at $46,017,683. This is an increase over last year of about $19,000,000. Whether this is an equitable increase or not is a matter of opinion, and there will naturally be a great diversity of opinion. The railroads have had many of the ablest men in their employ representing them before the board, presenting all kinds of arguments to induce the board to lower the assessment. It is fair to presume the board has tried to be fair both with the railroads and the public. Whether they have succeeded or not is hardly susceptible of proof. We are free to say that we had hoped for a higher assessment, but will not assume to say that the board has not acted fairly and honestly. It is natural for the man of small means to think that the wealthy man and especially the great corporations are not mulcted sufficiently in the matter of taxation. There is always inequality in taxation because imperfect man cannot frame a perfect revenue law.

Central City Nonpareil: The State Board of Equalization, after four weeks of deliberation and painstaking investigation, has finally settled upon $46,000,000 as the taxable valuation of railroad property in this state. This is an increase of about $19,000,000 over last year, or about 70 per cent. Compared with the average of assessments over the state, this would appear to be plenty high enough. It will make a difference in Merrick county alone of over $300,000.

Chappell Register: The State Board of Equalization has placed the total value of railroad property in the state at $46,000,000, an increase of 65 per cent over last year. The railroad attorneys made the fight of their lives to keep the assessment down, and the state board is to be commended for the stand it has taken. Their action will increase the amount of railroad tax in this county and lessen the tax of the resident taxpayer.

Tilden Citizen: Now that the state board has increased the assessed valuation of the various railroads in the state from 45 to 105 per cent over last year's valuation of the same property, it is possible, though not probable, that the democratic editors will admit that some virtue is to be found in the new revenue law.

Lynch Journal: It is reported that the State Board of Assessment has fixed the assessed valuation of the railroads of the state at $46,017,683, an increase of little less than $19,000,000 over that of last year. It has taken the board a long time to arrive at this conclusion, as they feared the railroads would take the matter into court for adjustment and it was their earnest desire to be so fair with all concerned that they would be sustained in the action. If all other property that has been under assessed in the past has been reached as successfully as the railroads the new revenue law will prove a great blessing to the state at large.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR.

Some Features Developed as the Struggle Progresses.

Anti-Russian sentiment is particularly conspicuous in those sections of New York City where live foreigners whose enmity is inherent. The real brand of antipathy is to be found among the Swedes and Finns. The intensity of this feeling was strikingly shown the other day at a concert of Swedish university singers in Carnegie hall. The hall was crowded to the doors when the demonstration took place. The singers had just begun the chorus of an old Finnish battle hymn that hurled defiance into the teeth of the Russian foe, when a resounding cheer that sounded like a battle cry was heard in the back of the hall. Then this immense audience of fair-haired and ruddy-faced Swedes arose as one man. With eyes flashing and with significant gestures some joined in the deep, swelling chorus; women waved their handkerchiefs, while cheers and anathemas against Russia at times drowned the voices of the singers. For several minutes the demonstration, the like of which has rarely been witnessed in the city, continued.

In the current issue of the Outlook George Kennan says that Verestchagin once showed him his painting of the battlefield of Plevna with the remark that the original sketch had shown the Hill occupied by the Russian staff all strewn with champagne bottles. A grand duke who had seen the drawing insisted that the bottles be painted out, and the artist had complied. It will be remembered that when some temperance people protested to Lincoln that Grant was a whisky drinker, the president replied that he wished he knew the brand so that he might send some of the same liquor to his other generals. But the Russian generals have not the Grant brand.

"There is an important difference between the constitutions of western nations and that of Japan," writes Baron Kentaro Kaneko in the Century. The former are the outcome of popular uprisings against the tyranny of rulers—in other words, of a demand, as of a natural right, by the people. Consequently, even in monarchical Europe, constitutions are drawn in such terms as to lay the greatest stress upon popular rights, while at the same time curtailing the power of the sovereign. The Japanese constitution, on the other hand, emanated from the emperor, the fountain head of all power. Before the people dreamed of popular rights or of a parliament, the emperor had already marked out the grand policy of establishing constitutional government in the future, because of his evident desire and purpose to elevate the country to an equal place among the civilized nations of the world, not only because he wished it, but also because that course was in strict accordance with the national policy bequeathed by his imperial ancestors. Following that policy, our constitution was drawn up with close adherence to and careful preservation of the fundamental principle of the imperial government from time immemorial.

"In form, however, it is similar to western constitutions, with this difference, that the text of our constitutions contains only the fundamental principles of state, namely, the prerogatives of the emperor; the rights and duties of the people; the powers of Parliament; the powers and duties of ministers of state and judiciary and finance. These are all embodied in seventy-six articles. Matters of detail, such, for example, as provisions relating to the rules and proceedings of Parliament, the laws for election of members, the national budget, etc., are separated from articles enunciating fundamental principles, and are embodied in laws supplementary to the constitution and enacted at the same time."

Writing about life in Japan during war time, George Kennan relates these characteristic incidents in the Outlook: Leaving the carriage, I made my way with some difficulty toward a big American flag, which I could see side by side with a Japanese standard near the center of the throng. Just before I reached it one of the bands suddenly struck up "The Battle Cry of Freedom." The whole assemblage instantly burst into a thunderous shout of "Banzai!" and before I knew it I was holding both hands aloft, in the Japanese fashion, and shouting "Banzai!" with all the voice I had. It was not the battle cry with which I was most familiar, but if the Japanese were going to carry our flag and play our music I was ready to adopt their hurrah. A few minutes later another band began to play "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the ground," and I doubt very much whether that old war song, to which so many thousands of American troops have marched, ever stirred the fighting spirit of a stranger or more patriotic assemblage of people than the crowd of bareheaded Japanese laborers, artisans, fishermen and sailors, who held their hands aloft under that forest of flags and shouted "Banzai! for the great empire of Japan, banzai!"

The patriotism of the Japanese people strikes even an American as something extraordinary and phenomenal. I have seen women stick little cotton flags in the fists of the babies on their backs, and stand for hours beside a railroad track, waiting for a trainload of troops, satisfied if they could throw a package of cheap cotton towels into an open window or even wave their handkerchiefs once to the men who were going to the front. Soldiers who bid their friends or their families goodby bid them goodby forever, with the expectation and the assurance of death. Three or four days ago an English lady living on the "Bluff" in Yokohama received a letter from a Japanese boy who had been employed in her house as a servant, and who had gone to Corea with the first reserves. After giving her some news of his health and his movements, he concluded by saying, in quaint and imperfect English:

"Please remember, that though I will die, Nippon Teikoku (Great Japan) should have victory and honor.

"Youth who unfear death.
(Signed) "NIRO YAMAMOTO."

Of such "youth who unfear death" are the armies of Japan made up, and behind them is the flaming patriotism of a proud, brave and united people.

"A very striking proof of the czar's bondage," writes George Weise in Success, "was recently afforded when the czar dispatched one of his personal favorites, a certain M. Klopoff, into the central provinces of Russia to report on the true condition of affairs there, about which he had previously received official information. He desired to test the accuracy of bureaucratic reports, but he knew that letters from M. Klopoff direct to him would inevitably be opened and suppressed if they contained statements of which officialdom disapproved. In order to avoid this espionage, he ordered M. Klopoff to mail his reports in small envelopes of the pattern used for private letters, not straight to the palace, but to the address in St. Petersburg of a certain General Hesse. General Hesse was entrusted with the secret, and he undertook personally to carry all the letters received from M. Klopoff to the czar. M. Klopoff went on his mission, but out of eighteen letters which he posted to General Hesse for the czar only five reached their destination. A strong ruler would doubtless make a vigorous effort to liberate himself from this tyranny, but the czar is essentially a weak man. The unhealthy, pale, almost gray color of his complexion betrays his want of physical health and strength, while the amazing inconsistencies of his reign indicate successive surrenders to conflicting influences."

SAYINGS BY ROOSEVELT.

We must do our duty by the state. We must frown down dishonesty and corruption and war for honesty and righteousness.

Quack remedies of the universal cure-all type are generally as noxious to the body politic as to the body corporeal.

In our political and social life alike, in order permanently to succeed, we must base our conduct on the decalogue and the golden rule.

Something can be done by good laws; more can be done by honest administration of the laws; but most of all can be done by frowning resolutely on the preachers of vague discontent.

Good can often be done by criticising sharply and severely the wrong; but excessive indulgence in criticism is never anything but bad, and no amount of criticism can in any way take the place of active and zealous warfare for the right.

Practical politics must not be construed to mean dirty politics. On the contrary, in the long run the politics of fraud and treachery and foulness is unpractical politics, and the most practical of all politicians is the politician who is clean and decent and upright.

Every great nation owes to the men whose lives have formed part of its greatness not merely the material effect of what they did, not merely the laws they placed upon the statute books or the victories they won over armed foes, but also the immense but indefinable moral influence produced by their words and deeds upon national character.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Admiral Kamimura, having twice allowed the Vladivostok squadron to escape him, the Japs are suggesting he would do well to commit suicide.

The government of The Hague will now proceed to select plans for Mr. Carnegie's "Palace of Peace," in which the arbitration of the nations is to be attended to.

Rejected also of London, Elijah Dowie returns to the land of his pristine triumphs. Had he never left the neighborhood of Chicago he would never have been suspected of being so much queerer than other people.

Samuel S. Miles, the oldest active newspaper man in New England, has been art critic of the Boston Globe since 1872. He has just turned his 80th year and began his newspaper career in 1848 as a reporter on the Boston Herald.

Palmer Brandon of Enid, Okl., a former New York state senator, has received from Judge Alton B. Parker of New York a letter promising Brandon to make him governor of Oklahoma in case Parker is nominated and elected president. The two were boyhood chums.

Some of the business men at Coney Island want the name of the place changed to "Surf-City-by-the-Sea." They urge that the place has a past to live down and that it could do so more easily with a new name. Others are opposed to change, saying that reform can be effected without adopting the cumbersome name suggested or any other.

The United States senate will have among its members when Philander Chase Knox joins it five former cabinet officers. They are Senators Teller of Colorado, who was secretary of the interior under President Arthur; Alger, secretary of war under President McKinley; Proctor, secretary of war under President Harrison, and Elkins, who was secretary of war under President Harrison.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister at Washington, is on friendly terms with the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, and is careful never to say anything that will offend him. But he likes harmless pleasantry once in awhile. Someone informed him that President Roosevelt had decided to discontinue the training in jiu-jitsu and asked him if he could guess why. "Can't imagine the reason," replied the envoy; "perhaps Cassini objected to the lessons as a breach of neutrality."

PLUCK AND ENTERPRISE.

Weeping Water Herald.

Last Sunday The Omaha Bee was thirty-three years old, and, as its editor states, during that time "marvelous changes have taken place in the commercial, industrial, political and social conditions of the city of its birth." Very few editors have had as strenuous a career as the editor of The Bee. Our first day's work in Nebraska was in the old Bee building, over nineteen years ago, and since that time The Bee has swarmed and settled into the finest newspaper building erected in the west. Its circulation commands for it a prosperous business. Mr. Rosewater has enemies, yet he has friends and patrons that admire his pluck and enterprise, and they are not satisfied unless that great paper is a regular visitor. The Bee has assisted in making Nebraska one of the best states in the union and is a standing monument to a tireless, faithful and proficient worker who is qualified to fill any public office. He is an editor, a statesman, a better lawyer than many practicing and ought now to be a United States senator. That is what we think of Rosewater and we are not ashamed to say it of the ablest man in Nebraska.

PLEASANTLY POINTED.

"I've heard it said that the Chinese are the least intemperate of all the races, so far as drinking is concerned."

"No wonder. Did you ever attend a Chinese play? There are no intermissions between the acts."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"What a quiet woman this Mrs. Smudgerly is?"

"Yes. I was talking with her husband about it last night and he said there was no doubt in his mind that she could easily trace her relationship to Judge Parker."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The man who was always butting in approached.

"Woodman, spare that tree," he commanded.

"I don't see why I should," replied the woodman, "the woods are full of 'em."—Cleveland Leader.

American War Correspondent in Manchuria—I wish I were back in New York.

English War Correspondent—Why?

American War Correspondent—I'd be able to learn something about what they're doing here.—Puck.

"Do you think that elections are as honest as they used to be?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I can't say I do. A lot of people get paid for votes nowadays and then don't deliver the goods."—Washington Post.

"How curious," the man said, "that Japanese custom is of taking off the shoes before entering the house."

"It is only curious," the woman retorted, "because it is practiced at all hours instead of at night solely."—Modern Society.

The morning sun was hiding low
When he came forth the grass to mow.
With painful creaks and aching neck
Across the lawn he did trek.
With moaning cogs and aching back
He covered the returning track.
He looked about, alack, alas!
He hadn't cut a blade of grass!
—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A MAGNATE'S CONFESSION.

Washington Star.

Down by the livery stable, on a sul[ty] summer day,
Cy Jones got out the checker board a[nd] challenged me to play.
I thought I stood a chance, for I [had] watched the game a bit;
But he started for my king row, I w[as] vanquished when he hit.
And everybody laughed and said I [had] myself to blame
For thinking that Cy Jones would let [me] beat him at the game.

That's my earliest disappointment. It [was] bittered my career.
I went and got a book and settled d[own] to work severe.
I beat some other players, and then [the] time went by,
I thought that maybe I was strong en[ough] to tackle Cy.
But my well-laid calculations seemed [the] latter and go lame.
Cy let me take a rush and then jum[ped] three and won the game.

As years went by I had some luck [and] prospered more or less,
And yet there's just one little thing t[hat] spoils my whole success.
I know that I am envied as a most sa[tis]fied man,
Likewise admired or hated for the w[ay] that I can plan.
Cy hasn't made much money—but I kn[ow] that just the same
If ever we play checkers, he will beat [me] at the game.