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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Net daily average. 29,318 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. GEO. H. TZSCHUCK Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D., 1902. (Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

These are the Nebraska farmer's busy days.

The Peter Cooper club has finally ratified-but with a good stout string to the ratification.

Prospects are good that local summer resorts will still have a chance to score on the home stretch.

Our city health department is to wage a war on the festive mosquito. Let it be a fight to a finish.

The market house has finally gotten into the courts, where it will probably slumber and smother during the hot season.

Popocratic professions of solicitude for should be charged? the sugar beet growers do not jibe well

BRIDGE TAXES AND BRIDGE TOLLS. | the government could not wisely or It is a matter of history that James G. fairly enter into agreements with one Blains was defeated for the presidency party or the other. He declared that by the foolish remark of a fool friend at a public dinner. Just three words, gard to vessels of high speed because the state of New York to the Plumed other nations.

Knight and defeated him of the realiza-The offer of J. Plerpont Morgan to tion of his highest ambition. What is place all the British ships in the new true of men is also true of corporations. combine at the disposal of the admiralty They also frequently need saving from for the next fifty years, on certain terms, fool friends. A striking illustration in is under consideration, but there is point is furnished by that staunch old doubt whether Morgan could offer guarrailroad organ, the Lincoln Journal, antees substantial enough to justify the which has entered the breach in de- acceptance of his proposition and it fense of railroad tax shirking in the seems highly improbable that it will be following fashion: accepted. What appears to be more

A railroad company discovers an obstruclikely is that the British government tion in its pathway in the shape of a river will decide on a policy of subsidies with or gulch that must be trestled or spanned a-view to the construction of merchant by a very costly structure. The bridge is steamships that could be made availamerely an extra expense entailed on the ble as cruisers in time of war. The owners of the right-of-way. It is of no utility to them. It brings no revenue, but shipping combine has presented to the necessitates a continued cutgo to keep it British a problem that is troubling them the Miss Stone enterprise. in repair. It is merely a badge of misnot a little and at present Mr. Morgan fortune, because if the gulch or river had is evidently master of the situation.

not been in the way the cost of construction would have been no more than the AN ILL-ADVISED MOVEMENT. average. According to the Rosewater doctrine, however, the railroad bridge should Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, be taxed at what it cost the corporation to chairman of the house committee on put it in, and that tax kept up year after insular affairs, vigorously condemns the year to all eternity. Carrying out this doctalk about Cuban annexation and the trine, every cut and fill on the railroad line should have an extra tax put on it bemovement which it reflects. He takes cause it represents an investment of extra capital. * * * At the same time, it must the view that this country having launched Cuba among the nations of the not be permitted to charge any more than world it would not be in keeping with the average mileage for hauling freight and our pledges to her and certainly not passengers across these natural obstructions within the spirit of these promises if, after it has overcome the difficulties by scientific engineering. Verily, the Rosebefore her government had been given water doctrine of taxation is a stunner. an opportunity to demonstrate what it

Where did the editor of the Journal could do, we should inaugurate a moveget his nightcap? Is he not aware of ment for annexation. He declared it the fact that every railroad bridge over would be brutal to undertake to force the Missouri river between Sioux City annexation upon the island, which he and St. Louis is a toll gate? believed to be the object of those who Is he not aware of the fact that more

favor annexation at present. tolls are collected at every one of these bridges every five years than would repay the cost of each bridge? that nothing in the way of coercion is Is he not aware of the fact that the intended, it is perfectly obvious that

Union Pacific bridge at Omaha was constructed thirty years ago and was bonded for \$2,500,000, although it did not cost more than \$1,200,000?

Is he not aware of the fact that, although owned by the Union Pacific railroad, it was operated under an independent charter and earned nearly \$3,000,000 within the first five years after its completion?

Is he not aware of the fact that for nearly twenty-five years 50 cents was charged for every man, woman and child that crossed this bridge either way, and \$10 per carload of ten tons was charged for all freight coming and going?

Is he not aware of the fact that at this day ten miles are torn out of every mileage book presented to Union Pacific conductors for the transit of less than three miles between Omaha and the ment for either of our parties or any of Union Pacific transfer on the Iowa side, our sections. Besides we have a negro and 25 cents in cash is exacted for problem of our own which is serious

bridge toll for every passenger coming and going over every road that centers at Omaha, when under the legal rate of 3 cents a mile less than 9 cents

cannot be suppressed there, as is now being demonstrated. Is he not aware, too, of the fact that

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY. JULY 14, 1902.

lating a public sentiment that will sustain their demand for its immediate repeal. The test of the law will unquestionably determine its wisdom or folly. Great Britain had fallen behind in rebut prevailing on the same congress "rum, romanism and rebellion," lost she had not given heavy subsidies like that enacted a law to repeal it would border on the legislative miracle.

> The mystery of the invitation to the Tilden club banquet which was sent to Mr. Bryan by registered mail and recelpted for, but which Mr. Bryan says never reached him, has not yet been cleared up. We are waiting to know one of the exhibitions of Mark Hanna's and that the citizens generally can be proud diabolical machinations.

Better Try a Museum. Washington Post.

The lecture bureau manager who thinks there is a fortune in an Aguinaldo lecture tour should remember what happened to

A Safe Guess.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Reviewing the situation, with due regard for the facts, is it too much to say that there will be some lightning-like changes in the railway world before the death of another decade?

> Legal Talent in Missouri. Chicago Record-Herald.

The democratic candidate for supreme judge of Missouri, in an interview the other day, said: "I certainly don't feel like a beaten man. If anybody has a chance it's me." How can they in a state whose governor eats pie with his knife hope to defeat a man who wass such English?

Words With Double Meaning. Brooklyn Eagle (dem.).

Bryan says: "I appeal to all democrats to stand firm and to place only tried and true democrats on the ticket." "Tried," "true"-and convicted-would seem to be his preference. "Tried" has two meanings. Democracy has "tried" William and Wil-While Senator Elkins and others who liam has certainly fearfully "tried" the favor his annexation proposition profess democracy.

Fuel Bin of the Future. New York Tribune.

Experts of high repute say that when the coal mines in both the Americas and in Europe are exhausted the stores of fuel in China will serve the world for centuries. is in this direction. We think it is not Chinese coal and Chinese cheap labor in to be doubted that an overwhelming future cycles may then keep alight the majority of the American people are in furnaces which maintain the industries of the globe; and the Yellow Peril will then accord with the view expressed by Mr. become the Yellow Benefactor.

Climax of the Silly Season. Philadelphia Ledger.

support to it, it would be dishonorable Don M. Dickinson's suggestion of Joseph for us now to urge annexation. More H. Choate for president of the United over, our people do not want a Cuban States was merely complimentary, and not state, with representation in congress much of a compliment at that. Mr. Dickand the electoral college. They do not inson and Mr. Choate belong to different desire the participation of the Cuban political parties, which precludes the idea people in this government. As has been that the proposition was intended to be taken seriously; but, if Mr. Dickinson said, pronounced racial characteristics, wished to head off a possible presidential political habits, language, history, soboom for Mr. Choate, he could find no betcial institutions, all separate Cuba from ter means to do so than by giving him a the United States. If annexed the democratic nomination at a gathering in London. island would have no sentimental attach-

Oil as Naval Fuel.

Indianapolis Journal. The secretary of the navy has suspended work on plans for the construction of several naval coaling stations to await the

making in the use of oil as fuel. The secretary believes these experiments will show and some poultry. that oil is a cheaper, cleaner and better fuel for the navy than coal. Some recen titute of furniture. Except a few school experiments on merchant sustain the same view. If the liquid fuel comes into general use in the navy Uncle

going.

BEPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

an enthusiastic reception on his return home from the state convention. His home people, where he is best known, vouch for

him and his qualifications for governor in flattering terms. Falls City Journal: J. H. Mickey is a

man who has the confidence of the people because he deserves It-because he has come by it honestly. All his life he has attended to his own business and has made a success of it. Backed up by a record for honesty and integrity that admits of no questioning, he is in a position to stand bewhether this miscue is the result of a fore the people squarely on his merits. He such a departure from the old order of conspiracy of the money power or only is a man that his party can be proud of things that the former occupants of the

to make governor of Nebraska.

Kearney Journal: The republican state and congressional tickets are giving guite general satisfaction over the district and state. Kinkaid is conceded to be an honorable man with a very strong personal following which fact gives great strength to any man. For governor, every one admits, he is a strong man in every way. Strong in character, in honor and with the people. It is a strong endorsement for any one when he is well thought and spoken of at home. John H. Mickey has these requisites.

Both congressional and state tickets will undoubtedly be winners. Stanton Picket: John A. Mickey's home is on a farm. He has comfortable buildings, a good orchard and many acres of growing crops, the same as thousands of other farmers. He has a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle of which he is justly pains in making it the most beautiful resiproud. He has stock in a bank the same the old building as a groundwork. as hundreds of other Nebraska farmers. He is a bank officer the same as acores of other farmers. He has character and ability beyond question. Yet no sooner was he nominated for governor than the fusion press branded him as a "tool of the in the White House proper will be accomrailroads, a mere puppet in the hands of modated in this new building, which is to corporations." Is it not about time to call have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of a halt on this style of campaigning? No fifty feet. The structure will be built of individual or political party can prosper white brick and will be one story in height. permanently by false accusations and misalthough the ornamental work will make it

differently. Perhaps this is one reason why the fusion parties are growing weaker and lower in public esteem. It pays to be fair. Many do not agree with Mr. Mickey politically; such is their privilege, but that he is honest and honorable no man who is

CHANGES OF A LIFETIME.

So-Called "Good Old Times."

It took the Roman republic some ages to pass from the simple poverty of its early days upon the seven hills to the magnificent wealth of the age of Augustus, but the American republic has made the change in one generation

The rapidity and extent of this change will be situated the engine room, storeis vividly realized in reading such a book as the "Reminiscences" of George S. Bout-

well, the distinguished Massachusetts citizen, who is still living at the age of 82. In the second decade of the nineteenth century the lives of the American people were severely simple and plain. Most of the necessaries of life were raised on the farm by the people living on it. Most of their trading was done by barter. The country people scarcely ever got in the course of a year more than enough money to pay their taxes. Governor Boutwell's father was the best farmer in his neighborhood, but about the only money he ever saw was what he got by a visit to result of experiments the navy is now Boston once a year, with a team of oxen and a load of cider, apples, a hog or two

The farmers' houses were almost des-

Cincinnati, Toledo and Youngstown were all placed in separate and distinct classes

which all told numbered about fifty. While no other state has gone to such ab-

urd extremities in its attempt to enact special legislation for the control of certain a Meeca for visitors as when it is the cen- departments of municipal government, the ter of political and social life. Souvenir tendency toward legislative interference in fiends are numerous in the crowds which, the affairs of municipalities has manifested even in the hottest weather, gather about itself in other states, notably in New York, the building watching the workmen tearing Illinois and Indiana. The tendency to vioaway the interior. Very few leave the late the principles of "home rule" in municipalities is one of the most dangerous of material. Wrought iron nails found stick- and pernicious developments of party coning in pieces of wood are much sought after. test in this country, and the action of the "The improvements of the White House supreme court of Ohio is timely and grati-

> IS BRYAN'S INFLUENCE WANING! The

Sentiment Strongly Against Dog-inthe-Manger Policy.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.).

Mr. Bryan's ill-tempered criticism of ex-President Cleveland and other eastpresident and the architects employed by ern democrats who favor the return of

"The decoration of all the rooms will be the party to the principles that found on an elaborate scale. There is absolutely acceptance in the days of Mr. Tilden meets with no approval, save possibly from nothing of the old decorations left remaining in the building. The walls, floore, stair- the scattered remnants of populism. Mr. ways, etc., have all been removed, and the Bryan's dog-in-the-manger policy discredplans of the various floors have been its his own intelligence. He contends for changed to meet the new conditions. Since party orthodoxy, but is willing to abide the White House was built it has served as by the determination of the majority only an office, as well as a residence, and there- when the majority coincides with his

fore little could be done toward beautifying views. In his opinion, the disastrous it. Now, however, that the offices are to be platform of 1896 must be adhered to by removed to a separate building and the ex- the present and future generations of demecutive mansion is to be a show place of ocrats, no matter how emphatically the the republic, the architects are sparing no people express their dissent. Mr. Bryan, however, is fast losing his following. One dence in America, as far as is possible with of the most outspoken advocates of Bryan

and the populistic Chicago platform was "At the west of the conservatory the John R. McLean, editor of the Cincinnati foundation for the temporary executive office Enquirer, and himself a candidate before has already been dug, and the work of conthe convention of 1896. In addressing a struction will be begun within a very short recent gathering of democrats at Columtime. All of the offices that were formerly bus, O., Mr. McLean said

"The enduring principles of Democracy are those upon which we must rely. No expedient or irregular inventions are required. If there ever is a time for apologles for democratic existence, or for triffing with the cardinal faith, or for look somewhat higher. The office of the doubtful alliances, the present is certainly president and the cabinet room will occupy not that time."

In the presidential contest of 1900 the iemocratic party secured no electoral votes outside the "solid south" and four mining states of the west. In the language of the Nashville American:

"As a matter of fact, the south in 1900 was about as little enamored of 16 to 1 as the democrats in other states whose support is necessary to democratic success. It was an unfortunate situation at Kansas City, and the convention weakly yielded to Mr. Bryan's imperious demands. The south was about as much disgusted as the democrats of other sections, but in spite of this dissatisfaction southern democrats stood loyally by the ticket. The south will not again yield to Mr. Bryan's dictation. That is a fact which is now pretty well understhad."

Further evidence of the desire of the democracy to turn away from Bryaniam is found in the fact that recent state conventions either adopt resolutions on local issues exclusively, or ignore the free silver proposition when treating of national questions. It is well for the democracy and for the general public that the party is manifesting such a tendency. It is to the interest of good government that there shall be in this country a strong minority party to compel the majority to maintain faith with the people or suffer the consequences. This is true not only as respects congress, but it applies with equal force to legislatures and local councils. If Philadelphia, for illustration, had a capable minority party the republican machine would not dare to perpetrate the outrages upon the taxpayers which it commits at

every opportunity.

"In the center will be an immense round oom, to be used as a reception room. The secretary to the president will have a small room directly in the rear of the reception room. In the southwest corner of the building the telegraph room will be placed, and in front of this will be a long room to accommodate the White House staff of clorks, assistant secretaries, etc. There will be several other smaller rooms for clerks, and a room for the newspaper correspondents to the west of the main entrance, where every convenience will be afforded for getting the news and sending it to all parts of the country. The entrance hall will be very large and wide and handsomely decorated, as will all of the apartments. In the basement of the building

the entire eastern half of the new building.

rooms, etc." The sum of \$45,000 is in the hands of Secretary Shaw, waiting the claims of the loctors who attended the late President McKinley at Buffalo, and of the persons who had charge of the funeral ceremonies. This money was provided by a special appropriation that was passed during the last days of congress, and the secretary of the treasury was charged with the duty of disbursing it. So far, no claims have been filed, and none of the doctors has submitted a bill. A time limit of two months is placed on the appropriation, and if the claims are not all in within sixty

days the money is to go back into the treasury. It is understood that the doctors concerned are conferring and that they

will present their bills at once.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Beemer Times: John H. Mickey received Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot

The White House, tenantless, is as much

grounds without carrying away some scrap proper," says the Washington Post, "will be fying.

building will hardly recognize it. architects are not yet ready to make known just what is to be done, because they have

not finished all the plans, nor have they definitely settled on the details of decoration. This matter is left wholly to the

representations of those who see and think

himself honest and honorable will deny.

Conditions of Today Contrasted with Minneapolis Journal.

with the records that charge up the repeal of the sugar bounty laws in this cents per 100 pounds is charged for all state to the popocrats.

The railroad lawyers are well paid for arguing the corporation side of the railroad tax case. What is the Lincoln Journal promised for its editorial pleas for the overtaxed railroads?

If multiplying the number of foreign commissioners will bring the foreign exhibits, St. Louis ought to break the record in the number of foreign countries participating in its exposition.

As a result of the heavy rains, the street repair gang will be kept extra busy in Omaha for some little time. This will balance up the saving from the inactivity of the street sweepers.

Changes are coming so fast in the command of the Department of the Missouri that the commanding general has scarcely time to get acquainted before he is ordered to move on to another post.

It's a sleepy neighborhood in Omaha these days that does not boast an improvement club of its own, constantly allve to the interests of its vicinity in the apportionment of public work and public improvements.

A populist review of the work of the congressional session asserts that only two bills of importance were passedthe canal bill and the Philippine government bill. What about the irrigation bill and the omnibus public building graft?

Plans for two additional new viaducts for Omaha are under way. In spite of property subject to taxation for the entheir original protests, the railroads suing year. In conformity with this have discovered that the viaducts making travel over their city crossings safe the two St. Louis railroad bridges and are to be counted among their best investments, even on a dollars and cents above St. Louis as follows: basis.

Another chance for a deadlock will Hannibal bridge present itself when the determination must be made whether a democrat or a populist shall be placed in charge of Leavenworth bridge, old the joint campaign committee that is Leavenworth bridge, new to direct the forces of the allied fusion reformers in their effort to regain possession of the spoils counter in Nebraska.

Lo, the poor Indian, has from time immemorial been the prey of unscrupulous white men, but that is the very reason why the officers of the Indian bureau charged with their protection should be held to strict accountability. When Indian agents and traders play in with the despoilers, what hope is there for the red man?

Our friends of the railroad tax bu recognition of their tax shirking abili- afford to see herself squeezed out of that ties. If this keeps up, the tax commis- trade. He stated that the attitude of sioners will actually persuade themroad could not be operated,

an arbitrary bridge rate of from 3 to 5 freight that crosses the Missouri river, whether at Omaha, Blair, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City or Rulo?

Why, then, should these bridges not be taxed at their true value, so long as bridge tolls are exacted for passengers and freight enormously in excess of mileage rates?

The ordinary tonnage rate for heavy commodities, such as lumber and coal. ranges from 1/2 cent to 1 cent per ton per mile, and 2 cents per ton per mile would be regarded as an extraordinary

charge, but the charge for crossing the Union Pacific bridge, for example, is from 60 cents to \$1 per ton. Computing the bridge and its approaches at three miles, the ordinary charge would be from 1% cents to 6 cents per ton for an equal distance of the main line, instead

of being 60 cents to \$1. Perhaps the fool friend of the railroads, who talks of railroad bridges as "badges of misfortune," does not know that railroad bridges are a great source of income to the railroads. Perhaps he does not know that railway bridges are assessed and taxed by boards of equalization in other states where the Rosewater doctrine has not yet been heard of. In 1901 the Illinois Board of Equalization assessed the bridge across the Ohio river at Jeffersonville at a valuation of over two millions per mile and other railroad bridges in proportion.

The Missouri State Board of Equalization at the outset of its assessment work passed a resolution fixing specific days to hear testimony, arguments and suggestions with reference to the valuation of railroads, bridges and telegraph resolution the Missouri board assessed the bridges that span the Missouri river

South half of St. Louis bridge \$2,300,000 St. Louis Merchants bridge 600,000 200.000 Quincy bridge 200.000 Atchison bridge..... 150,000 St. Joseph bridge 125,000 300,00 125.000

So far as heard from, the railroad managers and their tax bureau commissioners have not yet appealed to the courts against this outrage.

PERPLEXING THE BRITISH. The Atlantic shipping combine continues to perplex the British, though there are fewer expressions of fear regarding its possible results than immediately ina or integrity to initiate any practical after the combination of steamship lines measure of tax reform. became a matter of public knowledge

The subject was discussed in Parliament a few days ago and among those who referred to it was Lord Selborne, the first lord of the admiralty. He said Omaha's ratio of decrease is smaller A. Edison and David E. Hughes are Amerireau are still making a huge show of that the British should not have a mo- than that of most of its competitors. earning the generous salaries accorded nopoly of the Atlantic trade, but on the When the table turns again Omaha will them by their corporate employers in other hand Great Britain could not be over the line with the first.

the government is not one of hostility in their denunciation of the new oleo selves that without their assistance the but of anxiety and until a final opinion law, but have begun a literary camhad been formed of the whole question | paign with a view apparently to stimu- them all from Webster to McKinley.

It has been stated that th proposition is likely to command serious attention at the next session of congress. Doubtless Senator Elkins Sam will have to substitute oil tanks for will press his resolutions. It is there- coaling stations.

enough and the annexation of Cuba

would aggravate it, for the island has

a large negro population and the negro

the tendency of the movement started

by the West Virginia senator when he

introduced his resolution in the senate

Cooper, that having given Cuba an in-

dependent government and pledged our

fore important that in the meantime the matter should receive public attention, in order that congress shall learn popadvocates of annexation will make the most of the opportunity to propagate sentiment in favor of making Cuba American territory can confidently be

assumed. ANOTHER DIPLUMATIC VICTORY.

American diplomacy has won another important victory, for which Secretary Hay is being justly commended. When the Chinese government appealed reproduced with marvelous exactitude. to the United States to use its good Whether in peace or in war the newspaper offices for securing the evacuation of Tien Tsin, agreeably to the understand-

ing with the powers, the Department of State promptly responded. Instead of communicating with the representatives of the powers at Pekin, which would have meant delay, Secretary Hay addresed himself directly to the gov- It is one of the most interesting ernments interested, through the American ambassadors and ministers. The result was entirely satisfactory, the to be imposed as a precedent to evacu-

ation and the desire of the Chinese government will be acceded to. Thus the United States has performed another valuable service for China,

which is reasonably expected to have a good effect in that empire and which attests the continued friendly interest

of this country in China. From the beginning of the Chinese troubles our government has steadily and consistently labored to protect China from

fair and just treatment. These efforts five years. have been largely successful and the latest evidence of American concern for China ought to strengthen the friend- least temporarily in the first named city, ship of that country for the United on account of failing eyesight. States, which seeks there no special advantages, but only equal rights, and even chances for every nation interested in the trade of the Orient.

The World-Herald is sorely distressed because the editor of The Bee has taken

the only practical course to bring the railroad tax question successfully to a head. But no one connected with the double-ender ever had either the stam- probably will be called the Connecticut.

All the leading clearing house cities report comparative decreases for bank clearings for the past week, but pr. Bell, Captain James B. Eads, Thomas

Oleo manufacturers are not only loud

Can't Lone the Reporter. Philadelphia Record.

In order to reproduce as nearly as nosplar sentiment regarding it. That the sible the conditions of actual war in the military and naval maneuvers to be conducted on land and water this summer in the vicinity of Long Island all information regarding the movements is to be withheld from the press. The success of the program is assured. The objective point

of the naval forces (which are to conduct the attack) and the defensive plans of the army have been already announced in the newspapers, several weeks before the event. The conditions pertaining to an actual state of hostilities have thus been craftsman is irrepressible.

The Bailway Tax Case.

Grand Island Independent.

in the fathers. The taking of evidence in the Rosewater mandamus case against the State Board of Equalization, seeking to compel the board to assess the franchises of the railway corporations has been completed cases against the big corporations ever undertaken in the state as well as one of the most important in all its bearings, The success of Mr. Rosewater in the matter will powers agreeing to instruct their gen- be of benefit to the entire state and the erals to abandon the condition sought facts and figures would seem to show that the assessment of the companies has not been equitable. It is only to be regretted that all tax shirkers cannot be brought in under the same case for it is plain that the companies are not the greatest "economists" when it comes to putting in assessment returns.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It is costing Messrs. Gaynor and Greene and the Dominion of Canada a great deal of money to maintain their mutual attachnent

Edwin F. Hamlin, secretary to Governo undue exactions on the part of the Grane of Massachusetts, has served in a European powers, to preserve her terri- similar capacity under ten previous govtorial integrity and to secure for her ernors. He has held the office for twenty-

Harry Mason Scovel, for fifty years in the newspaper business in Chicago and other cities, has laid aside his work,

In his recent oration at the centenary of West Point academy General Horace Porter uttered this epigrammatic advice, good for soldier and civilian alike: "Never underrate yourself in a battle, and never overrate yourself in a dispatch."

Naval Constructor Capps will have charge work on the new 16,000-ton battleship which is to be built in the New York navy yard, and is determined that the vessel will be completed, if possible, in as short time as would be taken by contractors. She Alexander Graham Bell of Washington

has received the Prince Albert medal for 1902 from the London Society of Fine Arts. It is given annually to a person who has distinguished himself in the advancement of manufacture, art or commerce. Besides cans who have received this honor.

Joe Howard, the veteran newspaper writer, was among those who listened to one of Bourke Cockran's recent speeches

Later he uttered this characteristic criticism: "Bourke Cockran not only has a great gift of gab, but puts ideas into phrase more felicitously than any speaker I ever heard except Beecher, and I have heard

books and the family bible there was no reading matter except in favored neighborhoods where two or three families took a weekly newspaper together. Mails were infrequent and postage was almost prohibitory. The era of invention had not begun. free of duty. The only means of cooking was the open fire and the brick oven. Meat was roasted

by suspending from a cord attached to a The evident purpose of the order, for hook in the ceiling. It was with great difficulty that fires were started or kept Tools and food and the labor of men and animals were freely borrowed and lent. Farming tools were rude and deficient. The poverty of farms in respect to tools made it impossible for farmers to prosper except by cattle raising and the cultivation of the small grains. Heating

stoves or furnaces were unknown. Communication between distant parts of the country was practically non-existent in this country.

Men were narrow and bigoted. The old religious dogma still had firm hold on the minds of men. Civilization was stationary. There was a prejudice against innovation and change, a belief that all wisdom was

Contrast this simple, narrow life with the complex and broad life of the poorest farmer of our times. Think of the tools and horses, the machinery and the improved methods he has. Think of the comforts and luxuries that are his. Think how farming has been changed from slavery to inspiring work. Then contrast the picture Governor Boutwell draws with the general wealth, progress in education, diffusion of knowledge, opportunities and hopefulness of our own times.

The old governor is not one of those who fear that decadence will come on as swiftly as wealth and power have. He is very optimistic. He has no fears of reaction against democracy. Only the beginnings of the great power of the people are so far seen. As a matter of fact the tremendous changes wrought by improvement of communication and transportation have made it possible for great free governments to exist permanently.

It is now and ever will be the fashior to talk of the good old times, but in America the good old times are not to be compared with ours. Our wealth has not spoiled the nation, though it has ruined some classes. At the core the nation is

sounder now than formerly because it is wiser and better trained and equipped.

Newspapers Not in Trust.

Of the many interesting disclosures made by the census bureau in its search for industrial data none are more striking than those presented by the report on the growth of the publishing industry issued this week. One of the significant facts brought out by the bureau's inquiries is that the publishing industry, or at least the newspaper branch of the industry, has remained uninvaded by a trust. The report shows that of all newspaper and periodical establishments over 63 per cent are owned by individuals, 30 per cent by partnerships and only 17 per cent by corporations. The ples, declaring that the letter of the constatistics for the census year 1900 show that 22,312 establishments reported for this industry, representing a total investment of \$292,517,072. The sum, however, represents only the live capital utilized and the value of the land, buildings, tools, machinery and implements. The value of the products of the industry for one year is divided cities into classes, frequently congiven as \$347,055,050, which is an increase of 24 per cent in a decade. To produce this involved an outlay of \$36,090,719 for salaries of officials and clerks, \$84,249,889 for wages, \$55,897,529 for miscellaneous expenses and \$86,856,290 for materials used. Over 1,250,000,000 pounds of paper were classes.

used during 1900, of which almost 78 per cent was consumed for newspapers. The inhabitants.

Secretary Shaw has notified customs collectors that cats of the varieties known as Angora, Persian, Siamese, Manx, Russian and others imported into the United States of 1904. He has spent his bolt and missed for breeding purposes shall be admitted the mark. Feline pets of common varieties shall be taxed 20 per cent ad valorem.

which it is alleged Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is responsible, is to do away with the thousands of common cats which belong to nobody and which occupy their time fighting on back fences to the destruction of sleep of many citizens. He believes that this can be accomplished by levying a prohibitive duty upon ordinary cats and admitting aristocratic felines

with long pedigrees free, which will tend to slevate the standard of cat excellence and transportation was of the crudest sort.

An inglorious fate has befallen the war balloon which rose above the timber line before Santiago and drew the Spanish fire on the American troops. That monster

gas bag, with a number of others, was stored at Fort Myer, but the heat of past summers melted the silk and rubber so that the whole bunch are ruined. It was the intention of General Greely to have a detachment of his men participate in the coming army and navy maneuvers at the eastern entrance to Long Island sound, and he wanted them to put up a war balloon as part of their work. Owing to scarcity of men in the signal corps it has been impossible for the officers to get any

practice with these balloons for the last three years, as every recruit enlisted in the corps has been sent to Manlia as soon as equipped for duty. The balloons have been stored away in barns at the fort, but it was not supposed that they would deit was not supposed that they would deteriorate. The heat of the sun, however, got in some deadly work and when the balloons were overhauled they were found to be practically uscless. If possible one of them will be patched up and put into

shape for the coming practice, but it is more than likely that they are too far gone ever to be utilized again.

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE.

Ripper Legislation Ripped Up the Back in Ohio.

Chicago Record-Herald. The recent decision of the supreme court of Ohio invalidating special legislation en-

acted for Cleveland and Toledo, while more directly concerning the people of Ohio, will call public attention to the necessity for checking the growing tendency of state legislatures to interfere with municipal affairs and to usurp the governmental functions that properly belong to the citles. In Ohio the limit of endurance in the matter of tolerating legislative interference with city governments has apparently been reached. The judges did not content themselves with warnings regarding the continued evasion of the constitution, but went back directly and squarely to first princi-

stitution, which merely gives the general assembly power to organize cities and villages by general laws, must be enforced. The Ohio constitution provides that the assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers on cities and villages. To get around these sections the legislature

sisting of one each, and then passed such laws as it saw fit for cities of each grade or class. When the growth of cities was such as to throw two of them into the same class the legislature made its classification more specific so as to separate them into distinct For instance, when it desired to

legislate for Dayton it made a classification for "any city of the second class containing total circulation per issue of dailies was more than 30,000 inhabitants and located in enough to supply one paper for every five a county having a superior court," a description that exactly fits Dayton. Cleveland,

Bryan's only advice to the demo-Mr. cratic party is to go deeper into the mire of populism, but from all indications he will have small influence in the convention

Charge it Up to Pelee. Chicago Chronicle.

And now we learn that Mont Pelee has deflected the gulf stream from its proper route. This leaves Edward's perityphlitis as the only misfortune of the last three months for which that malignant volcano is not responsible.

LAUGHING MATTERS.

Detroit Free Press: "Well, why don't you say something?" asked the angry woman, after her long harangue. "My dear," replied her husband, meekly, nothing remains to be said."

Chicago Tribune: "Well," asked the caller, "have you cleaned everything up since the Fourth?" "Almost," said the mother of the large family of boys, putting her apron to her sys. "There's one of Dickey's fingers we haven't found yet."

Philadelphia Press: "By the way," re-ninded the curious inquirer, "what's a ynonymous expression for "talking ynonymous

"Well," replied Joakley, "there's 'ton-rial emporium,' and 'hair-cutting parsorial

Washington Star: "I suppose you are had to be free?"

"I don't know about that," answered the Filipino general. "It's a good deal like having to go out and hunt for work instead of having your meals brought to you."

Philadelphia Press: "Gracious!" cried the exacting housekeeper, "such a mess as this bread is. Is there anything at all that you can make?" You can make?" "Faith, there is, ma'am," replied the new cook, reaching for the rolling pin; "OI kin make trouble to the quane's taste."

Chicago Post: "Is there any reason why ientence should not be passed on you?"

Chicago Post: "Is there any reason why sentence should not be passed on you?" asked the judge. "Plenty of them," replied the prisoner. "State them." said the judge. "What's the use?" asked the prisoner. "Whit's be use?" asked the prisoner.

Chicago Tribune: "Can't you shoot off-hand?" jeered the farmer boy. "I can." stiffly replied the city sports-man, "but I prefer to take a rest. I'm on my vacation

Somerville Journal: Contrary to the gen-eral belief an experienced barber says that married men don't grow bald any faster than bachelors do.

Chicago Post: "Of course," said the young mother, "our little girl is the sweet-est child in the whole world, but if we had another how could we pick out the sweet-est child in the whole world?" And the young father had to give it up.

THE AVERAGE MAN.

Margaret E. Sangater

When it comes to a question of trusting Yourself to the risks of the road, When the thing is the sharing of burdens, The lifting the heft of the load. In the hour of peril or trial, In the hour you meet as you can, ou may safely depend on the wisdom And skill of the average man.

This the average man and no other Who does his plain duty each day. The small thing his wage is for doing. On the commonplace bit of the way. The the average man, may God bless him, Who pliots us, still in the van. Over land, over sea, as we travel, Just the plain, hardy, average man.

Tis the average man and no other Who does his plain duty each d

So on through the days of existence.

All mingling in shadow and shine. We may count on the every-day hero, Whom haply the gods may divine. But who wears the swarth grime of

The commonplace, avarage

calling, And labors and earns as he can, And stands at the last with the noblest,