

**THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.**  
**E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.**  
 PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.  
**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
 Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00  
 Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00  
 Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$6.00  
 Sunday Bee, One Year, \$3.00  
 Saturday Bee, One Year, \$3.00  
 Twentieth Century Farm, One Year, \$3.00  
**DELIVERED BY CARRIER.**  
 Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c  
 Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 75c  
 Sunday Bee, per copy, 10c  
 Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 50c  
 Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 75c  
 Complaints of irregularity in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.  
**OFFICES.**  
 Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.  
 Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.  
 Chicago—166 Tracy Building.  
 New York—232 Park Row Building.  
 Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.  
**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
 Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.  
**REMITTANCES.**  
 Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 5-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or Eastern exchanges, not accepted.  
**THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.**  
**STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.**  
 State of Nebraska, Douglas County, s. s. J. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of paid and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bees printed during the month of May, 1904, was as follows:  
 1. Total ..... 20,900 ..... 20,900  
 2. Paid in advance ..... 10,000 ..... 10,000  
 3. On account of circulation ..... 10,900 ..... 10,900  
 4. On account of advertising ..... 10,000 ..... 10,000  
 5. On account of other ..... 100 ..... 100  
 6. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 7. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 8. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 9. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 10. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 11. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 12. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 13. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 14. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 15. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 16. On account of ..... 100 ..... 100  
 Total ..... 20,900 ..... 20,900  
 Less uncollected and returned copies ..... 10,000  
 Net total sales ..... 10,900  
 Net average sales ..... 10,000  
 GEO. B. TSCHUCK,  
 Notary Public.

**CONSERVATIVES WILL CONTROL.**  
 It seems to be practically assured that the conservative element of the democracy will control the St. Louis convention. A majority of the delegates elected are of that faction, and as the convention will of course be organized by them and the committee on resolutions appointed by the majority the conservatives will have their own way until it comes to making a nomination for the presidency, when a two-thirds majority will be necessary if the traditional practice of the democracy is adhered to.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the democratic leaders that the two-thirds rule will be maintained in the coming national convention and that event the radical element will have a good deal to say in the naming of a candidate. The total membership of the convention is only a few short of a thousand and as now indicated the radical element will have not less than 400 votes, or considerably more than one-third. It is needless to say that this element will be implacably hostile to any conservative man who may be presented for the nomination and especially so to Judge Parker, who is recognized as representing all that Mr. Cleveland stands for. The fact that the ex-president has endorsed Parker is in itself sufficient to array against the Empire state man every follower of Bryan or Hearst, and with these will be associated at St. Louis the Tammany men who are opposed to Parker. While, therefore, the New York jurist has the better of the race at this time and will enter the convention with at least 200 instructed delegates and about an equal number uninstructed who are favorable to him under certain conditions, yet his nomination can by no means be regarded as certain if the two-thirds rule is continued, as there is every reason to believe it will be.

So far as the platform is concerned the conservatives will have their way. They may be disposed to make some concessions to the radical wing of the party, but the latter will not have the strength to compel this, since the platform will be made as the majority wills. If the judgment of Mr. Cleveland should have any weight with the convention the platform will not be elaborate. In an interview a few days ago the ex-president said that the platform should be short, treating only of the strongest points at issue. He thought it should contain, as representative of fundamental and unquestioned democratic doctrine, tariff reform, a fair and distinct declaration of the party's intentions in the matter of bestowing independence upon the Philippines, economy in public expenditures and honesty in the public service. According to a correspondent of the Philadelphia North American who interviewed Mr. Cleveland, the ex-president is in favor of conservatism in revision of the tariff, which indicates that in this respect his views have undergone some modification since 1894, when he characterized the tariff law of that year as an act of perfidy and dishonor.

The democrats who will go to St. Louis to fight for the Kansas City platform will be beaten. This seems to be inevitable. But this element will have something to say in regard to who shall be the nominee of the convention and it is certain that it will not favor the New York man who is now in the lead for the nomination.

**A LATIN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.**  
 Recently the Department of State received information of an effort being made to organize the republics of South and Central America in a commercial alliance hostile to the United States. It was stated that the movement had its origin in Colombia and Venezuela and was prompted by a desire to protect the countries of Latin America from dismemberment "such as Colombia has suffered by the separation of Panama." There is no doubt as to a feeling among the people of the southern republics that some sort of an alliance for mutual protection is desirable, but it is hardly probable that this sentiment is so strong or general as to insure the success of the reported movement.

While a part of the people of Latin America are somewhat distrustful of this country, due to the mistaken notion that the United States covets territory in the southern continent, they are at the same time by no means so such friendly relations with each other as that which are said to be proposed. The southern republics are not distinguished for keeping good faith in their agreements with each other and if an alliance were formed among them it probably would not endure a twelvemonth. The result of such a manifestation of hostility to the United States would very likely be to lose the protection now given those countries by this republic and it is safe to say that few of them would be willing to incur this risk. They need the friendship and the guardianship of this nation and they will do nothing to forfeit these. The Latin-American race may not be enamored of the people of this country, but it usually has sense enough to look out for number one.

**THE PEOPLE PERMIT IT!**  
 The people of the United Kingdom are threatened with the institution of the continental system of conscription for military service. The royal commission which has been investigating the military situation in the kingdom has in a report to the government declared that conscription is the only adequate means of providing for home defense in the event of a war which would drain the regular establishment for duty abroad. It is suggested that one year's continuous military service is a requirement to which all able-bodied citizens should be subjected and the estimate of the commission is that under the operation of such a system there would be provided about 350,000 trained men annually at less cost than the present militia system. This would give an ample force for defense, whereas under existing conditions the force is deemed to be inadequate for a possible emergency.

It is hardly probable, however, that the people of the United Kingdom will approve of the policy of creating an army by conscription. They will reason that the danger which some British statesmen see is so remote as not to warrant such a radical departure from the traditional course of the nation as the institution of a system of conscription would be. To the very great majority of Britons enforced service in the army, as required by the continental nations, would be intolerable and it is very doubtful if any ministry that should adopt the system could long retain power. No people are more patriotic than the British, but the effect of enforced military service, even if only for one year, would not be conducive to the strengthening of popular patriotism. It is most improbable that the British government will adopt the suggestion of the royal commission.

**WHAT DAVIDSON TABLE.**  
 As might have been expected the Davidson table of the magnified taxable wealth of Nebraska has been approvingly reproduced in the organs that draw their inspiration and their job printing from railroad headquarters. The York Times, for example, not only gulps down the Davidson two-billion-dollar estimate of Nebraska's taxable wealth, but actually expresses the opinion that it will be found altogether too low when the State Board of Equalization comes into possession of the returns of the county assessors.

The York organ manifestly underestimates popular intelligence. The Davidson pyramid, from its base to its apex, holds all the figures that could have been piled up by the most fertile mathematical imagination. It assumes, for example, that the \$91,000,000 of deposits in Nebraska banks are all taxable property, when everybody knows that many millions of the deposits represent national, state, county, city and school district deposits and other millions that are not taxable.

It assumes that the \$30,000,000 realized from the sale of cattle by Nebraska farmers are not included in the total returns of live stock, which are computed at \$130,000,000, and partly absorbed in the bank deposits, which also include millions realized by Nebraska farmers from the sale of their surplus farm products. With the same propriety and accuracy, all the sand hills, ravines, canyons, dry creeks and swamps within the boundary of Nebraska are included in the two-billion-dollar estimate of taxable wealth as a counterpart of the \$325,000,000 of railroad property.

But you can fool the people sometimes, only, and not all the time.

**TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.**  
 In the proposed acquisition and purchase of lands for park purposes by an issue of bonds South Omaha should profit by the experience of Omaha. Fifteen years ago Omaha was afflicted with the park craze—everybody was clamoring for parks, and land owners, land speculators and real estate agents bombarded the mayor and council in person and through the press in favor of a bond issue for the purchase of parks. In the fall of 1891 a proposition authorizing the issue of city bonds to the amount of \$400,000 was submitted and carried by a very decisive majority. On the heels of the election came the purchase of large tracts of farming land and wild land at fabulous prices. Some of these tracts, with all the improvements made by the city, would not sell today for one-fourth of the original cost. In the meantime the city is paying \$20,000 a year interest on the park bond mortgage and as much more for improving and keeping up the park system that is out of all proportion with the needs of Omaha's population.

Both Omaha and South Omaha occupy a plateau more than 1,000 feet above the sea level. The streets are wide and there is more fresh air to the square foot than would be needed if the population had reached a million. But there will always be people who have land to sell for park purposes and real estate dealers and speculators who want to profit by the sale, just as there are always people willing to sacrifice themselves by selling sites for school houses and public buildings at double or treble their market value, and just as there are always accommodating middlemen who are ready to negotiate these sales for a consideration.

The democracy of Nebraska in convention assembled solemnly declares and reiterates the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver in all the mints of the United States at the sacred ratio of 16 to 1, notwithstanding the fact that the free coinage of silver at any ratio has been discontinued by nearly all the civilized and some of the uncivilized nations. For the Nebraska democracy the world do not move.

The president of the South Omaha Park board is very much interested in the proposed purchase of Syndicate park by a bond issue of \$20,000. The president of the South Omaha Park board was very much interested in the passage of the South Omaha charter of 1901, for which \$25,000 is said to have been contributed for distribution among the lobby and the legislature.

General Miles may have the nomination for president at the hands of the prohibition party, provided he declares himself a member of that party, says the chairman of the prohibition national committee. The prohibitionists are not apparently as careful as the democrats, who not only want to know what a man professes, but how he has voted for the last ten years.

The democratic state nominating convention will be called to meet at Lincoln, August 10, the same time and place as the populist nominating convention.

**DEMAND EQUAL JUSTICE.**  
 The people of Nebraska demand of the State Board of Assessment equal justice to all. They are able and willing to pay their just proportion of the taxes, but they do not want to pay more. It is the demagogues and democratic politicians who are demanding that justice be done some particular interest and that some other interest be favored unjustly. The assessment of the railroads and all other property must be made just to the man who can pay it and then there will be very little complaint.

**Solving the Tramp Problem.**  
 Brooklyn Eagle.  
 Germany has solved the tramp problem. It is announced that it is reasonably free from vagrants and that such as are sinking about the byways are a relatively harmless lot, who seldom commit robberies and assaults of magnitude. And the way it has settled the difficulty is this: It arrests all tramps and puts them at work. It makes the work so hard that the work of decent men that after a trial of it the tramps reform and quit the road.

**PEOPLE DEAD IN EARNEST.**  
 Fairfield News: Taxation is the great question of the hour in Nebraska; so important that it lies at the bottom of all that is connected with almost all other matters that concern the people and the state. If the rich and the corporations pay but a tithe of their just proportion of taxes and the farmer and wage earner, the small merchant and professional man pay their full share, the wrong will later have to be righted by harsh measures if it is not now by peaceful methods of statute law. The comparatively poor of Nebraska too long have borne most of the burden of the state. Now is the opportunity for the republican party in this state to do simple justice in this matter of railroad taxation, and the people are dead in earnest that it should be done and done right now.

**TALK OF THE STATE PRESS.**  
 Stanton Picket: The indications now are that western Nebraska will divide emigration with the Rosebud reservation, this coming fall and the following spring, and Judge Kinkaid, a name that for years has been a household word over a part of that territory, will become such over the entire big Sixth congressional district.

**How for a Shake Down.**  
 Washington Post.  
 President Baer says the trusts propose to hold up the people for all they will stand. The campaign committee will now feel justified in shaking down the trusts for all they will stand.

**Record-Breaking Exports.**  
 Philadelphia Press.  
 The exports of manufactures for the fiscal year which ends with June promises to exceed those of any previous year, which is some satisfaction. For the ten months ending with April these exports exceeded those of any corresponding period by \$19,000,000. Decreased domestic consumption accounts in part for increased exportation.

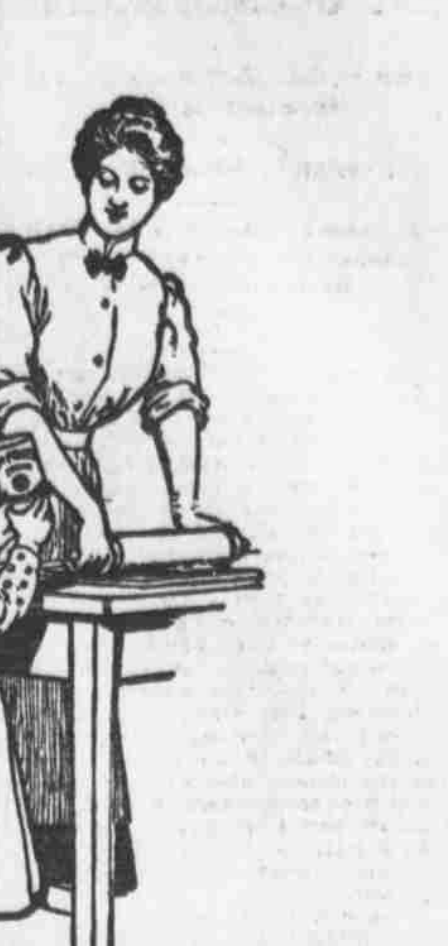
**Power of the Press.**  
 Springfield Reporter.  
 Mr. Hay says the press too great a tribute when he says that "if the press of the world would adopt and persist in the high resolve that star should be no more, the clangor of arms would cease from the rising of the sun to its going down, and we could have that peace, no longer stunted by the din of arms, might have the morning stars singing together and all the sons of God shouting for joy." This is beautiful rhetoric, but it does not wash.

**Vote of Negroes Needed.**  
 Chicago Chronicle.  
 Taking from the census of 1900 the number of negroes of voting age in the close states of California, Kentucky, Indiana, New Jersey and New York and comparing these with the republican pluralities in those states at the latest elections of state officers and the great importance of the negro vote to the republican party is clearly shown.

**REPUBLICAN NEGRO VOTE PLURALITY.**  
 California ..... 5711 1,559  
 Connecticut ..... 4,578 10,123  
 Indiana ..... 18,128 35,294  
 New Jersey ..... 17,125 37,323  
 New York ..... 24,435 49,280  
 This comparison shows that the republicans would have lost California, New Jersey and New York except for the negro voters and that in Connecticut the republican majority would have been reduced to more than one-fourth and in Indiana by more than one-half.

**PERSONAL NOTES.**  
 John D. Rockefeller's secretary receives \$14,000 a year.  
 Because he has not smiled for seven years a Chicago woman is suing her husband for divorce. Perhaps that will make him smile.  
 H. H. Ballard, who has just celebrated his fifty-first birthday, organized in 1878 the Agassiz association, of which he has since been president, and which has now more than 1,000 branches. He has written a number of books.  
 Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran Brooklyn politician, is among those who caught the craze so prevalent several years ago for collecting postage stamps. Mr. McLaughlin had collected 1,004 stamps before he ceased his endeavors in that direction.  
 The first Japanese to receive the degree of doctor of medicine from Washington university, St. Louis, is Naokasa Takemura, who graduated last week. He is also graduate of the Tokio School Medical college and the New York State university.  
 William K. Vanderbilt has named his new racing launch "Hard-Boiled Eggs."  
 The handsome little flyer was launched last week. On being asked to explain the extraordinary name Mr. Vanderbilt said that he chose it because the launch cannot be beaten.  
 Several French soldiers, survivors of the Chinese expedition of 1894, are responsible for the statement that General Kuropatkin, who is leading the Japanese forces in Manchuria, is a congressionally elected republican in France last year.  
 Lord Brooke, an Englishman 23 years of age and quite marriageable, is about to pay a visit to this country. He is a son of the Countess of Warwick, who as Lady Brooke was a fellow guest at Franklyn Croft with the Prince of Wales (now King Edward) when the famous beaumont scandal convulsed all England. It was she who told of the trouble to outsiders, this earning her nickname of "the babbling Brooke."

**WIFE OF THE WITS.**  
 Emerald—Why, how odd! Here's the first message ever sent over a telegraph wire. It's just four words—'What hat—' Gwendolyn (interrupting)—'Only four words? How ridiculous! They could have sent six more without paying extra.—Chicago Tribune.  
 "And if one is unable to keep the enemy from crossing the river," asked the pupil. "In that case," replied the master of strategy, "the press censor should allow rumors to circulate that you are trying to lure him across."—Puck.  
 "Honest, now, Jones, did you see a burglar in your room when you called the police?" "My wife had shifted the mirror in my room and I didn't know it."—Detroit Free Press.  
 "Now," said the pert salesman, sarcastically, as he started to put back the rolls of silk. "You think of something more I might show you, ma'am?" "Yes," replied the shopper, "but I don't think you'd have it."  
 "What is it?"  
 "More courtesy."—Indianapolis Journal.  
 "Ah me!" exclaimed Haridupp, "it's very hard to be poor. I've never had a job. 'Nonsense!' replied Snிக்க. "I find it the easiest thing in the world."—Philadelphia Ledger.  
 Wife—'I'm sorry to see you come home in such a state as this, Charles.' Husband—'I know you'd be sorry, Carrie, and that's why I told you not to sit up.'—Boston Transcript.  
 Patient—Does she ever speak of her family tree?  
 Doctor—No, I think it was one of the shady sort of trees.—Yonkers Statesman.  
 "Prisoner, what have you to say for yourself?"  
 "I am not a public speaker, your honor, and I beg to be excused."  
 Three "What can you excuse you for about three minutes ago?"  
 "I believe, your honor, that I could master a few oratorical stunts in less time than that."  
 "You are a dangerous man. Discharged."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
 Father—What are you crying about, Bobby?  
 Bobby (between sobs)—I don't want to go to school today.  
 Father—What's that?  
 Bobby—She fitted the teacher last night.—Puck.  
**THE POSTAL FROM ST. LOUIS.**  
 Baltimore American.  
 I got a close writ postal from my Aunt Jimma Pugh.  
 Jimma's Uncle Toby's wife; they're living in St. Louis.  
 I'd wrote about a week ago and told her I'd not comin' out there when the days got good and hot.  
 She said that what Jimma said, as near as I recall:  
 "I'm glad to get your letter; 'twas a score of years 'st fall. Since one of us had written—let alone to make a trip to St. Louis.  
 To see us we'd rather guessed you'd given us the slip."  
 "Your mother, I remember well, once held herself aloof.  
 And wouldn't even hesitate beneath our humble roof."  
 "I'd never as much as anything that drove your Uncle Toby."  
 He said we'd always quarrel and to separate was best.  
 "Since then the world has prospered us in basket and in store—  
 I'm glad your dear old mother doesn't scorn me any more.  
 It's sweet to be forgiven by the one you've never wronged.  
 And recognized by those to whom for years you have belonged."  
 "But yet your letter's vague about the circumstances that made it."  
 "Your mother change her notion. I'm no better. I'm afraid.  
 Than when you used to snub me in the days of long ago—  
 I wonder, oh, I wonder, if the fact that there's a show  
 Out here with us this summer didn't melt her heart a bit—  
 I wonder, oh, I wonder, if that couldn't have been it?  
 Still, we're exceeding careful who we shelter in our home,  
 I'm afraid you'd better post now to say you needn't come."



**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
**makes home baking easy. Nothing can be substituted for it in making, quickly and perfectly, delicate hot biscuit, hot-breads, muffins, cake and pastry.**  
**PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.**

**A PROMISE TO BE FULFILLED.**  
 Pawnee Republican: Newspaper members of the Board of Equalization disagree upon the method of assessing corporations and that there is a wide discrepancy between the estimates made by members of the board, are absolutely without foundation. In the first place, it can be said with positiveness that the assessment as finally made will be the assessment of the whole board as the method of arriving at railroad values has been agreed upon by all members; in the second place there can be no discrepancy between the estimates because there are no estimates. The board is estimating nothing, guessing at nothing, jumping to no hasty conclusions. The assessment it will make must be water-tight and capable of withstanding any attack which may be made in the courts. To make such an assessment and insure that none of its decisions will be resisted the board must be able to show to the courts as well as the people and the corporations that it has based its values upon something more than an idle guess or estimate, and while no man is in a position to say just how high the railway assessment will be, all of this care and caution on the part of the board seems to indicate that the appraisal will be resisted by the railroads, if by anyone at all, and that the people, or at least all fair-minded people, will be entirely satisfied with it.

**BABY'S VOICE**  
 Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address **SHADFIELD REGULATORS CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

**MOTHER'S FRIEND**  
 feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address **SHADFIELD REGULATORS CO., Atlanta, Ga.**