

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Net total sales, 501,821. Net average sales, 20,000. G. B. TSCHACK, Notary Public.

The czar says he has confidence in his troops, but what he is confident they will do is not announced.

We fear Member Lower will not have the pass word to the next secret meeting of the school board combine.

St. Petersburg sends word that it expects a fight soon in Manchuria—quite a natural expectation under existing conditions.

The Auditorium is open. Now for a campaign to get the location at Omaha of some of the annual conventions of the big national organizations.

Spaniards of Manila have decided to celebrate the Fourth of July, showing that a Spaniard sometimes knows a good thing when he sees enough of it.

It is safe to assume that the campaign will not really open in Illinois until the politicians have more fully recovered from the effects of the Springfield convention.

Colonel Bryan seems to have fared better than Mr. Hearst in Colorado. Colonel Bryan got what he wanted, while Mr. Hearst had the door shut in his face.

With dynamiting, train robbery and vigilante committees rampant in Colorado it would seem that that state needs a large infusion of common sense and respect for law and order.

It never rains but it pours. If this keeps up, Omaha will soon be better equipped with new and modern hospitals, public and private, than any other city of its size in the country.

When called upon to choose between facing the "false foreign devils" and the deep blue sea the Chinese soldiers who killed Correspondent Etzel stuck to the boats and headed for deep water.

Viceroy Alexief promises the Chinese that there shall be no more fighting in Manchuria—which shows how sarcastic the viceroy can be when he refers to the army under the command of his rival, General Kouropatkin.

Wyoming ranchmen should wait until the echo of Victor's dynamite dies away before starting explosions on the Union Pacific fish pond at Sherman hill. Dynamite is much too common west of Nebraska's western line.

Charles M. Schwab announces his intention of putting new blood into the United States Shipbuilding company. Blood is thicker than water and its effect may be better for the concern, if not so good for the promoters.

The inspection of the records of the adjutant general's office by an expert accountant demonstrates conclusively that General Colby was not a book-keeper, no matter what other qualifications he may have brought to that position.

It is a fine thing for a city to possess a handsome auditorium like that just dedicated to Omaha, but it devolves upon us to make full use of the facilities it affords for all sorts of large gatherings and popular entertainments. It will not do to have such a large investment lie idle any more than absolutely necessary.

Tax Commissioner Scribner of the Union Pacific still insists that the value of stocks and bonds of component parts of that road, held as treasury assets, cannot be estimated. If the company were to throw them on the market there would be no difficulty in estimating their value. The same elements that would determine the price on the stock exchange can be used to base an estimate, even though those securities are not for sale.

MANUFACTURERS FOR ROUSEVELT.

A movement has been started by the manufacturers of Philadelphia with a view to promoting the success of the republican party in this year's election. At a recent meeting of their organization in that city it was decided to enter into politics and to make an earnest effort for the election of President Roosevelt. It is contemplated to have a meeting of manufacturers, national in character, early in September, at which will be urged the importance to industrial prosperity of continuing the republican party in power.

There are the best of reasons why this Philadelphia movement should appeal to the manufacturing interests throughout the country and receive their active and earnest support. The democratic party has resumed its traditional warfare upon the principle of protection and is again demanding a "tariff for revenue only"—an impossible policy if the United States is to retain its position as the foremost industrial nation of the world. The St. Louis convention will undoubtedly reaffirm the position taken by the democracy in 1892. It will declare for such a revision of the tariff as would inevitably result in paralysis to the industries of the country. A victory of that party this year would most certainly bring about a repetition of the business depression that followed its success twelve years ago. We should again have the suspension of hundreds of industries and the consequent idleness of hundreds of thousands of people now employed. Wages would decline, the consumption of commodities would decrease, want and suffering would abound. Injury would result to all interests, but the chief sufferers would be the wage earners, many of whom, as was the case during the last democratic administration, would have to depend for subsistence upon charity. All who remember that period, as most of our people must do, will sincerely hope that the party responsible for the then conditions will not win in the election of 1904.

The manufacturers of Philadelphia are entirely justified in the movement they propose to inaugurate and they should have no difficulty in eliciting the co-operation of manufacturers throughout the country. The movement is in the interest of national progress and prosperity. It is in the interest of labor and of the agricultural producer. The certainty of a renewal of the democratic assault upon tariff protection has already had a depressing effect upon industries. What would ensue should that party be successful next November can easily be foreseen. Even though the senate would still be republican business confidence in the future would be shaken and there would be a slackening of enterprise and a curtailment in industrial operations. This inevitably follows a decision of the American people adverse to the principle of protection. The manufacturers of the country can, if united, exert a powerful influence and it would seem that none of them can doubt the wisdom and expediency of maintaining the policy under which our industries have grown to such splendid proportions and the United States attained the first place among manufacturing nations.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

A good deal of interest is being manifested in democratic circles in regard to what action the Pennsylvania delegation will take at the St. Louis convention. The sixty-eight unattached votes of the Keystone state constitute a quite important factor and whoever is so fortunate as to secure them will have a valuable advantage, for the delegation will exert a good deal of influence in creating sentiment in the convention. The leader of the Pennsylvania democracy, Colonel James M. Guffey, is one of the strongest men in the party and it is understood has absolute control of the delegation, which of course will vote as a unit.

No one knows how Guffey now stands in regard to the possible candidates. It has been reported that he does not favor Parker and had entered into a combination to throw the vote of Pennsylvania against the New York jurist. This, however, is emphatically denied by Guffey, who states that the Pennsylvania delegates will decide as to who of the candidates they will support when they meet at St. Louis. As a careful politician he proposes to thoroughly investigate the situation, so as to be reasonably sure of getting at the outset on the winning side. On the other hand, some of the less cautious members of the delegation have already declared for Parker, and it is thought that most of them favor him, though there is no authority for such an opinion. There appears to be no doubt that some of the leaders opposed to Parker have been laboring to induce Guffey to join them, but with what result will probably not be known before the meeting of the national convention. The man who secures the vote of the Pennsylvania delegates will have a very good chance of being nominated.

MAN GOVERNORS TO BE CHOSEN.

Thirty-two of the forty-five states will elect governors this year, which will add much to political interest in those states, the gubernatorial contests generally promising to stir up the people more than the presidential or congressional elections. It is remarked that the more interest that can be excited the better are the prospects of republican success, inasmuch as political leaders always calculate that members of the majority party are more apt to become careless and indifferent than are those who are among the out and who are anxious to get in.

Eleven states will choose governors for terms of four years, eighteen states for terms of two years, two will elect governors for one year and one state, New Jersey, will elect a chief executive for three years. Of the thirteen states where no gubernatorial election is to be

HELD ONLY ONE, MARYLAND, CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS DOUBTFUL AND LIKELY TO BE INFLUENCED MAINLY BY LOCAL CONDITIONS, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY BIG STATE CONTEST IN MARYLAND IS REGARDED BY SOME AS FAVORABLE FOR THE RETURN OF THAT STATE TO THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN NEXT NOVEMBER. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SHOULD SENATOR GORHAM, WHO IS NOW DOMINATING THE DEMOCRACY OF MARYLAND, FALL IN HIS EFFORTS TO CONTROL THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AND DICTATE THE PLATFORM OF HIS PARTY, THE LOSS OF PRESTIGE HE WILL SUFFER IN CONSEQUENCE MAY BE A FACTOR IN DETERMINING THE POLITICAL STATUS OF MARYLAND IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION. THAT MR. GORHAM WILL NOT CONTROL THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION CAN BE VERY CONFIDENTLY PREDICTED, BUT HE WILL PERHAPS EXERT A CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE IN THE FRAMING OF THE PLATFORM.

The election of thirty-two governors of states assures an active time politically in those commonwealths, or most of them, and this arousing of popular interest will very likely be to the advantage of the ticket that will be nominated at Chicago in all the states which are normally republican.

NO HORIZONTAL RAISE.

It is to be hoped that the well defined rumor that the State Board of Railroad Assessment proposes to make an intelligent guess at the value of railroads by a horizontal raise of 85 per cent in their assessment this year over last year's assessment is not well founded. A horizontal increase of the assessment, no matter what may be the percentage, will not conform to the requirements of the constitution, or the letter and spirit of the law.

"The constitution requires the property of railroads to be assessed on the same basis of valuation as every other class of taxable property. The revenue law enacted by the last legislature requires the board to assess railroad property according to its value, taking into consideration its capitalization, earnings and tangible assets. A horizontal increase of 85 per cent may be equal to the true value of the tangible property and franchises of some railroads, but it may also be either too high or too low if applied to other railroads.

It is the manifest duty of the board to assess every railroad and railroad system by itself, according to its capitalization, earnings and tangible property, irrespective of what any other railroad or railroad system may be assessed for. Any other course would justify invoke intervention by the courts. The principle of raising or lowering assessments horizontally may be applied when it comes to equalization of the returns made by the various counties. If, for example, horses are assessed at \$50 a head in one county and \$20 per head in an adjacent county, the aggregate appraisement of horses in each may be lowered or raised to conform with the prevailing market prices of horses. This would apply to cattle, grain and other assessable chattels, but it cannot be applied with justice and equity to the original assessment of railroads by the board.

From the practical point of view the proposed uniform increase at a fixed percentage would be no better than the old method of assessing railroads in lump, taking as the basis the assessment of the previous year. It would not be even an intelligent guess, because every intelligent man knows that some of the Nebraska railroads have been assessed way out of proportion to their true value, based on earnings and capitalization, while others have been assessed approximately nearly in proportion to the assessment of their taxable property. The franchise value of most of the railroads in Nebraska equals or exceeds the value of their tangible property, while the franchisees of several of the minor roads have only a nominal value, because the net earnings exceed by a very small per cent the operating expenses and interest on their bonded debt.

PURPOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Ever since Memorial Day there has been a good deal of conversation regarding the cause and purpose of the civil war. The common idea seems to be that it was waged by abolitionists to free the slaves. Not infrequently orators and writers represent that it was a war for righteousness, for civil liberty, and occasionally some orator is so far "nebulous" with the exuberance of his own verbosity, as Beaconsfield once said of Gladstone, as to say that the sanctity of the American home was at stake. In fact, most of the oratory inspired by the anniversary betrays an extreme poverty of historical knowledge.

On the part of the south the war was an attempted dissolution of the union. On the part of the north it was to maintain the union. It is impossible to state the issue more clearly than President Lincoln did in the following words in an open letter, dated August 22, 1862, addressed to Horace Greeley, in reply to his criticisms of the conduct of the war:

"As to the policy I mean to be pursuing, as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the union. I would save it in the shortest way under the constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the union will be. The union is worth saving. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all, I would do it. What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save the union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the union."

Nothing could be more explicit than that.

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A Side Line of Talk Bearing Somewhat on the Contemporary. "The fighting race" has as yet made no definite claim to any of the Japanese commanders who are whipping the Russians with painful regularity. Lieutenant General Oku looks a little suspicious and may be investigated due time. Other nations strive to look in reflected glory by claiming a winner or two. Several French soldiers, survivors of the Chinese expedition of 1856, are responsible for the statement that General Kuroki, who is leading the Japanese forces in Manchuria, is in reality half French. His name, they say, is properly spelled Curque. According to the story of these soldiers, a French officer, Captain Curque, while serving in China in 1856, married a Japanese girl. A son was born to them who was given the Japanese name Kuroki. This son is General Kuroki. Captain Curque died last year in France. Until the last he corresponded with his son, who has since become famous.

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It may literally be said that the Japs really eat air. They go out in the morning, just as the sun is coming up, and take in great draughts of air. Their houses are so constructed that the air has free access day and night. Their dwelling places are made of bamboo, the partitions are of paper, and the windows consist of oiled paper. In the coldest weather they live in these houses and if they feel chilly they simply add more bed clothing at night and more garments in the day time. They pay no attention to a draught. They will sit in the doorway on a chilly evening with a perfect draught sweeping through the house. They are not afraid of exposure. In the evening and in the early morning they often walk barefooted through the dewy grass.

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Although these people revel in the night air and have no fear of draughts, yet colds and pneumonia are little known among them. Physicians in Japan are not nearly so numerous as in the United States. The Japanese live perhaps a more natural and hygienic life than any other people on earth. They are frugal in their diet, bathe frequently, give much attention to physical exercise, and simply envelop themselves in fresh air and sunshine. They have little if any need for drugs or doctors, and are today one of the hardiest races of the earth.

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Proceeding which the patrons of our schools will never tolerate.

The deep silence of Rudyard Kipling may be attributable to the fact that he cannot sympathize with "the bear that walks like a man" nor rejoice with a race which, according to his idea, should be a part of the "white man's burden."

If it is true that it has cost the city of South Omaha \$170 for guarding the ballots of the late city election by reason of the Koutsky-Hoctor contest, the fact presents only another strong argument in favor of the voting machine.

Marce Henry's Wild Dream. The Nebraska democratic platform enumerates many things that "would" do. It is wisely silent about the things it has done.

The Less Said the Better. New York Tribune. The Nebraska democratic platform enumerates many things that "would" do. It is wisely silent about the things it has done.

Separation Tends Toward Peace. New York Tribune. Mr. Bryan expressed the opinion that the democratic factions "cannot get together." Perhaps, on the whole, this is fortunate. If they should get together in their present mood, it might be necessary to call the police.

Success in Co-operation. Buffalo Express. England's co-operative societies did a total business last year of \$460,000,000, with profits reported at 35 per cent. The success of the system depends on safe, sound management, and the English seem to have mastered the subject.

Campaigning for the Vice Presidency. Minneapolis Tribune. The John L. Webster press bureau sends an address prepared by the Nebraska delegation to the national convention, urging his claim as a candidate for vice president. It will not be the fault of a carefully planned preliminary campaign if Mr. Webster doesn't land the coveted honor.

Hailing the End of Feudalism. Philadelphia Record. Bryan democrats in the east are getting circulars printed in Lincoln, Neb., calling for a populist national convention on July 4 next. The inference is that if the populists do not like the results of the St. Louis convention they will put up a ticket of their own. This is highly encouraging. In 1892 they did not like the democratic candidate, nominated General Weaver and gave him more than a million votes, but the result was a democratic victory. In 1896 and 1900 they thoroughly approved the candidate and the platform of the democratic party, which was defeated in consequence.

Toadyism in Its Worst Form. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. That was a just criticism of some St. Louis people of a member of the German commission to the exposition when he expressed his amazement that so much ad should be made over Alice Roosevelt, who, he said, received more popular attention and adulation than a princess would receive in Germany or any other monarchal country. The Alice Roosevelt episode is merely the culmination of a series of similar vulgarities brought about by the presence in St. Louis of princes and representatives of the European and oriental nobility. Men and women have fought and scrambled to get a glimpse of foreign nobles without regard for their feelings or our own obligations of courtesy.

IF PARKER WOULD SPEAK OUT. He Would Turn a Probability Into a Certainty of Nominations. New York World. The strongest argument in advocacy of Judge Parker's nomination for the presidency has been furnished by the character of the opposition.

Driving with quick instinct his strength, his conservatism, his judicial mind, his distaste for experiment and his reverence for constitutional methods and precedents, every honest visionary who is in the party for lack of a more suitable asylum has stoutly opposed him. The socialists, the anarchists, most of the remnants of the populist forces, are united in deprecating him.

Fortunate also has Judge Parker been in earning the flattering enmity of a less respectable clement—the men who are in politics for what they can get out of it. The clamor of the parvenu against him has almost drowned the rest of the chorus of dissidents and detractors.

But as convention after convention is held and it becomes apparent that conservatism will prevail at St. Louis, there is danger that the friends of conservatism may themselves become divided. In the absence of a word from Judge Parker to cheer his friends the talk of "dark horses" revives; and it is a disquieting feature of such talk that so many of the names considered as possibilities are so unworthy of being coupled, even in suggestion, with the presidential name.

Judge Parker, therefore, could easily render the party a service, while turning his own nomination from a probability into a certainty, by a strong and satisfactory statement of principles.

Memorial Day Misinformation Explicitly Corrected. Philadelphia Record. Ever since Memorial Day there has been a good deal of conversation regarding the cause and purpose of the civil war. The common idea seems to be that it was waged by abolitionists to free the slaves. Not infrequently orators and writers represent that it was a war for righteousness, for civil liberty, and occasionally some orator is so far "nebulous" with the exuberance of his own verbosity, as Beaconsfield once said of Gladstone, as to say that the sanctity of the American home was at stake. In fact, most of the oratory inspired by the anniversary betrays an extreme poverty of historical knowledge.

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Advertisement for Breakfast-Bell biscuits. Includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress and hat, and text: "What does the Breakfast-Bell mean in your household— Light, wholesome Biscuit made with PRICE'S Baking Powder? or unwholesome food made with an alum baking powder? It is worth your while to inquire."

PERSONAL NOTES.

It has been noted by a western sage that all women reformers think that only the men need reforming. Commander Dillingham of the cruiser Detroit must be a remarkable man. He has persuaded the Dominican belligerents to make peace, without getting hurt himself.

General Meckel of Berlin, formerly military instructor of the Japanese army, has received a telegram from General Kodama, chief of the Japanese staff, saying: "The Yalu victory was won by officers you instructed."

Dr. Baerndt, former minister of commerce, and Count Mervelt, former governor of the provinces of Tyrol and Silesia, will sail for New York June 12. They will tour the United States and Canada, to study educational institutions and to visit the chief industrial centers.

Congressman C. F. Scott takes issue with another Kansas congressman who said he could live as cheaply in Washington as he could in Kansas. "It costs the man with a family easily twice as much to live in Washington as in Kansas," declares Mr. Scott. And then he adds as an afterthought: "At least this deponent could afford to present a chronicle to someone who was able to show him a way to make it otherwise."

Surgeon General Wyman of the Public Health and Marine hospital service at Washington, has been notified that Assistant Surgeon Claude C. Pierce, representative of that service at the city of Panama, has been appointed health officer for that city by the Panama authorities. The appointment is considered an important concession to the United States, as it will result in the adoption of American methods in protecting the canal zone from outside infection.

When the members of the Celtic club of Newark, N. J., visited the graves of their departed members on Decoration day the final resting place of Thomas Duns English, for years an honorary member, was found to be neglected. It was located after some difficulty in a corner of Fairmount cemetery and the incident vividly recalls the "corner, obscure and alone," which was written by the author in describing the fate of Sweet Alice in his novel "Ben Bolt." The grave was overgrown with grass and weeds. The club will raise funds to provide a monument and care for the plot.

SUNNY JIMS. Jane—Wonder why this man advertises for married barbers? "Oh—Oh," married barbers are sometimes men who have learned the folly of talking too much.—Indianapolis Journal.

"The western women fairly mobbed Miss Roosevelt," maybe it was some of those New York women who climbed through a coal hole last spring to see the New York wedding.—Indianapolis Journal.

"What did you think of Maude's graduation essay?" asked the father. "It was lovely," answered the mother. "Only if Maude gets into the habit of talking that way she will never be able to discharge a cook in consequence of a discharge."—Washington Star.

A Spiritualist called on the czar yesterday and asked permission to materialize a departed Port Arthur soldier, who had valuable information. "Never mind him," said the czar. "You just materialize a few victories for us and

In time this patient person grew unconsciously ill. He calmly fixed himself to die, and paid his doctor bill. He didn't ever mourn when the lawyers stuck him hard. For all his business the business of his farm from bad to worse. Even when the undertaker did his old embalming trick. With some inferior fluid he was game—he didn't kick. The funeral saw him coming, and each trumpet blew a blast. When the anti-kicker's soul is homebound last at last!

That, children, is the story of the man who never kicked; Who drifted round the world a while a happy wanderer. If you would get a welcome such as his beyond the sea, You'd best postpone your kicking till the blessed by-and-by.

The daily press had alarmed him in a way that was a slight; Who didn't ever murmur when the lawyers never made a fight; Encouraged by his silence, they progressed from bad to worse. Until the mere mention of his name was like a lightning strike. The vials of their wrath were checked one morning when they learned; To their chagrin and terror that the man-gled worm had turned. He'd bought a rival paper and had cut the throat of the old one. And otherwise prepared himself to make the battle hot.

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