

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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ATTITUDE OF SHIPPERS.

That some of the big shippers of the country should be on the side of the railroads that oppose legislation for the regulation of rates and the stoppage of discriminations is not strange. It was to be expected that shippers, such as the big corporations, who benefit by secret rebates and in this way have an advantage over their smaller competitors, would stand in with the railroads...

Remarking upon the conflict of opinions between shippers and bodies representing shippers, in regard to the railway rate question, the Wall Street Journal says it is due not only to the fact that their interests as shippers conflict, but also to the fact that shippers are apt to have investments which do not always harmonize with their mercantile concerns. Many shippers have investments in stocks and bonds and they may think that the value of these securities will be injured by rate regulation...

The entry list for the congressional race in the First Nebraska district is now open. Nebraska lawmakers will have no excuse this time of the distraction of a senatorial deadlock.

Italy has at last abolished slavery in its African possessions. The sultan of Sulu will soon be alone in his class. King Peter of Serbia is at loggerheads with his ministry. He should begin to make sure of a pleasant future either in Paris or in the world to come.

If the cruiser Colorado lives up to its name it will probably be one of the quickest firing vessels in the service, and at the same time one of the most expensive. Since a fatal railroad wreck has happened in England it will be interesting to see if Great Britain has a penalty to fit the crime of those responsible for such disasters.

President Loubet of France seems to have no difficulty in finding people who will help him construct a cabinet, but he finds little to bind it together in a permanent structure.

So long as it is a silver service that is proposed as a gift by the people of Nebraska to their namesake battleship, no protest need be expected from the free silver following.

Some Russian gun crew may defend the firing upon the winter palace by the story of belief in the presence of Japanese spies if the Dogger bank defense proves successful.

During the last year the building inspector's office has become more than self-supporting out of the fees. Now watch for a requisition for more clerical help to wipe out the surplus.

Public sentiment in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people is daily receiving reinforcements as a result of the object lessons furnished by various legislatures.

The speech made by Senator Stone in congress evidently had no better purpose than to call attention to the fact that Missouri's senatorial mistakes did not begin with the election of a republican legislature.

Wisconsin and Illinois have followed the lead of Nebraska in a formal approval by their legislatures of the president's policy on railroad rates. Congressmen who are in their last terms of office could do no better than to retire with a record of having helped to enact the recommendation into law.

President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' union seems to have been unable to disarm critics who have apparently made up their minds that anyone who can be on friendly terms with capitalists is necessarily a traitor to the wage earner. If this sentiment should grow in the union another failure will be scored in the attempt to form the miners into a solid organization.

If this legislature is to distinguish itself as an "economy" body, it would not be a bad plan to push the appropriation bills to the front without the customary delays that overtake them, so that they may be acted on intelligently and deliberately. There is no good reason why the general appropriation bill should not be prepared and introduced within thirty days after the opening of the session, instead of waiting till the last of the forty days allowed for the introduction of bills. This most important legislation should be before the two houses in ample time to permit a careful study and thorough investigation.

A bill has been introduced at Lincoln embodying the idea of a board of control, as successfully inaugurated in Iowa. The plan is a good one and will commend itself more especially to our taxpaying citizens, who want to see greater economy in the administration of the state institutions. The only objection is whether the bill as drawn steers clear of certain constitutional provisions on which legislation creating

other state boards has shipwrecked. While marked improvement is noticeable in the management of most of our state institutions, there is still need of more business-like and systematic control.

TO STUDY TRADE ABROAD.

It is proposed to give the secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor an appropriation with which to employ special agents to ascertain trade conditions in various foreign countries, supplementing the work of our consuls. This is deemed to be necessary in order to supply the department with information which cannot be had at present and yet is essential to its work. It appears that often the government is anxious to secure, for one reason or another, accurate reports on some special trade subject, or an account of market conditions in some locality or country. This need has been felt particularly in South America. Many inquiries are received at the department from business men who are anxious to get into commercial relations with the countries south of us. Such inquiries cannot be answered now unless the consul can have direct access to the information desired at his post.

It is stated that Secretary Metcalf is very anxious to promote trade relations with South America, Africa and other countries where American manufactured goods can find a market. There has been difficulty in ascertaining the true conditions abroad and it is expected that the special agents provided for will enable the department to get all the information in accurate form which it may desire. It is not the intention that these special agents shall be stationed abroad permanently, but sent on missions of inquiry as the need arises. It is a practical plan which need not fail to have good results. There is much valuable trade information now supplied by the consular service, but necessarily a good part of this is confined to the immediate localities of the consuls and consequently is not as complete and wide-reaching as is desirable. There is no doubt that the new department can add very materially to its usefulness in promoting our foreign trade through the information which it is proposed to secure and the cost to the government will be trifling in comparison with the value of the benefits which are reasonably to be expected.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

Nothing of a very serious nature politically is likely to result from the resignation of the Combes ministry. All that is to be expected is a modification of the policies which have marked the course of the ministry and which has caused more or less popular dissatisfaction. It is an extraordinary thing for a cabinet to resign while having a parliamentary majority, but as M. Combes states in his letter to President Loubet, he had become convinced that the majority was not sufficient to enable him to carry out the policies of the ministry, and therefore it was useless to continue. He expressed confidence, however, that the country is in sympathy with those policies and that they will finally triumph.

M. Combes was aggressive in enforcing the law in regard to certain schools which refused to comply with the requirement of government authorization and thereby created a strong feeling hostile to the ministry. An issue was also made with the Catholic church authorities at Rome, which brought about a serious breach between the government and the church, undoubtedly at some cost to the popularity of the ministry, every attack upon which has been backed by the Catholic party. M. Combes is an ardent advocate of the separation of church and state and while his retirement from office may delay the realization of this policy, it has found such acceptance with the country that its ultimate accomplishment is not to be doubted. Another circumstance detrimental to the ministry was the system of espionage over officers maintained by the war minister, who became extremely unpopular by reason of this innovation. France has in President Loubet a calm, clearheaded chief executive, who possesses the complete confidence of the country and who can be depended upon to guide affairs safely through the present crisis.

THE REVISED CHARTER INTRODUCED IN THE LOWER HOUSE BY REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSEN CONTAINS MANY COMMENDABLE FEATURES AND SOME THAT WILL NOT COMMEND THEMSELVES TO PEOPLE FAMILIAR WITH THE MACHINERY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

While Mr. Andersen claims the paternity of this fairly well adjusted document, it bears all the earmarks and finger-marks of a gentleman who twice upon a time filled the mayor's chair and is reputed to have his weather eye upon the same job in the no distant future. Be that as it may, the introduction of the Andersen charter opens the way for a full and free discussion of the radical changes proposed in the future government of Omaha. Inasmuch as three or four other new charters are being built by charter revision committees and individuals, it will be in order for the Douglas delegation in both houses to get together at an early day to discuss and consider the merits and demerits, and ascertain the views of the majority of the delegation agrees upon should be supported by the delegation in both houses without jar or jangle.

THE DEMOCRATIC WORLD-HERALD SAYS IT IS NOW SUPPORTING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS RAILROAD POLICY.

Then it is secretly hoping he will fall to score, so it can turn the count into political capital against his party.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The beginning of the present year is marked by a tremendous increase of emigration to the United States from Russian provinces of men seeking to escape military service. If those that come from the farming districts could be distributed to

the agricultural sections of this country that are greatly in need of labor an all round good might thus be accomplished.

DOWN WITH THE OPPRESSORS.

Chicago Record-Herald. A bill has been drafted in Nebraska to give hand-organ monkeys an eight-hour day. Down with the monkey oppressors.

READY TO TAKE THE JOB.

Chicago Tribune. Five thousand dollars a year may not be the best salary for a congressman, but there are hundreds of jobless statesmen who would take the position at that figure and ask no questions.

CARNegie TO THE RESCUE.

Chicago Record-Herald. Carnegie has made good the losses sustained by Oberlin students who had money in the bank that was wrecked by Mrs. Chadwick. Let us hope that future Cassies will always be careful when they work off their notes to use the names of men who will do the right thing.

VALOR ON BOTH SIDES.

New York Tribune. The czar's receipt does honor to the Russian forces of Port Arthur, being and dead. The world has done them like honor, and has added thereto equal praise for the gallant men of the brown race whose flag now waves in triumph over the fortress that has twice succumbed to Japanese skill and irresistible valor.

PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Perhaps another proof of prosperity is found in the fact that the eight horse racing associations of New York report that their joint gate receipts last year footed up \$3,865,125. Of this amount 5 per cent, or \$193,256, goes to the state for the benefit of the agricultural societies. It seems to be a great and immensely profitable business, and incidentally helpful to an industry that handsomely repays all that is expended for its advancement.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP EXPANDING.

Springfield Republican. It is significant of a growing sentiment in favor of public ownership of street monopolies, that a meeting of representatives of the various civic organizations and boards of trade in Brooklyn has unanimously passed resolutions not only demanding the immediate construction of a municipal lighting plant by New York City, but also for a "wise and conservative" general extension of the "municipalization of public utilities."

TIME'S TEST OF BENEVOLENCE.

Philadelphia Record. The benevolence of Mr. Phipps, who proposes to build sanitary dwellings for workmen where they may live comfortably and decently, with a minimum of cost, shows off fair and fine. It will inevitably be favorably compared with Mr. Carnegie's magnificent donation of free libraries. But "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." Ten or twenty years hence there will be better opportunity for accurate measurement of the philanthropic result of the giving of the two generous Pittsburgh millionaires.

PUTTING ON THE BRAKES.

Boston Globe. The Nebraska legislators are rather hard on the automobiles, considering that so many of them are at work plowing their fields this summer. The maximum speed for tourists has just been restricted to twelve miles an hour, the pleasure car must make a full stop whenever a team of horses is encountered and the motorist is made liable if the injured party can prove that his horse was incited to run away by an automobile. "The fine is from \$5 to \$50 and makes auto touring in Nebraska practically prohibitory."

JAPANESE RECIPROCIITY.

Baltimore American. Japan is at last reciprocating in the trade of ideas with this country. Something over fifty years ago an American admiral sailed into a Japanese port and landed a few sailors and with them some American ideas. Since that time the Japanese have been showing American propositions with constancy and a wonderful capacity, until there are mighty few things which we know that the Japs do not know quite as well. This idea trade for long was one-sided, but as has just been remarked, the Japs have at last reciprocated—they have given us the Ju-Jitsu.

THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

Better Flight Fair. Philadelphia Record. Railroad managers and their representatives, within and without the precincts of legislature activity, are making a good deal of noise in opposition to possible enactments providing for the abolition of rebates and the subjection of transportation rates to governmental regulation.

They have a perfect right to make a noise. If they can show that their use of the rate-making power has not degenerated into an abuse detrimental to the public welfare, it is eminently proper that they should do so. But they would better fight fair.

A NECESSARY CHECK.

Philadelphia Press. A small shipper cannot now obtain any redress for wrongful treatment by a railroad corporation because he cannot afford to go to law about such a matter. A large shipper has a great advantage in that respect. The trouble is principally with the small shipper, and it is necessary for the commission to act, only on rare occasions, if ever. A railroad company with an unfair rate would promptly change it rather than be compelled to do so and at the mercy of the railroad. By combining the country called to the matter by the Interstate Commerce commission. As long as the commission has no power, as at present, to enforce its orders comparatively little attention will be paid to them.

REGULATION A PUBLIC NECESSITY.

Baltimore American. The proposal to fix rates is a matter which requires more serious deliberation. The railroads are primarily entirely within their own right to fix their own rates—that is, the mere fixing of a rate, though it may work hardship, is not per se an injustice to the public, as is a rebate. The necessity for fixing rates comes from the competition of rates. It was not necessary for them to combine, but they assumed that their own interests required such combinations. By doing so they themselves created the necessity for regulations. While they were in competition with each other the public was protected by their antagonistic efforts to secure passengers and freight, but since they have formed a vast combination not only the general public, but great cities, representing and being tributary to immense territories, are at the mercy of the railroads. By combining they have changed their character as quasi individual enterprises with no obligation except to look out for their own interests. They have gained great advantages for themselves, and there is no reason why they should complain if they are required to take into consideration the interests of the public. To say that they will do the latter without interference of some sort is to belie human nature, for men with provinces of men seeking to escape military service. If those that come from the farming districts could be distributed to

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Hippies on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Efforts to reform the observance of the Fourth of July usually start after the celebration when the damage is visible to the naked eye. With like regularity the reformers grow weary of the thankless task long before the next day rolls around. New York proposes to reverse the custom by beginning reform in advance of the day. Chief Edward Croker of the city fire department has recommended to the fire commissioners that steps be taken at once to prohibit the use of all fireworks except firecrackers on and around July 4. He makes an exception of firecrackers because he finds that there are great stocks of them on hand in the shops of dealers and about the homes of private citizens. Such a prohibition would work a great hardship. He recommends, however, that at the end of another year the prohibition be extended to firecrackers as well. Chief Croker bases his recommendation on the large number of fires and accidents caused by fireworks. During the week of July 4, 1904, he says there were 395 fires in greater New York, of which 128 were traceable to fireworks. Chief Croker states that 86 persons were injured from the same cause on last Independence day.

New York is the largest market for fireworks in this country. There are forty-five wholesalers engaged in the business, and it is estimated that the industry represents an annual expenditure in this city alone of \$2,000,000.

Stalwart and muscular, standing six feet three inches in his socks and weighing 235 pounds, such is young Louis Cohen of 245 Central Park West, who declared before Magistrate Baker that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bertha Reiss, a frail woman of scanty stature, had on a recent occasion held him on the ground while Ben Reiss, his brother-in-law, proceeded to use his face for a punching bag.

It was a complaint of Mrs. Reiss that the lanky Cohen was summoned into court, and the tale she had to tell differed widely from her son-in-law's. "Not for some time has my daughter been living with that man," said Mrs. Reiss, pointing at the giant Louis. "She has been living with him at 116 One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. The other day Cohen came to the house, but my daughter was out for a sleigh ride and I wouldn't let her in. She was with her dog back. Her brother, Ben, was with her. Cohen had a horse whip and began to beat Ben. Then I ran out and he struck me and knocked me down and gave me a black eye."

Cohen, on the contrary, testified that his mother-in-law grabbed him and held him, when Ben Reiss pummeled him so severely that he had to stay in bed a week. "Strange," said the magistrate, "that a bantam like Mrs. Reiss could put out of business a heavyweight like you."

The magistrate fined Cohen \$5. What was probably the most elaborate and most expensive dinner party ever given in this country took place at the Regis hotel one night last week. It was given by John H. Hanan, the millionaire shoe man, in honor of his wife. About 100 guests were seated at a table arranged in the shape of a horseshoe. The service for the entire dinner was of solid gold and gold plate. Not a fork or a spoon, not a platter in use but was fashioned of the precious metal. Even the water goblets were of gold, and the wine and champagne glasses on solid gold stems and bases and were rimmed with the glittering metal. It was reported that the banquet cost \$50,000. The proprietor of the St. Regis admitted this evening that the cost of the function was \$100,000.

"I see we New Yorkers are called a lot of chit chatters," said one of them quoted by the Tribune, "and as you can say against it the apartment houses are all right for me. The arguments for it and against it have been thrashed out a great deal, but there is one of the former class I haven't seen urged strongly, and yet I think it's a mighty good one, and is that if you live in an apartment house far from a narrow street, you often can get all the amusement you want for hours by watching your neighbors' doings, and is that in such a position myself. Across the way are characters no less interesting than a Japanese couple with a baby, a pretty, red-haired young woman, an invalid, twin boys and a gray-haired man, she is always at the window writing. The gray-haired man, so the wife of my janitor tells me, devotes most of his time to writing articles on hunting adventures for the magazines, and I always take special pains after the postman has stopped at his house, to see him open his mail at the window, for he always does it, though he must know the neighbors can see what those bulky envelopes that seem to disappear into his coat."

As for the Japanese family, I take a look at their windows before I read my morning paper, for they seem to get up before I do, and whenever there's a Japanese victory of any importance a little Japanese flag appears there. The twins—they are apparently about 10 years old—are a perpetual delight. As for the red-haired girl, well, we have made up the most admirable sign language you ever heard of. I've been in my apartment house only a month, you see, and I haven't ventured yet to find a way to say, "Please, may I call?" but I've got far enough along to send her by mail a little book of mine she liked the cover of, and to get a display of a piece of white paper of hers that she put "thank you" in big black letters, so that I could see them across the street.

As for the invalid, she and I smile at each other regularly every morning. There has been only one repulse. That was when a woman, evidently the red-haired girl's mother, held an overshoe up to the window."

Ellis Root confirmed a report that he has been engaged by the Anti-Canal association to lead a legal battle against the consummation of the plan to expend \$100,000,000 in the building of a large canal. Three years ago the legislature passed a bill to bond the state for the amount named and the act was ratified by the people to carry out the work has been formed and contractors have been invited to submit bids. From the beginning there has been opposition to the project, represented chiefly, it is asserted, by railroad interests. It does not relish the prospects of canal competition. It has been known that an effort would be made during the session of the present legislature to have the canal act repealed, and the employment of Mr. Root gives assurance that the "last ditch" fight Mr. Root is to be assisted by Charles S. Andrews of Syracuse, ex-chief judge of the court of appeals.

It is said that Judge Andrews has already prepared an exhaustive opinion, in which he assails the constitutionality of the law, and that proceedings will be brought before Attorney General Mayer to induce him to make up a case that may be submitted to the court of appeals. It is not likely that the act can be assailed successfully, but the throwing of the question into the courts will cause the postponement of the award of contracts and the loss of much valuable time.

The Gaelic league of New York is making steady strides among the young American born of Irish parents in the matter of developing pride in the old country. There are over 100 pupils studying the language

HEALTH is the Most Important

In buying food-articles, you must consider several things: Economy, Results, Easy Handling, Reliability; but the most important is Health. Health means everything. In clothes, furniture, etc., if the buyer gets a poor or imitation article, the only harm is loss of money. In buying food-articles, if imitations are supplied, there is a loss of money, and probably an injury to health—which is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

FLASHES OF FUN.

"No, sir," roared the incorruptible patriot, "I won't man a collar!" "Well," remarked the facetious bystander, "I don't blame you for not wanting to borrow, but a change wouldn't do your looks any hurt."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What is your order, sir?" asked the waiter. "Bring me some frenched eggs," said the man with the napkin tucked under his chin. "And presently there was a distinctly and, if scrutable in the kitchen.—Chicago Tribune.

"You are the proprietor of 'Phake's Panacea,' you say?" remarked Smartieleg. "Well, your medicine benefited me greatly." "Indeed?" replied the man, delighted. "I'm glad—my old uncle of mine took it, and I was his sole heir!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Is she sentimental?" "Very! She will even weep over her old divorce papers."—Judge.

"Yes, he's got the greatest memory I ever heard of." "Why, what can you remember the names of the presidential and vice presidential candidates on the prohibition ticket last year?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"What became of your New Year resolution?" "Well, having held out long enough to satisfy all requirements of grit and honor, it capitulated last night for humanity's sake."—Cleveland Leader.

"Mrs. Mason—What do you give Isabel for a wedding present?" "A chafin dish. You see, my husband is her husband's physician."—Brooklyn Life.

Servant—Mr. Skinner is not here any more. Collector—Where is he? Servant—He's none of your business' Collector—A chafin dish, and went there, did he?—Philadelphia Press.

BROKEN. Houston Post. Oh, he made a resolution and he swore to keep it long. But he saw the loaded bumper and he listened to the song "Let's have one!" Of the friend who said, "Come along!" But his thirst was something awful ere he yielded.

Oh, the world looked more than tempting to a thirsty man that day. Signboards saying "Tom and Jerry" seemed to fairly line the way. And not a cent by the gallon; all without a word to pay. But his thirst was something awful ere he yielded.

There was beer in foaming beakers, every hand held out a stein. And he snugged down the line, And he gulped: "What good a swag-off? Gosh! I'll take swag-on in mine. But his thirst was something awful ere he yielded.

Yes, his thirst was something awful, you could cut it with a spoon. He swore off on New Year's morning and he didn't drink till noon. Now he staggers and he hiccupps when he passes a saloon; But his thirst was something awful ere he yielded.

When your child is ill you dislike to make it take bad tasting medicine. Hence it is well to know that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is very pleasant. But it is a medicine, a strong medicine. Time and time again we have published the formula of this cough medicine in the principal Medical Journals of this country and Europe, and have mailed it to nearly every physician in the United States. So it follows that when your doctor orders it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, or consumption, he knows precisely what he is giving. Physicians recommend their families to keep it on hand. Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S CATHARTIC—For constipation. AYER'S SASSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malarial and ague.