

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00...

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...

Remarks 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...

Noting 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.

According to the Douglas county statistics covering the fiscal year ending July 1, 1904, the disbursements of county funds for that period aggregate \$377,752.35, of which \$51,937.50 represents the expenses of the district court, \$73,885.08 the expenses of the court house, which includes salaries of county surveyor's office, county auditor's office, county superintendent of schools, county clerk's, county attorney's, county commissioners', county assessor's and the superintendent, janitors and engineers employed by the court house; while \$41,047.97 was expended on account of the poor farm, \$21,336.80 for maintenance of jail and cost of feeding prisoners, \$26,437.14 cost of supplying relief for indigent poor, \$39,086.05 for grading and repairing public roads, \$27,544.63 for construction and reconstruction of bridges, \$7,501.05 for soldiers' relief, \$40,450.02 for interest on bonds and \$47,906.02 on account of general miscellaneous expenditures. But there are also miscellaneous expenditures in particular charged up to each of the various departments; for example, the district court miscellaneous was \$3,315.22, the court house miscellaneous \$2,115.01, the poor farm \$1,757.19, jail \$1,181.96, roads \$1,955.97, bridges \$1,384.80, or a total of \$11,710.15 of miscellaneous expenditures tucked in here and there like the sweepings from the middle of the room into the corners.

For reasons best known to the late Board of County Commissioners, the disbursements made for surveying roads were \$1,320.01, and for surveying bridges \$484.28, although the expenditures of the county surveyor's office for salaries and supplies as charged are \$5,740.80, which would indicate that the county surveyor or outside surveyors received \$1,735.25 in addition to the regular emoluments of the office that are expected to cover all the expenses connected with the surveyor's office, excepting possibly horse hire, while doing work in the county. Incidentally it may be noted that the expenditure for drugs on the poor farm aggregated \$5,244.35, while the expenditure for meat was \$4,528.00, and for groceries \$7,335.15. It is well understood that the drug bill represents anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent for whiskey purchased for medicinal purposes and consumed as a beverage.

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 open question 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 cannot 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.

Noting 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.

SOME SUGGESTIVE FIGURES.

According to the Douglas county statistics covering the fiscal year ending July 1, 1904, the disbursements of county funds for that period aggregate \$377,752.35, of which \$51,937.50 represents the expenses of the district court, \$73,885.08 the expenses of the court house, which includes salaries of county surveyor's office, county auditor's office, county superintendent of schools, county clerk's, county attorney's, county commissioners', county assessor's and the superintendent, janitors and engineers employed by the court house; while \$41,047.97 was expended on account of the poor farm, \$21,336.80 for maintenance of jail and cost of feeding prisoners, \$26,437.14 cost of supplying relief for indigent poor, \$39,086.05 for grading and repairing public roads, \$27,544.63 for construction and reconstruction of bridges, \$7,501.05 for soldiers' relief, \$40,450.02 for interest on bonds and \$47,906.02 on account of general miscellaneous expenditures. But there are also miscellaneous expenditures in particular charged up to each of the various departments; for example, the district court miscellaneous was \$3,315.22, the court house miscellaneous \$2,115.01, the poor farm \$1,757.19, jail \$1,181.96, roads \$1,955.97, bridges \$1,384.80, or a total of \$11,710.15 of miscellaneous expenditures tucked in here and there like the sweepings from the middle of the room into the corners.

For reasons best known to the late Board of County Commissioners, the disbursements made for surveying roads were \$1,320.01, and for surveying bridges \$484.28, although the expenditures of the county surveyor's office for salaries and supplies as charged are \$5,740.80, which would indicate that the county surveyor or outside surveyors received \$1,735.25 in addition to the regular emoluments of the office that are expected to cover all the expenses connected with the surveyor's office, excepting possibly horse hire, while doing work in the county. Incidentally it may be noted that the expenditure for drugs on the poor farm aggregated \$5,244.35, while the expenditure for meat was \$4,528.00, and for groceries \$7,335.15. It is well understood that the drug bill represents anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent for whiskey purchased for medicinal purposes and consumed as a beverage.

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 open question 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.

The democratic World-Herald says it is now supporting President Roosevelt in his railroad policy. Then it is secretly hoping he will fail to score, so it can turn the count into political capital against his party.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

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. 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 hantam 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 \$30,000. The proprietor of the St. Regis admitted this evening that the cost of the function was \$30,000.

"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 house is 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 is the best thing that has happened since you have got the right to buy a house for yourself. 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. He is always at the windows 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 pocket are all about."

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 the 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?" 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" plan will be carried out. 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

Hiplites 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. 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 hantam 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 \$30,000. The proprietor of the St. Regis admitted this evening that the cost of the function was \$30,000.

"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 house is 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 is the best thing that has happened since you have got the right to buy a house for yourself. 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. He is always at the windows 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 pocket are all about."

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 the 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?" 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" plan will be carried out. 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 lied 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 hot venison by the gallon; all without a cent 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 hicups 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.