

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Table with 3 columns: Number, Date, and Circulation. Rows include dates from 1st to 31st of July, with circulation figures ranging from 25,400 to 28,400.

Subscribers in my residence and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1905. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee forwarded to them. It is better than a daily letter from home.

All Kearney is in arms. The National Guard has captured the town and placed it under martial law.

The decision of the Venezuelan supreme court against the asphalt company will give President Castro a chance to make another demonstration.

The political argument for the fall election is gradually being made and the campaign promises to be entertaining as well as short, sharp and decisive.

With the raisin companies of California forming a "trust," it is probable that some of the genuine imported raisins may find their way to the American market.

The yellow peril has struck Omaha. Two Omaha hotels propose to employ Japanese bell boys who will be content with nickel tips instead of silver dimes and quarters.

Fortunately for Philadelphia's claim to greatness no census is being taken at present, but over 3,000 names were stricken from one ward's registration books last week.

It must be not so much lack of confidence in the government as fear of the ability of the mosquito which causes Illinois and Kansas to quarantine against New Orleans.

M. Witte says he thought it would be cooler at Portsmouth. The distinguished Russian will be fortunate if this is the only disappointment he meets in his New England summer resort.

Although the Russian envoys were the last to leave home they were the first to arrive at Portsmouth. Had the army traveled as rapidly as the diplomats the result might have been different.

Alfred Austin tells the British public, in characteristic verse, that it is not prepared for war. Probably many of the British public were never so sorry for the fact as when they read the "poem."

From the action of the "Independent" telephone managers the patrons of the talking wire may soon have an opportunity to choose between just two large corporations in place of so many small ones.

The usual argument for the defense fails in the case of the Texas mob which lynched a negro sentenced to death. The governor of the Lone Star state has an excellent opportunity to break into the reformer class.

Al-Kar-Bee's subjects won't care whether the carnival shows are furnished under one contract or a dozen contracts, provided the shows are clean and entertaining and the carnival conducted on a high plane of decency and orderly behavior.

Manual training and domestic science with a kitchen for girls' classes and a workshop for boys are to be installed in two of the public schools of Lincoln by the fine school opens again, which goes to show that the trend of twentieth century education has reached the Capital City.

Do not let anyone play upon your sympathies by pretending that any elective city official has been legislated out of office by the new city charter. The new charter abolishes several offices by its merger provisions, but every elective officer is retained at full salary until the term for which he was chosen shall have expired.

DEMAND FOR RETRENCHMENT.

The demand for retrenchment in government expenditures is steadily growing. The republican congressional leaders seem to be practically unanimous in urging it. We have already noted the position of Speaker Cannon in the matter and the statement that he will have the co-operation of Senators Allison, Hall and others. Representative Hull of Iowa, who was chairman of the house committee on military affairs in the last congress and doubtless will be continued in that position, is quoted as saying that the next congress will not pass a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army, navy and marine corps.

"We ought to start by cutting down appropriations," said the Iowa congressman. He believes this can be done without impairing the public service in any essential respect. The army and navy appropriations can be reduced and also other supply measures. He expressed the opinion that a large part of the prospective deficit can be met by this proposed restoration of internal taxes. Mr. Hull said he was not prepared to advocate such a course.

If these views are shared by the republican leaders generally, as appears to be the case, there will be no question but that the fifty-ninth congress. This is the unmistakable promise at present and with public sentiment strongly in favor of it there is reason to believe that the representatives of the people in congress will become more firmly convinced of the duty to practice economy whenever it can be done without impairing the efficiency of the public service. There will be no question before the next congress of greater importance than this to the government and the people. In view of the fact that during the last thirteen months the expenditures have exceeded receipts to the amount of about \$40,000,000 and are running steadily ahead it is manifestly necessary to do something to check this course. Plausible explanations of the large deficit can be formed, but they cannot be made to justify continuing the policy of allowing the outgo to largely exceed the income. The position of the public treasury is at present perfectly sound. Such a deficit as that of the past fiscal year could be repeated for several years without entirely depleting the national exchequer. But it would be most unwise and unbusinesslike for the government to go on spending more than it receives. No one desires that there shall be a great surplus, but it is manifestly desirable that the treasury be kept in a sound condition and the way to do this is to bring the expenditures of the government within the receipts.

FOR NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

Sentiment in favor of a national quarantine service appears to be practically unanimous among those who are able to take an unprejudiced view of the matter. The Philadelphia Press remarks that the more rapid, the more complete and the more sweeping the change from the patchwork state quarantines wrangling on the Gulf to federal authority the better. "State quarantine has lasted its day. It is an expensive and useless nuisance. It is no more needed than state harbor lights, a state immigrant service or any other regulation of foreign or interstate commerce. The day for shogun quarantine has passed in this country."

The New York Evening Post thinks that a national quarantine service is brought distinctly nearer by the appeal of Louisiana to the federal government and suggests that congress will undoubtedly be called upon to make the powers and the duties of the national government larger and more precise in all that relates to oversight of the public health. These views are in entire accord with what was said by The Bee some days ago. The shogun quarantine has caused a general awakening to the danger involved in the present system of allowing the several states to establish such quarantine regulations as they please and produced the very general conviction that the time has come for doing away with a system so manifestly injudicious. The demand that is being made for a national quarantine service should not be allowed to die out with the subsidence of the yellow fever, but should be pressed upon congress until there is legislation giving the national government absolute control over quarantine. Existing law does not go far enough.

A LABOR PROBLEM.

It is announced that the plan of employing imported labor on the Panama canal may have to be abandoned. It appears that both the Italian and the Japanese governments have manifested some objection to having their people drawn upon for labor on the canal and if those governments should signify opposition to having their citizens enter into contracts for such work of course the canal commission would make no effort to obtain such labor in the way proposed, that is, through arrangements with contractors. It had been thought that the problem of securing workers for the canal was about solved, but the difficulty still confronts the commission. It is suggested that whenever assurance can be given that sanitary conditions on the Isthmus are improved the Italian and Japanese governments probably will not object to their people contracting to labor there. Meanwhile the work lags and valuable time is being lost. It is becoming more and more apparent that the labor problem is the most difficult and perplexing with which the commission has to deal. The labor now employed is said to be inferior. It

is all very well for the board to contemplate with satisfaction that it has paid off \$100,000 of school debt last year and is figuring to pay off another \$100,000 or more within the next two years, but inasmuch as the average taxpayer of Omaha pays anywhere from 6 to 8 per cent for his money, while the school board can borrow at 4 per cent, the taxpayer does not appreciate the additional draft made on him at this time. Should it so happen that the courts would sustain the position of the city with regard to railroad taxation, the income of the school board would be increased by fully \$50,000 in addition to all these sources within the next two years.

Some of the other benevolent trade associations are said to be a trifle unnerved by the troubles that have overtaken the little social society maintained by the Nebraska grain dealers. Should the nervous shock become very more severe the social calendar may be stripped of several enjoyable gatherings and reunions with which it was formerly graced.

The army engineer detailed to have charge of improvement work along the Missouri river declares that it is no use making recommendations to the department because congress pays no attention to them. The danger is, however, that if congress gets no recommendations, it may conclude that it is no use spending any more money to protect the Missouri river channel.

Our school board financiers perlat in justifying their high school levy on the city is only \$100,000,000, when in fact it exceeds \$100,000,000. Even if the 2.6 mill levy could be justified on the basis of a \$100,000,000 assessment, it would not follow that it could be justified on the basis of a \$105,000,000 assessment.

Nebraska coal and lumber dealers are said to be alarmed over the proceedings instituted by Attorney General Brown against the grain elevator trust, but there is really no ground for alarm if the lumber and coal dealers are conducting their business on legitimate lines. The man who travels the straight road is never lost.

If the federal government succeeds in stamping out the yellow fever in the south the north would be warranted in asking for co-operation in an effort to exterminate tuberculosis. Many more die of the latter disease than of the former but some way it does not scare people to the point of asking for an appropriation.

Former Senator Thurston has reached the conclusion that there is need of more stringent laws to govern the operation of public service corporations. If he had only reached that conclusion ten or fifteen years ago he might still be occupying a seat in the American House of Lords.

Probably the two masqueraders who made a double entry into a saloon and forcibly extracted money and liquor after the hour when grave yards yawn, labored under the impression that they could not be legally punished for invading a resort kept open after midnight.

Defective electrical wiring caused the destruction of one of New York's famous churches. It is probable that the inspectors of that city will attend to business for a while, but those of other cities will wait until the fire burns closer before watching the wires.

Playing a Favorite. Chicago Record-Herald. Out in Nebraska they claim that every shower is worth a million dollars. There, no doubt, is where the rainmakers' trust will be born.

A Terrible Thought. Indianapolis News. An alderman in a Spanish town was lynched because he wanted to give away a valuable franchise. What if this should become a popular diversion for the mob in the United States?

Seeking Valuable Pointers. Washington Post. Secretary Root has gone up to Labrador to observe an eclipse. He probably wants to get pointers on a little scintillating that he hopes to observe in the political firmament within the next two years.

Sound and Reasonable. Springfield Republican. The address of Vice-President Fairbanks at the "Soo" celebration contained a very fitting reference to a matter which occasionally has worried the jingoes of both the United States and the Dominion. "There are no fortifications along our common frontier; no battle ship upon the 'water which divide us.' Thank heaven there are none! And as Mr. Fairbanks hastened to say: 'These are not needed now, and we trust in God's providence they will never be required.' Flattitudinous, perhaps, but sound.

The Athletic Faid. Chicago Chronicle. Football and other forms of athletics have obtained too strong a hold upon college life to be uprooted by scientific men who declare that the ultimate effect of severe physical training is acute impairment of vital force. If observation goes for anything the warning is well founded, however. Professional athletes in the championship class are rarely long-lived, and such athletes might reasonably be expected to show the benefit of high physical development. There is room for the suspicion that we are making a sort of fetish out of "exercise." At any rate, there is no denying that it may be overdone.

Where the Peseemakers Meet. Philadelphia Record. It has been customary to negotiate terms of peace near centers of government and in quiet contact with official society. The dinners and receptions with which the social leaders of a national capital have entertained the negotiators have been a prominent feature, and sometimes an incidental factor, in the negotiations. But the Russian and Japanese negotiators have been segregated as if they had a contagious disease. They meet in a small, narrow, remote room from government and from society. There are no women to charm their hours and their sessions will be in a bare store room. This is a novelty in diplomacy. It looks like locking up the jury with notice that there will be no beds or meals until a verdict shall be found.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. The esteem entertained in the west for the silver dollar is not shared by the east a little bit. It is more of a curiosity than a sound token of Uncle Sam's credit. The farther a tourist travels east of Chicago the more difficult is the task of working off the cartwheel dollar. Silver is all right for small change, but paper money is the sole medium of exchange from \$1 up. In New York the absence of the silver dollar is particularly noticeable, and the man who offers one or more in payment of any purchase is an object of suspicion. A westerner who carried for ballast a few of the big dollars into the metropolis had several amusing experiences working off the surplus. One of them passed up to a street car conductor in payment of fare driven from the latter a suspicious scowl, but he did not have nerve enough to refuse. Instead he took it to the back platform, tested it with his teeth and a pocketknife and passed it on to several men for inspection. Finally he came back with the change. "That's the good old stuff that comes out of the west," said the visitor to the con. "It doesn't look good to me," he retorted, and passed on.

Scientific, patriotic and learned societies of New York have inaugurated a movement to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin in that city next January.

The insurance steps have been taken by the Pennsylvania society. A preliminary conference, attended by representatives from a number of organizations, has been held. At this conference a great deal of interest in the proposed joint celebration was manifested. It is probable that the commemorative work will consist of a great public meeting, together with an exhibition of Franklin's books, portraits and such personal relics as may be preserved in New York.

While there will be Franklin celebrations in Boston, one of the cities of Franklin's birth and in Philadelphia, where he spent most of his active life, it is believed that there is still room for a celebration here.

Colonel Henry Watterson, who is stopping over in New York for a few days on his way home from Europe, has supplied the bright purveyors of that burg with the correct recipe for the making of a mint julep. Here it is: Only a silver tankard is proper to hold the true mint julep; were there tankards of gold, then gold would be used. For a large quantity of shaved ice into the tankard cracked ice will not do, then apply a gill of the best bourbon and one-half gill of the best rum. Gently drop a bunch of mint stems down, into the tankard with the shaved ice packed close. Then set away in the cooler until the tankard has a frost at least one-eighth of an inch thick on its outside. But do not crush the mint.

The man on the top floor called through the speaking tube to the janitor: "Get me up here," said he, "turn on the steam heat." "You're a liar," was the prompt response, as the janitor in the basement, thirty-two floors below, turned away from the tube with an indignant growl about being waked up for nothing.

But the man on the thirty-third floor of the skyscraper was right, just the same, although the time was August 4 and the place little old New York. It really did snow, although the weather men will probably deny it if you ask him. There wasn't much of it and it melted long before it reached the sidewalks. In fact, it didn't approach nearer than 300 feet of the surface.

It was evident when she entered the car that she had dressed in a hurry. She wore a white waist of some shiny stuff, which buttoned behind, and at least half a dozen buttons were unfastened. "You ought to tell her," whispered a young man to his companion; "you've got a wife and—"

"Yes, and you've got a grandmother. Tell her yourself," replied the other. A few blocks further down an old man got on the car. His dress was rough and his hands bore evidence of a day's work about machinery. He had taken the seat directly behind the young woman, and in a moment his eyes fell on the cause of the whispering comments. He reached in his coat pocket, pulled out a pair of spectacles and carefully adjusted them.

"What do you think of that?" whispered the young man; "the old fellow is using opera glasses." The man may have heard the smothered laughter as he leaned forward as if to get a closer view, but in a few seconds he was busy buttoning the waist. As the car swung around Union Square the girl made a move as if she wanted to get out, and she turned a flushed face toward the old man. "I ain't done yet," he said, "but it's better'n it was."

The "brewers' mortgage" is a well recognized feature in the New York real estate market. Less well known is the fact that the same aid to going into business for oneself is extended in other commercial lines. A recent graduate in pharmacy has lately established a drug store in a new section where he might grow up with the building boom. His store is fitted up with all that is newest and most up to date in counter and shelving display and presents a respectable appearance. It develops that it was all done for his order by the drug supply house from which he pledged himself to secure his supply of drugs, the party of the other part being abundantly protected by a chattel mortgage.

Although the Postoffice department declines to turn itself into a detective agency, it unwittingly puts people upon the track of its patrons by means of registered letters. This system of detection is especially effective in the case of small debtors who have the habit of changing their addresses frequently. Collectors may not reach them, but their mail does. An ordinary letter containing a bill would possibly elicit no reply, but a registered letter usually brings a response. The trick lies in addressing it improperly, so it cannot be delivered without an investigation. The change of an initial or a slight mistake in spelling is all that is necessary. In that case the letter cannot be delivered until the correction is made, but it arouses curiosity, and nine times out of ten the addressee inquires into the matter, thereby revealing his whereabouts to the wily creditor.

Nearly everywhere else on the continent tobacco dealers have quit using wooden figures and signs in their advertisements, but New York cigar stores display them as religiously as they did twenty years ago. There are probably more Indian chiefs and sailors and Mister Punches and square-jawed adios in hand-carved busties on the sidewalks of New York City than in all the other cities in America rolled together.

What is more, the business is having a boom. Until lately all of the lumber tradesmen showed signs of being in the mode with modern improvements. On West Forty-second street is a new wooden policeman wearing the correct outfit of a sergeant of the mounted squad, even to yellow serge stripes on his sleeves. A Harlem pavement is the pedestal for a bright and shining Filipino chief smoking a big cheroot.

PERSONAL NOTES.

We are reminded that the bootjack is not yet obsolete by reading that two brave New York girls employed one as a weapon in routine a burglary.

It is said that there are but few men in the country who can smoke as many strong cigars in a day as an Admiral Selig. He gave one out of his private stock to a Washington correspondent, who said on meeting the admiral the next day that once was enough for him.

Judge Charles Field of Athol, Mass., who is said to be the oldest justice in the country, is still in active judicial service. He holds court several days a week and recently celebrated his 83th birthday.

Mr. Leo Vogel, the minister to the United States from Switzerland, although he has been in the diplomatic service of his country some fourteen years, is still a young man, having been born in Zurich forty-one years ago.

H. P. Man, a Siberian, who served in the South African war, is a conductor on a street car line in Kansas City. Malan's home is in Cape Town, South Africa. He is 27 years old. At the close of the war he went to Mexico, but finding nothing to do except work in the mines, he left for the United States.

Augustus St. Gaudens, who has been commissioned to execute the statue of the late Senator Hanna, has sent word from Windsor, Vt., to the monument commission that his plans are prepared and that Gaudens is also at work on Frederick Douglass' monument. The centenary celebration, which is due in 1906.

Elliott Root has his sense of humor, which gleams out now and then. A reporter who had annoyed him by foolish questions once capped the climax by asking whether the president was going to remove Mr. Coughlin from the cabinet. "No," answered Mr. Root. "I think that the president will employ the original subterfuge of sending him a poisoned letter."

FOR UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS. Movement Deserving General Public Support. Pennsylvania is leading in a movement to secure uniform divorce laws throughout the United States. Its legislature has passed an act authorizing the governor to appoint three commissioners to a national divorce convention to be held at Washington for the promotion of uniformity in legislation in the United States, representing most of the states, who will meet at Narragansett, R. I., on August 15, and be asked to insert in the proposed act a divorce convention, and they doubtless will do so, thus giving Pennsylvania's plan a considerable impetus.

No branch of American jurisprudence is so chaotic a condition as that relating to divorce. One of the states—South Carolina—has no divorce laws at all. In Kentucky and Wyoming divorces may be granted for eleven different causes, and in New Hampshire and Tennessee for twelve.

The offenses which must be proved against the offending party range from divorce to trivial. In New York they can be secured for but one cause—adultery. In Kentucky they may be got on the ground of "unreasonable conduct," in Florida, on that of "violent temper," in Missouri on that of "vagrancy," in Oregon on that of "indolence rendering life burdensome," in Rhode Island on that of "gross misbehavior," whether a decree will be granted on such grounds as these evidently will depend mainly on the opinion of the particular judge trying the case as to what is a violent temper, rendering life burdensome, or gross misbehavior. The tendency to make divorce less a matter of law and fact and more a matter of opinion has been carried to its logical conclusion by the state of Washington, whose statutes provide that a decree may be granted for any "cause deemed sufficient by the court."

It is to be hoped the new movement will have better success than the many former movements started with the same object. It is not to be hoped, however, for the same prejudiced and varying opinions which produced the existing widely differing laws will operate powerfully to prevent them from being brought into any reasonable harmony.

It Sounds Good. Springfield Republican. "The poet of Portsmouth" has a pleasant sound, as well as a taking alliteration. May it not prove a will-o'-the-wisp, whether or not the alliteration be spoiled by its final consummation in Washington? Whichever city lends its name to the poet, will sound quite as fine in history as any famous place made in the old world.

FOUR BILLIONS IN CROPS.

Tremendous Importance of American Harvests. Chicago Inter Ocean. At this season the attention of the entire financial and business community is turned to the crops. On their growth and ripening depends the immediate prosperity of a nation.

With the country just recovering from what threatened a short time ago to be a serious industrial prostration, perhaps never before was the importance of the harvests more pronounced. If the figures of experts are to be believed, nature promises to this country this fall the most bountiful harvest in the history of the nation.

There have been larger yields in practically every one of the principal crops than are indicated at the present time, but the average yield is extremely high and the total value of all the crops, figured at the high prices that are prevailing, is likely to be the largest known.

The indicated yield of 706,525,000 bushels of wheat at the ruling price of 87 cents a bushel would mean \$615,967,500. The probable yield of corn, estimated at 2,655,000,000 bushels, at 67 cents a bushel, would mean a value of \$1,778,850,000. The estimated yield of 948,698,000 bushels of oats at 25 cents a bushel, would be worth \$238,174,500.

Of barley, a yield of 141,502,000 bushels figures a value of \$45,557,500. Sixty-five million tons of hay at \$30 a ton would be worth \$1,950,000,000. Ten million bales of cotton may be estimated at \$50,000,000. With the cotton seed crop worth \$9,000,000, the grand total of these crops would be \$3,711,138,000. There are, besides, a number of smaller crops, which, added, makes the total value of the harvest well over \$4,000,000,000.

It is by this enormous sum that nature will this year bless the country. If the present fair promise of the crops is continued. Doubtless there will yet come many vicissitudes of weather which will cause more or less injury to growing things, but the present outlook is so good that nothing short of the most widespread floods or long continued drought can prevent the country from being enormously enriched.

Four billions of money from the soil—this is what nature promises to permit the people of this country to acquire this year. This is what makes the promise of prosperity so great.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. "T'gh," growled Olympian Jove, "this amphibian states in his morning paper, 'No wonder dear,' replied Juno, sweetly, 'you had to much nectar last night.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Chatters—"You don't seem to consider my children as being in the morning." Mr. Chatters—"My dear, I consider them so valuable that it shocks me to see you giving them up so unprofessionally."—Philadelphia Press.

"Of coffee," said Uncle Eben, "de trust is wrong. But a whole lot of folks would be satisfied wit a trust unless it comes around here. He has presented 'em wit money.'"—Washington Star.

The Moralist—"There is always room at the top." The Philosopher—"Yes, but you've got to push the other fellow off.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Miss Roxley," said the foxxy fortune hunter, "will you not deign to love me; to marry me?" "That's a good deal to expect, Mr. Hunter," replied the homely hetreza, coyly. "Yes," remarked he, thoughtlessly, "it will be a good deal if it works."—Philadelphia Press.

"Do you think five languages are enough to talk me all over the world?" inquired the lady. "Yes," replied the passenger agent, provided you have the vocabulary to buy the tickets."—Detroit Free Press.

"I suppose, Willie, when you are a man you are going to be an auctioneer, like your papa," remarked the caller. "No, sir," said the little boy with the large head, "but not one like father. He has neither the vocabulary nor the faculty of uttering an original expression that a man in his vocation should possess."—Chicago Tribune.

A WESTLAND SONG. Chicago Chronicle. They sing great songs of the booming sea, Of its foam-flecked, moon-drawn tides, Of its storm-lashed waves that lash the sands.

They sing of the mountains crowning, bold Their awful peaks high, Enfringed with clouds, their changelings Relentless, piercing the sky. In their inaccessible heights and crags, Where eagles wheel and fly.

But the sea is treacherous, cold and deep, It sends its maddened waves, To overwhelm and her lovers find In its churning waters their graves. And white ships manned by skeleton crews Find ports in mermaid caves.

And the mountains are wild and full of death, They hurl their rocks below And crush the humans who climb along Their ribs to reach the snow. And shake their angry sides, deep scarred, Where the torrents lunge and flow.

But I will sing of the prairie wide, That in its boundless expanse is free, Where the grasses wave in stormless tides And the winds sing loud in glee. An over the crowded floors they trip In a dance of witchery.

A song of freedom, of unrestraint, Of life, deep, full and kind, Of no more thinking men that moan And make my soul grow sad, Or mountain heights whose frowning fronts Uplifting, drive me mad.

Advertisement for Ayer's Pills. Always at the foot of the class. Do not blame the boy for being dull and stupid. You are the stupid one! Stupid because you never thought about his liver. There is where all his trouble lies. A sluggish liver makes a sluggish mind. A boy cannot study when his blood is full of bile! Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. They are all vegetable, sugar-coated. Dose, just one pill at bedtime. Sold for 60 years. Always keep a box of these pills in the house.