

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Net total sales... \$18,845. Daily average... \$604. GEORGE B. TSCHACK, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1905.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The Fountain club is a wanted community, and the popercat whangdoodle mourns. Under new Nebraska anti-cigarette law is the fire in the courts. So are the cigarettes. Pittsburg is smothered with race suicide. There is such a thing as getting too much iron and steel in the blood.

THE SUFFRAGE IN MARYLAND.

Maryland is entering upon a political campaign the paramount issue of which is a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state which aims at the disfranchisement of the negro vote. The republican state convention last week was devoted almost wholly to a denunciation of this democratic scheme for securing to that party a permanent hold upon the state.

It is further said that the proposed amendment affects the right of suffrage of many more white men than there are colored voters in the state, imperils the franchise of all citizens of foreign birth or parentage, imposes an insulting and unending restriction on all of the young men of the generations to come, and by the power to prescribe precarious and oppressive requirements as to the evidence upon which the ancestral title to vote under the so-called "grandfather clause" may depend, opens the way and provides the opportunity to jeopardize the right to vote of any or every citizen of the state.

The democrats are making the usual appeal to the voters against "negro domination" and notwithstanding the relatively small number of colored voters, which increases very slowly, it is quite probable that the appeal will influence some voters other than democrats. As a matter of fact there is no more danger of negro domination in Maryland than there is in Illinois and none know this better than Senator Gorman, who is the leader in the disfranchising movement, and other intelligent Maryland democrats. Moreover, all the colored voters of that state are not republicans and unquestionably the democrats would not now be in power in the state but for colored votes.

DEPLEX GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Missouri Railroad and Warehouse commission is meeting with strenuous opposition from the Merchants' exchange of St. Louis in placing weighmasters in elevators, mills and warehouses to weigh all grain handled. The new order was put into operation last Monday and state weighmasters have been installed in fifteen of the St. Louis elevators and mills under private control. Until now the state has done the weighing only in public elevators and the change has aroused general opposition among the grain dealers and mill owners, who object to state supervision in addition to the weighing conducted by the St. Louis Merchants' exchange. A charge of 35 cents for weighing in a car and 25 cents for weighing out a car is being made, which is lower than the charges of the Exchange bureau for the same service, but the mill and elevator owners contend that it makes a double charge on every car handled and the cost falls on the owner or commission firm.

At Kansas City, where the new order was put into effect last week, the Board of Trade at first refused to obey it and for several days elevator owners refused to admit the state weighmasters, but a truce was patched up under which the weighers will not be interfered with while a test case is being taken into the supreme court.

Whether the Missouri courts will uphold the railroad and warehouse commission, or set aside its order, concerns not only the owners of mills and elevators and grain dealers, but also the grain raisers. The St. Louis Merchants' exchange sustains relations practically to the grain market that is sustained by the Omaha Grain exchange to the grain raisers and shippers of Nebraska, western Iowa and South Dakota, under whose rules the inspection of grain is made by competent and trustworthy experts, whose certification is accepted by bankers who advance money in grain stored in elevators. Very naturally the double inspection involves double expense, and Jones, he pays the freight. The charges for inspection, while borne by the elevator mill men and commission merchants, finally fall upon the farmer who raised the grain.

State inspection would, doubtless, be accepted without contention by the grain exchanges were it not for the fact that the state inspectors are usually chosen from political ranks for services rendered to the appointing power rather than for their capacity for the performance of their duties, or their established reputation for integrity. On broad gauge lines the inspectors chosen by the grain exchanges can be banked on much more readily than professional politicians. Could the outgoing county judge make a settlement of the trust funds supposed to be in his possession if he were to turn over his office today? He could doubtless strike some kind of a

SECRETARY ROOT'S TASK.

When the new secretary of state enters upon his duties he will have many matters of importance to command his attention, for it is said that at no time since the war with Spain have the foreign affairs of the United States been in a more delicate state than at present. Perhaps of first importance is the protection of the interests of this country during the adjustment of the relations between China, Russia and Japan in the far east. While the treaty of peace appears to place the situation, so far as the United States is concerned, in an entirely satisfactory shape, since it leaves to China complete control of industrial and commercial affairs in Manchuria, still it will be necessary for our government to make sure that China will observe faithfully its treaties with us. Of course there seems to be no reason to doubt that she will do this, but it is possible that influences inimical to American interests may be brought to bear at Peking and it is necessary to guard against this. The Chinese boycott against American goods, although it has been checked, is yet an evidence of bad feeling which may again be manifested and therefore it is important that our government shall secure from the Chinese government definite and positive assurances that such a movement will not be contemplated.

The Psychological Moment.

Chicago Chronicle. With a keen appreciation of the possibilities of the situation Pat Crowe allowed the excitement over the Japanese-Russian war to subside before making his reappearance before the public. If fate had not directed his activities into other channels Mr. Crowe would have been a great novelist for a playwright. His eye for situations is unerring.

Galvanizing a Failure.

Buffalo Express. In a Labor day address at Omaha Mr. Bryan suggested that there should be in every state a board with power to investigate every labor dispute whenever either party demanded it, adding that the power of public opinion would be sufficient to enforce compliance with its recommendations. This plan sounds a good deal like the one tried in New York a few years ago under the old State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Colonel Bryan might grow wiser if he would investigate the New York experiment.

Setting a Good Example.

Chicago Tribune. The president's policy in demanding from his subordinates efficient service and unimpeachable honesty in their relations with their employer is an anomaly in public thinking in this country. It is not in private business that the great corporations do not keep men in important and responsible positions after they have grown too old to perform their duties or been detected in doubtful transactions. In applying the principles of private business to the management of public business the president is setting a precedent which ought long to exert a beneficial influence in the departments at Washington. He is setting an example which the governors of states and the mayors of cities could follow with much profit to their constituents.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Dr. Horace G. Byers, professor of chemistry at the University of Washington, claims to have discovered a new method of manufacturing rubies at 10 cents each. The announcement of the great corporation does not keep men in important and responsible positions after they have grown too old to perform their duties or been detected in doubtful transactions.

Japan, like several of the continental countries, has a prince of the blood who is also an enthusiastic amateur scientist. Among other things he has set up the best meteorological station in Asia.

It is interesting proof of the versatility of New Yorkers that a famous pair of German courtesans are making a tremendous hit there just now singing Irish songs written by a musician named Hoffman.

Yellowstone park has had a record season. So far 3,000 people have visited this great natural museum, or 7,000 more than visited it last season. Evidently Americans are beginning to appreciate the sights of their native land.

The cable said that "while pursuing a mouse" the other day Mme. Delator of Paris broke through the floor of her room and discovered a box containing \$1,000 in gold coin. We suspect the cable should have read, "while being pursued by a mouse."

Jan Kubelik's chief treasures, prized more than all his considerable wealth, are three violins—one a Stradivarius, the other two being Guarneris. The "Strad" is worth \$14,000 and the others \$10,000 each, but of course neither could be bought for the market value of all.

Robert Christy, a venerable Britisher now visiting this country, reminiscently tells of his long acquaintance with the prince of Wales, now King Edward, and narrates the story of his christening when a baby. All of the stores of the empire were illuminated that night and Albert Edward's initials, "A. E.," were displayed in all of the windows. When one of the courtiers remarked: "Before he wears the crown the lad'll need the other three vowels."

IN THE RANKS OF THE "JINERS."

Millions of People Enrolled in Fraternal Organizations. Philadelphia Ledger. The total membership of the principal fraternal organizations in the United States is estimated at \$75,000. About every ninth person belongs to a secret order, a person who is unattached to one or more brotherhoods may set himself down as rather un-social and peculiar. One of the fraternities has 600,000 members. There are twenty or more such orders. Nearly all of them have the insurance feature in some form. The spirit of good fellowship is cultivated and the association is educative. The best part of one's training comes from close contact with men in the business and social world. Some opposition is met in the way of secrecy exists, but confessedly much seriously important business is conducted in extreme privacy.

It has been said, and with truth, that all men desire distinction of some sort. The vast majority of men, however, in the multitudinous societies, secret or otherwise, give thousands of our best citizens opportunity to gratify the yearning for a little harmless exploitation. It is the same ambition that inspires one to append one's name to a poem and to do other equally innocuous things to keep one's self in the public eye. To be addressed by a superlatively quaint title and sit in red efluent state as the high mightiness of the occasion is a pleasure not to be despised in this prosaic, humdrum world.

We may gaze incredulously at a worthy brother who is enveloped in the regalia of his fraternal rank, but we are all anxious to be famous in our own way. Some men seek a nation of "jinners." In no other country are there so many persons associated in secret fraternal bonds.

There was a time in the dim and distant past when the legislature and the governor enacted our laws, but in these days every law has to undergo the ordeal of a test in the courts before it is regarded as valid.

With 850,000 bushels of grain burned in Chicago, western farmers can see

what effect destruction has upon prices.

what effect destruction has upon prices without the trouble of setting fire experienced by those Georgia cotton planters last year.

Up to the Oracle.

Chicago Tribune. E. Benjamin Andrews sees another great European war just ahead. We shall decline to become alarmed unless Uncle Adlai Stevenson also sees it.

Better Arbitrate Now.

Baltimore American. If all the predictions from the anthracite regions be true it might be well to appoint a peace conference at once and settle the dispute before the fighting begins.

Lamentable Lack of Novelty.

New York Commercial. "Guns boomed announcing peace" when the treaty was signed. Same way they began to fight, and guns boomed all through the middle of it. What an extreme lack of novelty!

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ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Western talent and ingenuity in generous doses are helping New Yorkers to solve some of the problems perplexing them. An impression prevalent in some quarters that New Yorkers can do all the shoaring necessary for salvation appears to be an erroneous one; at least the town does not take care of all the live wool in sight. Perhaps there is too much of a crop for local talent. The field is so rich that enterprising westerners, discredited at home, find it mightily easy money and hoodies of it in the metropolis. The latest western game worked to a finish there is the diamond tontine swindle, recollections of which linger in many quarters in Omaha and vicinity. One concern known as the New York Mercantile company has just been shut out of business by the courts after working the same old game for two years. Three years ago Nebraska was touched for \$200,000 on the diamond plan. The New York concern scooped in \$50,000 in two years and previously had touched Boston and vicinity for \$200,000. The game was the same as that played heretofore, so that local victims may extract some consolation from the fact that they are not the whole cheese.

A fuse blew out on a Metropolitan trolley car on the Williamsburgh bridge with an explosion that frightened the passengers. There was a puff of smoke and a flash and the car caught fire. Several passengers rushed for the doors and there was much confusion for a few seconds.

A man with a nifty straw hat saw the commotion and started on the run toward the car. He had been walking up and down the bridge for an hour or more, seemingly for pleasure, but a keen eye out for anything that was happening around him.

When the man with the nifty hat was near the car two policemen saw there was something wrong and also made an attempt to hurry to the scene. The straw hat man was there ahead of them and was in charge when they arrived, telling the passengers what to do and restoring order. The policemen didn't like having any one else take a hand in the pie when there was as good an opportunity as that to show authority.

"Let's wing him," said one of the cops. "Ah right, get out of here young feller or we'll wing ye," said the other. "Not so fast," said the man with the hat. "Cut that out and get busy. My name is Gardiner, if you want to know who I am, I am your captain."

"But his hat has a band with red stripes," answered one of the policemen in confusion. "I have two hats," said the captain. "Come get busy."

Order was soon restored and little damage done.

General Piet Cronje surrendered after the battle of Paardeberg in the Boer war at Brighton Beach for the last time last week, when John C. Vaughan, the president of the Clay Amusement Company, which has been operating the war spectacle for the last few years, announced that the show would disband. The announcement that the negotiations which have been under way since the sheriff's deputies seized receipts with which to pay certain liabilities some weeks ago had come to a climax was received with considerable regret by the thirty Boer veterans who were induced to stay until the final negotiations had been signed.

General Cronje declares that the Boer war was not over so far as he was concerned, as he has brought suit in the supreme court against Charles W. Wall and against the Clay Amusement Company, \$248.96 for services rendered by him in the show and for the use of his name. His aide-de-camp, Captain Jack Hindon, will join his commander in a suit to compel the management of the show to carry out alleged contracts for transporting certain Boers, who were discharged in this country, to their homes in the Transvaal.

He sat solemnly on the top step almost directly under the streamer of white crape and accepted with due gravity offerings of candy and other childish treasures. Perhaps twenty of his playmates had gathered about him, and the kindly old lady whose quick sympathy took in the meaning of the tableau halted her companion the better to observe.

"Isn't that just too sweet?" she said with gentle enthusiasm. "The poor little chap has lost his little brother or sister and his playmates are offering the best sympathy they know. Now look at that little tot," as one of the girls pushed her way through the crowd and thrust a cigarette cotton into his overhanging hands. "It's all she has to offer, dear little thing, but she gives it willingly to show her sympathy with her little playfellow. I am going to give her a penny to buy some."

The tot was on the outskirts of the crowd and the old lady beckoned to her. "Has that little boy lost his sister?" she demanded.

"Naw, his brother died," was the answer. "And you are trying to console him. It's just too sweet," was the enthusiastic comment. "You are giving him your little treasures to make him forget his loss?"

"Naw," was the unexpected reply. "When de funeral's over we're goin to git some of de flowers. Dat's what."

During the summer months nearly 3,000,000 bathers were recorded in the city's floating stations. It is reckoned that the average bather makes ten visits during the season, which makes the total number of patrons about 30,000,000.

A policeman, a life guard and two attendants have their work cut out for them in handling the crowds. Three million bathers for fifteen hours in a season of three months gives each pool an average patronage of 200,000. The season lasts ninety days, wherefore each pool takes care of about 2,250 bathers a day, as an average, or more than 200 every hour. Of course the rush is greater on very hot days, but this conservative figure of an average stream of 20 bathers every hour of the day for each of the bath houses is fairly impressive.

The cost of this benefaction is absurdly small. The buildings made an outlay of only \$125,000. The annual cost of yearly maintenance for them all is only \$25,000, so that every bath costs the city a trifle more than 1 cent.

An interesting exhibition of the Irish Industrial exposition, which opens in Madison Square Garden in a short time, will be the long-sought-for death mask of Robert Emmet the martyr patriot. This priceless relic of Ireland's struggle for freedom has arrived from Ireland in the care of one of the commissioners who was sent to collect material for the exposition in Madison Square Garden. The authenticity of the mask is vouched for by Thomas Matthew Ryan, the secretary of Daniel O'Connell, the "Liberator."

The Irish owned and played by Ireland's lyric poet, Thomas Moore, will also be a feature of the exposition. So from the graves of the Irish patriots, who are buried in Glasnevin, will be displayed in carved cases contributed by James Geary, of Dublin.

Going Beyond the Limit.

New York Tribune. Colonel Watterson says: "I would strip the democratic party of all surpluses and hold it ready for the fray." After the stripping the party has received in the last three presidential campaigns the colonies' prescription suggests an indiscreet exposure.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure HAS NO SUBSTITUTE A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

A WONDERFUL ARMY.

Most Perfect Fighting Machine Ever Known Developed in Japan. Minneapolis Journal.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that the military element in Japan wanted the army to have another go at the Russians. The Japanese have evolved the most perfect fighting machine the world has ever known. Whether on the march, in the camp, on the battlefield or in the hospital, the Japanese infantry has successfully combated all the causes which are said to make for the disintegration of armies. It was said that the Japanese was an imitation army; that when it came into action it could never stand before white men. But it has stood before white men, and the most powerful white men known, and pressed them back steadily. It was claimed that the Japanese had borrowed the idea of artillery; that while they had some long range guns, they did not know how to handle them. The Japanese have shown the white men several things about the artillery game, in range-finding, both on sea and on land, the Japanese have set a new pace in war.

But the most marvelous thing about the Japanese army is neither its marching nor its fighting, though these exceed anything known before in modern times. The cause of Japanese arms is due as much to one other cause as to either of these, and that is the obedience of the rank and file to orders. An army surgeon of long experience calls attention to this one fact as most significant. The Japanese are great water drinkers. Each man consumes from one to two gallons of water a day. But on the march the Japanese soldier has absolutely refrained from drinking of the springs and rivers of Manchuria. Wherever there was a sign put up by the medical department condemning the water of a stream, the soldiers would let it alone, though suffering the most intense agonies of thirst. This supreme test of discipline the Japanese soldiers on the march, and even in battle, met without flinching. The result was that the Japanese hospitals received only a fractional per cent of the number American field hospitals would have received under similar circumstances.

The Russians could hardly expect to beat soldiers who would march all night, fight all day and then lie down parched with thirst within the sound of running water and refrain from drinking it because it was labeled dangerous by some unknown army doctor.

FRANKLIN'S BICENTENARY.

Notable Tribute to the Memory of the Famous Philosopher. Chicago Chronicle.

At 27 Milk street, a few doors from Washington street and facing the Old South church, in Boston, is an ordinary business structure called the Franklin building, and on that site stood the building in which, on January 17, 1706, was born Benjamin Franklin, considered by some the greatest American.

It is designed by the American Philosophical society, which Franklin founded, to celebrate on the coming January 17 the 200th anniversary of his birth, and the arrangements have advanced progressed far enough for the announcement to be made that it will be a joint celebration by Philadelphia, New York and Boston, the three cities in which Franklin passed most of his life, and that it will be participated in by President Roosevelt and the French government.

This will be a remarkable tribute. Republics are notoriously ungrateful and our own is no exception. Robert Morris was as indispensable to the achievement of our independence as George Washington, but Philadelphia allowed him to rot in the prison street jail for four years and the country has never shown a particle of gratitude for his services. George Mason, which has dropped out of mind, it is a great injustice that Franklin should be remembered in this handsome manner. Except in the negotiation of the French

LOAN FRANKLIN COULD HARDLY BE CONSIDERED AS

Indispensable to the revolution. He was of great service at the British court and in many other ways, but not in such an important way as Morris, without whom the campaigns of 1780 and the capture of Yorktown would have been impossible. We might have gotten along without Franklin or Washington, but not without Morris.

The honor that is to be done Franklin will be done him mainly on account of his intellectual and moral greatness. He was not a soldier, but with that exception he shone as a star of the first magnitude in every important sphere of activity. He was a philosopher, a scientific discoverer, an inventor, a statesman, a diplomatist, a philanthropist, a moralist, an author, a journalist and a wit.

Franklin was one of the wisest men that ever lived, and, like all wise men, was at times disappointingly conservative. Boston never forgave him for recommending that it pay for the tea, and when the constitution was finished the best he could say for it was: "I consent to this constitution because I expect no better and because I am not sure that it is not the best."

LINES TO A LAUGH.

"No, I don't want to talk to any agents today," snarped the woman. "My nerves are completely unstrung." "I can string you into shape in five minutes," said the man. "In a piano tuner." —Detroit Free Press.

"My husband would have made a great general," observed Mrs. Tigard. "Why so?" said her friend. "Because he goes up in the air every time a bird is shot." —Detroit Free Press.

"What would you do if you had a million?" asked Maudering Mike. "Don't talk dirt way," rejoined Flooding Pat. "I'd rather be broke than be one of de small fry." —Washington Star.

Flannery—What rind do they charge for a house looker you? Finnegan—Sixteen dollars. Flannery—That's right. Don't you hov trouble gettin' it together? Finnegan—That's the uncollected day, but the agent does.—Philadelphia Ledger.

King Arthur had just come in from a night with the boys. "What time is it?" asked the queen. "Eleven," answered the king. "The dial stopped when the sun went down." And he congratulated himself that he lived in the golden time.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Newberry—I got some hams here last month that my husband liked very much. Have you any more of the same kind? The Grocer—Yes'm. Got about a dozen left from the same pig. Mrs. Newberry—That's nice! Give me six of them.—Cleveland Leader.

"Josh," said Mrs. Chugwater. "I've heard that money can be sent by telegraph. Can it be sent by telephone?" "Certainly." "How?" "Through the transmitter, of course." Irregularly answered Mr. Chugwater.—Chicago Tribune.

"Ponsonby has a charming wife." "Yes, and he got her by mistake." "How was that?" "He was trying to propose to the younger sister, but he got the wrong girl. The older sister thought he was looking at her and promptly accepted him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MEN OF THE WEST.

Chicago Chronicle.

Lusty and strong are the men of the west. Bunch is the last in each pioneer breed; Hearty the hand that is held out to you. Open above board and candid are they; Clear as their eyes is the unclouded day; Bluff, but with hearts that are kind through and through.

Tanned by the winds are the men of the sea; Rough are their manners and so are they dressed; Yet they are kind underneath the rough shell; When they are friends they are friends you; For a true friend they will all bite the dust; If you have one for a friend it is well.

Silent are they and but little they say; Nature has taught them to travel that way; Kin to the plains and the mountains they are; Brothers are they to the moon and the sun, Comrades with all the tornadoes that run, Lovers that woo the white light of the star.

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.