THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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5	32,320	20	30,950
6	30,050	21	31,920
7	31,690	22	31,990
8	31,590	23	31,930
9	31,550	24	31,800
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11	31,650	26	32,490
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C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1906.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

It is to be hoped the yacht race to Honolulu will develop no more yachtsmen of the stripe of Lord Dunraven.

Perhaps the court at St. Petersburg has declared against Goremykin to prevent the people claiming a victory in his downfall.

Only one out of six congressional conventions in Nebraska has been called. It is time for the congressional committees to wake up.

A safe Fourth of July celebration is a possibility, but not a probability, but that is no good reason why we should not try to make it safer.

It now appears that between facing native strikers and winking at a violation of international law the governor of Sonoma is willing to shut both eyes.

When Germany and Switzerland inaugurate their tariff war on Spain the dons may again rejoice that Christopher Columbus discovered the storehouse of the earth.

Maryland may honor the memory of Senator Gorman, but the appointment of former Governor Whyte to succeed him shows that it is not going to be bound by his wishes.

So far the United States has drawn the only glory from the Algeciras conference, as the gratitude of an oppressed people is not the poorest recompense a nation can receive.

Arkansas democrats who compare the expenses of the executive office under Cleveland and Roosevelt should consider how much easier it is to raise the money now than it was in 1894.

The report that revolutionists at Moscow are arming with rifles sounds more as if they meant business to those who cannot imagine the creation of a new regime by dynamite bombs.

Congressman Mann says he believes the pure food bill will be enacted. If so it is extremely doubtful whether any manufacturers affected by it will not have the temerity to question its constitutionality.

When the packing house reports reach the Philippines the Iggorottes may pass resolutions flattering themselves for unconscious wisdom in adhering to their diet of dog meat while on exhibition at St. Louis.

People who have not already bought tickets for the Crow reservation should read the experiences of those who went to the Rosebud and Uintah openings and save their money by investing in good Nebraska land.

With all his previous experience Mayor Dahlman shows his unsophisticated mind when he asks democrats whether they fought for offices or principles. D. R. Francis answered that question last week in Missouri.

Democratic conventions in four states have already endorsed Colonel Bryan for the presidential nomination in 1908. No one is able, however, to detect in this chorus the voices of either Grover Cleveland or Alton B. Parker.

And now the question has been raised whether the cabin which was bought and donated to the Lincoln Memorial association is really the house in which Abraham Lincoln was born. Old Abe made a great mistake in not erecting a tablet on the wall at the time for identification.

WHO WOULD PAY THE COST?

The question of meat inspection and legislation seems now to have sifted down so far as differences remain to certain minor details of extent and scope, and provision for defraying the cost. The Nebraska Stock Growers' association, at its meeting just concluded, adopted resolutions recognizing the great injury and damage suffered by the live stock industry by reason of the Chicago stock yards exposures, and emphasizing the necessity of speedy action to avert further damage and to leave no room for criticism of packing house methods. The resolutions, in addition, declare that "we, as stock growers, especially object to that provision of the bill which would levy the cost of animal and meat inspection upon the packers. Government inspection of food products is for the protection of the whole nation and the cost should fall equally upon all who are benefited. The cost, as provided in the Beveridge bill, will eventually fall upon the live stock growers and permit more tribute to be levied upon an industry already depressed."

The stock growers have a right to object to anything that would add new burdens to those they are already carrying and there is no doubt but that the packers, if compelled to shoulder the cost of inspection in first instance, will attempt to unload upon others along the line of least resistance. The natural expectation would be that they would seek to recoup themselves from the consumer by raising the price of dressed meat and by-products of animal slaughter. The packers, however, have had enough experience to know that raising the price to the consumer means restriction of demand and that it would be easier to take part, if not all, of the inspection cost off the stock growers who, when they have their animals ready for market, cannot quibble long about the selling price. The cost of inspection might possibly be divided between the consumers and the stock growers, but we may be sure the packers would get out from under if any feasible way could be found.

The undeniable fact that the incident of this tax would be shifted no matter how levied is the strongest argument in favor of having the government provide for defraying the cost, in whole or in part, out of the national treasury, whose revenues come from so many sources that the burden would be almost universally distributed in the first place without unduly weighting down any one particular class.

MR. BRYAN'S STAR.

Entirely apart from all partisan aspects it is a fact receiving public attention and worthy of it that Mr. Bryan is looming larger on the horizon. The impression is distinctly and rapidly gaining ground that his star is in the ascendant.

Whatever may be the cause, whether mainly in the march of events or in Mr. Bryan's development, or in both the man and the circumstances, the evidences are multiplying very swiftly lately that there has been a material change in the attitude of the public toward him and that the change has been in his favor. To say that he is taken both more seriously and more tolerantly than in his earlier appearances may not describe the whole change of public attitude, but suggests some phases of it.

His sudden apparition as a conspicuous availability for his party's presidential nomination, not only eliciting acclaim in various state conventions, but also the welcoming recognition of party leaders of the type of Henry Watterson and ex-Governor Francis, heretofore not friendly to him, with other notable signs of the favor of many diverse elements, may not have a permanent and decisive significance, but it certainly indicates the growing importance of Mr. Bryan's personality and relations. Nothing of the sort was anticipated within the lines of his party when, as its twice defeated candidate, he waited for the future. But there is no mistaking the disposition of candid observers generally, looking independently of partisan interests, to give more thoughtful attention to Mr. Bryan's movements and prospects.

KENTUCKY HOME COMING.

The Kentucky "Home Coming" week is a celebration as interesting as it is novel, being a season for the return and entertainment of the sons and daughters of the famous state wherever fortune may have led them in other states and countries. The conception is typically Kentuckian and its embodiment in a series of red-letter days, given not merely to traditional hospitality, but also to public celebration of historic characters and events, will be full of inspiration.

Kentucky was for decades a strategic point on which converged the lines of advance westward across the continent as it passed the Alleghenies. The pioneers coming over the Old Wilderness Road from the Carolinas and the roads higher up through the passes opening from Virginia and Pennsylvania arrived upon a battlefield, "The Dark and Bloody Ground," which had to be won in desperate fight before the ampler conquest of the west which many still living saw and had part in could be made, but which when won rendered the latter comparatively easy. Only men and women of hardihood and high spirit passed the mountains by those historic trails or could have survived the perils beyond, so vividly described by Theodore Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West." They founded an enduring, adventurous and dominant race which it was inevitable would be foremost and honorable in the subjugation and development of the continent.

Nothing could be more fit and significant than the Kentucky home-coming for the sons and daughters who have gone on so far and wide in the other commonwealths, and particularly in the younger states and territories of the west, carrying thither the same spirit, virtues and traditions which were developed by their ancestors in the late years of the Eighteenth and the early years of the Nineteenth centuries. We are only fairly beginning to write the true history of the growth of our country, the central and determining line of which is the development of the west and all that is implied by crossing in force the eastern mountains. Only within a generation have even special students grasped the essential relations of the facts of that great movement. Underlying the social amenities of the Kentucky celebration the deeper meaning of the Home Coming is the popular awakening to a consciousness of the worth and significance of that history.

COMMENCEMENT IDEALS.

In an address to sweet girl graduates at Washington last week President Roosevelt took occasion to criticise the type of orations frequently delivered to graduating classes, "which gives an ideal so fantastic that those listening to it listen with a merely intellectual pleasure and without the slightest intention in real life of trying to realize it."

The president proceeded to argue that to preach an ideal of that kind does no good, but on the contrary does positive harm, "for it is an evil thing to teach people that precept and practice have no close relation. The moment that any person grows to believe that the abstract conception of conduct is not in any real way to be approached in actual life that person has received serious harm." The president went on to caution his hearers in forming life ideals for the future that the only possible way to be ready to meet a great crisis is by doing all the ordinary humdrum work-a-day duties as those work-a-day duties arise, and incidentally cited a number of illustrious examples from among the distinguished men who sat around him on the platform.

What the president says about out-of-reach ideals is to a certain extent in point, but that his criticism will put an end to the commencement oration, picturing a sky-scraping pinnacle at which members of the graduating classes should aim their ambitions, is hardly to be expected. Ideals do much to stimulating persistent effort in life. The ideal must not be so far away as to discourage the hope of some time attaining or approaching it, but it must always be far enough away to keep the desire for progress alive. To reach an ideal with no other ideal left to strive for would produce mental and physical stagnation. Better to have ideals too lofty to be attainable than to have them too low, or to have no ideal at all.

The commencement season is the time when beautiful pictures of noble life are drawn for the inspiration of youth, and in all probability as each commencement time rolls around the same idealistic orations will be heard, unchanged except, perhaps, for touching constantly loftier and loftier heights.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL INSPECTION.

The inevitable consequence of the action of the administration with reference to meat inspection must be state and municipal legislation for stricter supervision of the whole subject, in addition to whatever extension congress may make of national authority.

The power of the several states in the field is practically unlimited. The power of the national government is limited to meat offered, or at most intended, for interstate or foreign commerce. The drawing of a statute even for inspection of meats to be shipped across state or international boundary lines, to say nothing of inspection of slaughter places and methods of preparation, is complicated with many constitutional questions. There is no question whatever of the plenary power of a state to regulate every detail of the process of handling meat "from hoof to mouth," and without any regard to its consumption, whether in the same state or in some other state or foreign country.

The fact is beginning to appear and will be more forcefully impressed upon the public mind that heretofore the power to regulate this industry has been least effectively applied precisely where it has been amplest. Nearly every state has inspection laws on its statute books and has delegated extensive authority to the municipalities, but it is common knowledge that such laws even where their provisions are satisfactory, have been loosely and inadequately enforced and in a multitude of instances they have been a dead letter. In a few of the large cities a fair degree of supervision of slaughter of live stock and preparation and quality of meat may have been secured, but in the smaller cities and towns there has been for the most part practically no real inspection. If it be true that many of the obnoxious conditions at Chicago are beyond reach of the national inspection law as it stands, or not within national jurisdiction at all, the fact remains that not a single one of them is beyond reach of the police power of the state. They have come into existence simply through public neglect to exert that indisputable power.

The certainty that national control of meat in interstate and foreign commerce will be made more stringent than it has heretofore been will compel stronger state and municipal regulation. The tendency must be to restrict to the local market, which cannot be protected by national inspection, animals and meats which would be certain to be rejected if offered for transport to consumers beyond the state line. Such stuff in increasing quantities will be put upon the people of the several localities if they do not take a more vital interest and protect themselves through local government.

Not the least important result, therefore, of the effort inaugurated by the president to secure legislation from congress, important as that is by itself, is a general educational influence and pressing home the vital fact that the public health can be safeguarded only by the adequate employment of the state and municipal authority, as well as by that of the national authority in its different sphere.

SAN FRANCISCO'S STORY CONTINUED.

San Francisco has disappeared from the center of the stage almost as suddenly as it was hurled into that prominence, and yet the story of the local press reveals a struggle hardly less arduous than was required when catastrophe first befell. The excitement of imminent peril was then a sustaining force, and the whole nation was pouring in assistance.

There could be no sterner test of fortitude than the stricken people are now undergoing in the actual work of relaying the foundations and rebuilding the city. For they have not only to clear away the ruins, to devise comprehensive plans and to provide means under the most difficult conditions, but also to bear the heavy burdens, public and private, of still providing for an immense population hurt beyond recovery by self-help, now without the outside aid that was so universally forthcoming when the story of earthquake and fire was new. This would still be an immense draft upon their resources, even if they had not the rebuilding of the city on their hands and their hands weakened by such losses. Systematic relief work of great extent has thus to be maintained and must continue indefinitely in the future.

But the city is gaining rapidly through resumption of its commercial and industrial activities. On the one hand so complete was the destruction by fire and on the other so large and radical were the changes and so long the time required for permanent rehabilitation, that business had to begin with temporary arrangements. And as outside emergency relief has dwindled, the substantial aid of the business world in financial credits and all manner of favor and accommodation has come into play and is a tower of strength to the courageous spirit of the people. The resumption of commerce and business, though not so striking upon popular attention, is in reality as wonderful as the first relief of the hungry.

The most auspicious fact is the resolution to rebuild the city on a safer and more modern system, although it requires more time and much temporary sacrifice. It demonstrates a spirit as wise as brave, and is all the more commendable because the burden is being born uncomplainingly and with genuine American grit and faith.

So far as is known no opposition has developed nor is even threatened to the constitutional amendment for an elective railway commission which is to be submitted to Nebraska voters this fall. The people who have been wont to declare it impossible under our state constitution to secure any modification of that instrument are likely to be fooled, and if other equally needed amendments had been submitted as The Bee urged upon the legislature they, too, would have stood excellent chance of being ratified.

The suggestion that the liberal bill for the government of Ireland will be a combination of the home rule idea and the "devolution" scheme may mean that the present ministry hopes to avoid fulfilling its promises by inaugurating a series of internal fights in the Emerald isle.

President Cassatt has signalized his return from Europe by starting house cleaning on the Pennsylvania road. His danger is that the stockholders may continue the good work by dropping the officers who permitted graft to infect the service without their knowledge.

John D. Rockefeller, who is said to be sojourning in Europe for his health, does not seem to be having half the trouble in avoiding reporters as was experienced by Charles M. Schwab when he was dodging publicity at continental health resorts.

Britons who object to the abolition of religious training in public schools should be reassured by considering the position of the United States in all religious movements. The church and the home can be depended upon for some instruction.

Agents of western railroads in the earlier days who acted as telegraph operators, express agents, commission merchants and messenger boys will envy the man in Pennsylvania who only sold coal in addition to his regular work.

In asking for a change of venue from Chicago the former manager of the Iroquois theater might assist the court by suggesting a place where he thinks there would be no prejudice against him.

Nearly two months and a half remain before Nebraska republicans will make their nominations in state convention, but already great interest is being manifested in nearly every county. This is certainly a good sign betokening alertness on the part of the rank and file to the importance of the issues involved.

No Bouquets, Please.
Washington Post.

On one score at least the czar need feel no uneasiness. No one is showing the slightest disposition to throw bouquets at him.

Prosperity's Steady Pace.
Philadelphia Press.

With immense crops coming on and business booming, there is not a cloud in sight to mar the prospect of indefinite expansion and prosperity.

Full Duty of Congressmen.
New York Tribune.

When the house of representatives gets busy reforming our meat inspection laws it should not forget its further duty to protect the consumer by passing a general pure food law.

Chivalry of Crooks.
Baltimore American.

Two Iowa highwaymen, in sandbagging a victim, knocked out seven of his teeth. They carefully wrapped them in a bit of paper and put them in his empty purse, with a note apologing for their rudeness and expressing the hope that they might be set in a plate. Have the good old days of the road returned, the days of chivalrous thieves and gallant highwaymen?

Baseless Lamentations.
Chicago Chronicle.

During the recent national conference of charities and corrections a former assistant director of the census declared flatly that there is no justification in statistics for the loud lamentation over an "alarming increase in crime." He pointed out that statistics prove the contrary to be true and that all trustworthy statisticians concur to that effect. Probably he was right, but he appears to have overlooked the fact that the lamentation aforesaid is not based on statistics, but mainly on popular magazines. This is quite a difference.

PRIVACY A LOST PRIVILEGE.

Modern Conditions Master Land, Air and Sea.
New York Sun.

Overworked business men who go to sea for a few days of perfect rest are finding that wireless telegraphy seeks them out and asks questions that carry them back to the office atmosphere, even though many leagues of salt water may stretch between them and the rountine of their lives. It was an instance of this kind that drew from one of the victims, when he landed the other day, the remark that "Science seems to be as penetrating as the air."

The phonograph and cinematograph are now enlisted in the service of anthropological explorers. In their lectures they are reproducing the songs and conversation of barbarians at the antipodes, and also moving pictures showing native dances and other phases of recreations, ceremonies and occupations.

The other day in London Dr. Seligmann showed many moving pictures illustrating the daily life of one of the New Guinea tribes. A missionary who was present expressed his great delight to see the savage pastimes and pursuits so vividly and accurately depicted, though there was something missing. If to the pictures might have been added the color, the noise and excitement that accompany the games, he would really have thought himself back in New Guinea again. No one dares to say that science will not yet be able to present every concomitant of a dance of cannibals for the edification of the most learned circles.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

President Roosevelt shows considerable skill as a can opener.

This is the time to brush the dust off the resolutions formed last July about "a safe and sane Fourth."

"Where-to-go" editors in Chicago are strangely backward in boosting Bubbly creek as a fishing resort.

Reports from the Keystone state demonstrates that coal dust improves the eyesight for the main chance.

The federated women's club did not give Grover Cleveland the customary blowing up. Too many live subjects.

As an industrial development it may be mentioned that Chicago packers are now putting up the squeal with other by-products.

The discovery of new hot springs in Yellowstone park is calculated to promote hot springs for the $75 necessary to get there and back.

A Cleveland man whipped his titled son-in-law good and plenty. It was the only satisfaction he got for his money. Even that counts some.

With a lucidity of statement suited to the subject Boston proudly points to baked beans as a product that challenges the investigator to do his worst.

Chicago pauses in its strenuous house-cleaning to suggest in forcible words that James J. Pappatheodorokoummount could lose a few sections of his autograph without being missed.

For some mysterious reason the pungent vocal powers of "hamburger" have not received the attention they deserve from investigators. Probably they realized that the noted edible is competent to speak for itself.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

He is soon forgotten who never forgets himself.

You cannot kill time without hurting character.

He has no force with men who has no faith in men.

The dead-beat parson will have a dead-heart church.

The soul of the preacher is more eloquent than his sermon.

Idleness is the incubator of a lot of industrious iniquity.

A loose tongue can tie some terrible hard kinks in life's skein.

People who borrow trouble always are anxious to circulate it.

The greatness of the soul shows itself in the service of the life.

A kind heart never has to wait long for a chance to get busy.

You cannot heal the world's sorrows by treating its sins lightly.

The best way to bow before the Almighty is to bend to the needy.

Honesty is the best policy when you cease to figure on the premium.

He never climbs to heaven who is unwilling to come down to earth.

It's so much easier to talk of conversion than it is to manifest courtesy.

Actions are more eloquent than words, but character speaks louder than either.

The great thing is not living so as to die happy, but so as to make others live happy.

Some men always would be at church if they were sure of being invited into the pulpit.

Spiritual dyspepsia is bound to ensue where the rich sermon is not followed by service.

Blessed is the minister who lives his sermon all the week, and preaches by all his manhood on Sunday.

So long as you are doing something for others the devil knows there is nothing doing for him.—Chicago News.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Hicks—Your wife is a mighty sensible woman, isn't she?

Wicks—Sure! She married me.—Somerville Journal.

"No, George, papa doesn't permit me to have the gas turned down."

"Doesn't he? Then let's turn on every burner full force."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Anteek—Yes, we're engaged. Some people are mean enough to say he's too young for me.

Miss Pert—Ridiculous!

Miss Anteek—It is so, isn't it?

Miss Pert—Sure! He'll age fast enough after he's married to you.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tom—You promised to write while I was away.

May—I did write.

Tom—I got no letters.

May—Oh, didn't you? Why, I must have written to Dick!—Cleveland Leader.

Gladys—The count says Edith is pure gold.

Jack—That means another gold shipment to Europe, I suppose.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Archie—Do you know, dear, we have been engaged nearly a month, and you have given me only one kiss?

Lutie—I think that's the wisest way, Archibald. They are accumulating for you, and by waiting you will get more of them. That is what they call the deferred dividend plan, isn't it?—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you think a man's influence lasts after he is gone?" asked the philosopher.

"Well, I should say!" cried the young woman. "My husband tied my property up so that I can't ever marry again!"—Detroit Free Press.

"Why did you tell that poet to hitch his wagon to a star?"

"That," answered the editor gloomily, "was my polite way of saying I wished he'd get off the earth."—Washington Star.

"So you are still unmarried," said the girl friend.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "And when I see the disappointments of the girls who are married, I begin to believe there is, after all, something in this doctrine of the survival of the fittest."—Washington Star.

Friend—Was that bullet proof shirt you invented adopted by the government?

Inventor—No. They required too severe a test.

Friend—Did some of the bullets go through it?

Inventor—No. It resisted all bullets and sword thrusts. But they made me send it to a steam laundry.—Cleveland Leader.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Bret Harte,

"I was with Grant"—the stranger said,
Said the farmer, "Say no more,
But rest thee here at my cottage porch,
For thy feet are weary and sore."

"I was with Grant"—the stranger said;
Said the farmer, "Nay, no more—
I prithee sit at my frugal board,
And eat of my humble store.

"How fares my boy—my soldier boy,
Of the old Ninth army corps?
I warrant he bore him gallantly
In the smoke and the battle roar!"

"I know him not," said the aged man,
"And, as I remarked before,
I was with Grant—" "Nay, nay, I know,"
Said the farmer, "say no more:

"He fell in battle—I see, alas!
Thou'dst smooth these tidings o'er—
Nay, speak the truth, whatever it be,
Though it rend my bosom's core.

"How fell he?—with his face to the foe,
Upholding the flag he bore?
O, say not that my boy disgraced
The uniform that he wore!"

"I cannot tell," said the aged man,
"And should have remarked before,
That I was with Grant—in Illinois—
Some three years before the war."

Then the farmer spake him never a word,
But beat with his fist full sore
That aged man, who had worked for Grant
Some three years before the war.