

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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There was no strike for shorter hours during democratic times—the hours were all too short for most of the laborers.

Buffalo's opening day attendance mark is recorded at 101,687. Not a bad showing even if the number of free pasteborders is not stated.

From the proceedings of the Omaha Ministerial union it seems that ministers, like doctors, sometimes disagree as to the proper remedy for the patient.

Ohio's governor is headed for Omaha as fast as fast trains will carry him. Omaha at the same time will be ready on schedule time to receive him properly.

If Tom Dennison would only exchange a \$500 check for an auditorium brick perhaps he, too, could have a front page, top column eulogy in the World-Herald.

Decorative day preparations are under way. Let every one help the old and new veterans in their efforts toward a fitting observance of this most beautiful memorial celebration.

Immigration officials have declined to allow a party of Gypsies to land, although they had plenty of money. If this policy is pursued the fortune telling industry will be seriously crippled.

General von Waldseeck has explained that the firing upon a British tug was a mistake and that it will not occur again. As the men injured were Chinese, the explanation will probably suffice.

That Omaha police judgeship seems to have been transformed into a lifetime position, and that, too, without amending the constitution, which provides that our judiciary shall be elective and for fixed terms.

The Hawaiian legislature has passed a resolution of "want of confidence" in Governor Dole. As the governor has already expressed a similar opinion regarding the legislature honors are even and the next throw will settle it.

The liberal party has won in the Spanish elections. The name sounds well, but anyone who has followed Spanish politics can easily see that it is only a case of people who believe they are liberal, and possibly they are for that country.

Another Indian war is being hatched in Wyoming. Not so many years ago it was no difficulty to get up a genuine war, but the red man has held the hot end of the poker so often there is no probability of his doing anything more serious than make faces.

A sucker is born every minute, according to good authority. The birth rate may not be quite that high in Omaha, but the ease with which a smooth swindler recently worked a large clientele indicates that it is sufficient for all practical purposes.

There is no hypocrisy about the expressions of thankfulness at the practical recovery of Mrs. McKinley heard on all sides. The hypocrisy is in the denunciations which at ordinary times all opposition papers and which at the outset of the trip were given voice in them.

Omaha did not expect to be on the route of the president's present trip, but seems to have acquired that distinction. Our people would, however, gladly forego the hastened visit if the restored health of Mrs. McKinley would permit the party to conclude its original program.

Kansas has been given leave to file a suit in the supreme court to restrain the state of Colorado from diverting the waters of the Arkansas river. Shouting off the water from a prohibition state is a serious matter and the supreme court should see to it that no delay is encountered in adjudicating the case.

STILL A DIFFICULT TASK.

Brigadier General Grant, who has just returned from the Philippines, where he was in command of a district and did meritorious service, says that while the insurrection is ended, there is still a difficult task in establishing civil government in the islands and teaching the people what American rule means.

It is evident that General Grant has no great confidence in the capacity of the Filipinos generally for self-government, but he admits that surprising results have been attained in getting law and order into these people in the few months of comparative peace.

Still the task yet to be accomplished is by no means simple or easy. It requires patience and firmness. As General Grant says, the peculiar national character of the Filipinos makes them hard subjects for the present.

Little has recently been reported as to the work of the Taft commission in organizing civil government, but it is safe to assume that steady progress is being made and that there is a gradual and secure improvement in the general conditions.

The withdrawal of the military postal service from China, it is announced in a Washington dispatch, closes the United States military service there. This was practically accomplished, however, when the order was made withdrawing all the American troops except the legion guard, so that as a matter of fact our military service in China closed several weeks ago.

When will the good example set by the United States in this respect be followed by the other powers is a question of considerable interest in its bearing upon the future of negotiations. When it was announced that the Chinese government would pay the indemnity asked by the powers the statement was made that the withdrawal of troops could proceed at once, but so far there has been no step in this direction by any government. Each one seems to be waiting for a movement on the part of the others. There appears to be no good reason why any foreign troops, except those guarding the legations, should be longer kept at Peking. Their presence there is doing no good and is perhaps a source of annoyance and irritation to the Chinese. They should be promptly withdrawn, so that the imperial authorities may return to the capital and the business of government be resumed there without restraint. There is no doubt that this can be safely done and with positive benefit to the situation.

Judge Gordon seems to have very queer ideas about the law relating to the right of citizens to carry arms for their own protection. A man, undoubtedly, has a right to carry a revolver if his life is threatened or when his vocation subjects him to risk of assault, but a man who notoriously has used his revolver lawlessly and threatens the lives of citizens is a menace to public order and has no right to claim the protection of the law in carrying concealed weapons. The purpose of the law is to disarm just such dangerous characters and make them harmless.

It is now reported that ex-Senator Pettigrew will be the new executive head of the Great Northern railroad. It is known that the ex-senator recently made a large sum of money on the strength of information given him by J. J. Hill, the Great Northern magnate, and no one would be particularly surprised to see this once great enemy for political effect—of everything in the corporation line fall bodily into the corporation camp to draw a fat salary.

We have had municipal ownership proposed for almost all sorts of things from pawnshops to street railways, and now comes a decision of the Colorado supreme court affirming the claim of the city of Leadville to all the mineral rights under the land devoted to public streets, which is expected to make the city the owner of a number of valuable mining properties. The municipal mine may soon be a distinctive feature of Leadville's city government.

And now we are told there is no law that would authorize a federal officer, acting as a special agent for the Post-office department, to arrest a man who pulls a revolver on him when accused of sending horrible literature through the mails. It has always been presumed that an officer has a right to arrest a man who threatens him with a revolver, even though the officer has no warrant for his arrest.

The Indian bureau has let a contract for more than 300 iron bedsteads for the use of the Indians. The iron ones are considered preferable to the wooden ones, and the Indian can sleep more peacefully on the ground knowing that his pony will be safe in the morning.

The authorities at West Point Military academy have taken a decided stand against hazing and several cadets have just been dismissed from the school for that cause. In the face of public opinion and this action by the authorities, the young men would find it convenient and profitable to abandon the practice.

ARMY REFORM IN ENGLAND.

The British minister carried the scheme of army reform through the House of Commons by a large majority, but that does not necessarily assure the carrying out of the policy proposed. The ministerial measure contemplates a very much larger standing army than England has ever had, but the important question is as to where the men are to be obtained unless conscription is resorted to.

The ministerial measure contemplates a very much larger standing army than England has ever had, but the important question is as to where the men are to be obtained unless conscription is resorted to. The plan requires that there shall be maintained a military establishment of 680,000 regulars, militia, yeomanry and volunteers, and it is pointed out that in the first four months of the present year 10,000 men enlisted, being at the rate of 48,000 recruits per annum, and this does not include 25,000 new yeomen who were attracted for special service in South Africa at the special pay of 5 shillings per day.

If after the war is over, remarks a London correspondent, recruits continue to come forward in anything like these numbers—if, that is to say, the present pay of 1 shilling per day is inducement enough without the prospect of immediate fighting—the war object scheme may succeed. If they do not, Parliament will have to face an increase of soldiers' pay, so as to compete in the general labor market. That, of course, the government could not stand, the measure adopted involving such an increase of expenditure that it has been demonstrated as extravagant militarism. Some of the military men, probably a majority of them, have been outspoken in favor of conscription, but the ministry did not dare propose this. To have done so undoubtedly would have cost it power, yet it is hardly possible that the great army contemplated can be had without compulsory service.

The British ministry has carried all its war measures, having yesterday secured a very large majority against a motion disapproving the budget proposal, but there are difficulties ahead which may not be so easily overcome as those encountered in Parliament. For the present, however, the Salisbury cabinet is secure in power, with ample authority to put its policies into effect.

The remarks of Senator Cisneros in the Cuban constitutional convention show that much, if not all of the trouble and misunderstanding between the Cubans and this country is due to the action of busybodies in the United States. While shouting patriotism and proclaiming themselves the only sinner pure friends of the human race, this class has hampered the operations of the government and delayed the realization of hopes of peace in the Philippines and of independence for the Cubans. Sometimes these intermeddlers may wake up to the fact that instead of benefactors to humanity they are only pestiferous busybodies.

Are Omaha taxpayers going to sit idly by while valuable corporate properties that should be subject to local assessment are smuggled out under cover of the assessment of railway property made by the State Board of Equalization? Some of the energy expended annually in registering protests against the size of the tax rate after the assessment roll has been made up might be more effectively used in seeing that taxable property grossly undervalued or wholly evaded be put on the tax list at its proportionate valuation and made subject to local taxation the same as the poor man's dwelling.

We keep hearing of the Southern Pacific to the secretary of the Southern Pacific domestic bereavement. Again there is brought home to all the uncertainty of life and our happy ignorance of what a day may bring forth. For years Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid, yet there is the pleasant news of her recovery, and the friend of her later years is no more. There is a time of dread and sorrow in the administration circle that stills the voice of faction and makes our poor humanity feel how powerless it is where it would most love to serve.

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The information carried back from Washington by the delegates from the Cuban constitutional convention appears to have resolved the doubts of many classes of objectors to the Platt amendment. First, those members of the convention who thought they discerned behind the conditions propounded by congress a sinister purpose on the part of the government finally find resistance at Havana is to be met with a friendly and just intention concerning the Cuban people and their future.

Secondly, the extremists in the convention who cherished the mistaken idea that the Platt amendment was a tentative proposition from which this government would recede finally if resistance at Havana is to be met with a friendly and just intention concerning the Cuban people and their future.

Both of these errors have been supported and fed by the utterances of certain American newspapers whose main purpose, imperfectly understood at Havana, is to embarrass the administration at every possible opportunity. The experience of the deluded Filipinos in this respect has had its counterpart at Havana. The special commissioners have been able to tell their colleagues the truth about the situation. Even Senator Villuenda now records his belief that the Platt amendment represents the purpose of the nation, that its conditions are inevitable and that they must be accepted if a Cuban republic is to be established at this time.

No recent event has counted so much for the welfare and prosperity of Cuba as the decision of the convention to send representatives to Washington to ascertain the conditions that would be required for the withdrawal of the United States troops. It is a step that is highly remunerative investment.

GIRDLING THE EARTH.

What would the world-girdlers of the century ago or earlier—the Grays, the Drakes and the Magellans—think of the globe-girdling scheme which J. Pierpont Morgan is understood to have on foot at the present time? Morgan's and Hill's Great Northern railroad, with its western terminus at Seattle, runs from that point to Duluth, and thence it transports freight to Buffalo by its fleet of lake steamships and from Buffalo it goes to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore by any one of several Morgan-Hill roads—the Baltimore and Ohio, the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia & Reading. Through Morgan's recent purchase of the Leyland line of British steamers he gets connection between the Atlantic coast of the United States and Liverpool, and from that point by another section of that steamship line he touches Marseilles and other ports on the Mediterranean and reaches Constantinople and Alexandria.

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Three years were consumed by Magellan's men, the first persons who ever made the circuit, in going round the globe. Three years were passed by Drake, the first Englishman who performed that feat. Two years was considered fair time for the achievement by Gray, the discoverer of the Columbia river, the first American skipper who made the circuit. Even at as recent a day as Gray's a journey round the earth was an exploit entitling its performer to world distinction. The Morgans and the Hills will make the task one of the commonplace of commerce, and they will do it in a time almost as quick as Drake would have taken in sailing from Plymouth to Cadiz. These men would amaze the globe-girdlers of the days of Charles V. of Habsburg, and of George Washington. Here is a triumph of trade domination and distribution which is beyond the dreams of anybody even of a score of years ago. America's Alexander, it would seem, must soon be in a more perplexing situation than that in which their Macedonian forbear once found himself. If they seek any more worlds to conquer they will have to go to Mars or Jupiter for them.

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Why a Woman is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensitivities, and peculiar organic disturbances. Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to us, and our advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the U. S. Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it cured her inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Address Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory, Lynn, Mass.

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Commenting on the recent death at Fort Sheridan of Abraham Haarscher, a soldier in the United States army who served in the Philippines, the Manila American says he was in a way a remarkable man. Born in Alsace, after the Franco-Prussian war he came to America and enlisted in the army. One night at a far northwestern garrison he was walking post as a sentinel upon a frail temporary bridge thrown across a stream that was being undermined by a storm. The timbers were creaking under his feet, and the water was beginning to creep over the planking, when the officer of the day appeared at the end of the bridge. He saw the sentinel and his peril.

"Come off that bridge, No. 5," he yelled above the storm. Haarscher walked calmly off the bridge and came to an "arms post." "Haarscher, you d-d fool, didn't you know the bridge was going?" Even as he spoke the frail structure was whirled away. "That was my post, was it, Haarscher?" said Private Haarscher, "and you forget that I am a Frenchman."

The Army and Navy Journal supplements the foregoing by declaring that Haarscher carried one record that is unique in soldier history. In twenty-nine years' service, all during a model of neatness, discipline and intelligence, he never wore the stripe of a non-commissioned officer. He did not know what the stripe of a gun was, although he looked like from a prisoner's point of view. There was no soldier in camp or barracks whose rifle and equipments were like unto his. When Haarscher was detailed for orderly duty no man thought of competing with him. Time after time he was promoted to position of non-commissioned officer and time after time he refused. Why, no one ever knew.

Once a man who had the reputation of never having lost the position of "orderly" at guard mount came from another regiment and re-enlisted in Haarscher's command. The two privates, as luck would have it, were detailed for guard the same day. The officer spent about twenty minutes examining the rifles, magazines, cartridges and boxes and brasses of the two men. There was absolutely nothing to choose between them in point of neatness or appearance. Finally, as a last resort, the adjutant unbuckled the blouse of the new recruit for orderly honors and looked somewhat faded but clean undershirt. The adjutant passed to Haarscher and opened three buttons of his coat. Haarscher had on a brand new suit of silk underwear that must have cost him a month's pay. It was the other man on that day who walked post in the hot sun, while Haarscher did "lolling" duty in the shade in front of the commandant's quarters. When at last he fell in love with a girl thirty years his junior and she said no he put a bullet in his brain.

There is an old quarrel between the picturesque and the convenient. All modern inventions have been condemned on the ground that they deprive of the world of some touch of romance. Sometimes, indeed, the most apparent reality of a situation is looked upon as a way of adjusting itself to the strangest conditions. For many lovers of the sea the substitution of steam for sail was a matter of regret. How could the great bulk of a modern steamship compare in beauty with the graceful slipper of former times? Yet Mr. Kipling made his engineer say that it only needed another Robbie Burns to sing the song of steam. It is easy to conceive that a younger generation might regard the ocean liner plunging through a storm at twenty knots as the most impressive sight imaginable. So with the railway; it was a poor exchange for the stage coach, one might say, and still modern writers have managed to endure it with human interest. Perhaps romantic is a comparative term after all, and two cou-

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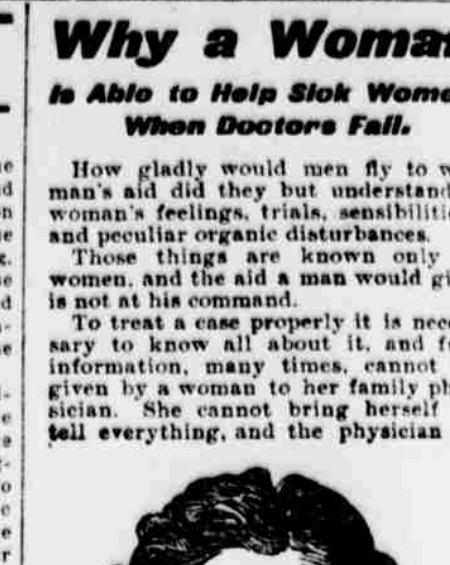
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Scenes and Incidents Gathered from New York. Albert Sonnichen, a member of Lieutenant Gilmore's party captured by the insurgents and who was a prisoner ten months, is telling his experiences and impressions in Boston. "I found them quick and intelligent," he says, referring to the natives, "and, except when near the American lines, in the first of our captivity, most humane in their treatment of prisoners." He says he also found them frank and sympathetic and by no means ignorant, considering the limited opportunities they have had to obtain education. From what he saw of their local government Mr. Sonnichen believes the Filipinos have an aptitude for governing themselves. He says they had native courts at Benguet, where Spaniards with grievances secured redress, to his knowledge.

The Washington Post prints a page of a letter from a soldier in the Philippines to a returned bunkie, in which these breezy remarks occur: "It's all right—I'm not a soldier any more. The experience I gained the hard way a little bit. It trims a fellow up for the game he's liable to stack up against in the future years. There's nothing wrong with these islands, either. "But, say, when they begin the marine band concerts in the big open grounds and the fountains are a-keeping time with the music, and the birds are a-singing up in the leafy boughs, and the girls—Washington girls—yum-yum!—are a-walking around on the grass in their fluffy dresses and trying to make believe that they never heard of any such thing as a soldier, say, when this is going on, just offer up a little one for me, will you, Bill, that I'll be back there some old day and see it all again!"

Commenting on the recent death at Fort Sheridan of Abraham Haarscher, a soldier in the United States army who served in the Philippines, the Manila American says he was in a way a remarkable man. Born in Alsace, after the Franco-Prussian war he came to America and enlisted in the army. One night at a far northwestern garrison he was walking post as a sentinel upon a frail temporary bridge thrown across a stream that was being undermined by a storm. The timbers were creaking under his feet, and the water was beginning to creep over the planking, when the officer of the day appeared at the end of the bridge. He saw the sentinel and his peril.

"Come off that bridge, No. 5," he yelled above the storm. Haarscher walked calmly off the bridge and came to an "arms post." "Haarscher, you d-d fool, didn't you know the bridge was going?" Even as he spoke the frail structure was whirled away. "That was my post, was it, Haarscher?" said Private Haarscher, "and you forget that I am a Frenchman."

The Army and Navy Journal supplements the foregoing by declaring that Haarscher carried one record that is unique in soldier history. In twenty-nine years' service, all during a model of neatness, discipline and intelligence, he never wore the stripe of a non-commissioned officer. He did not know what the stripe of a gun was, although he looked like from a prisoner's point of view. There was no soldier in camp or barracks whose rifle and equipments were like unto his. When Haarscher was detailed for orderly duty no man thought of competing with him. Time after time he was promoted to position of non-commissioned officer and time after time he refused. Why, no one ever knew.

Once a man who had the reputation of never having lost the position of "orderly" at guard mount came from another regiment and re-enlisted in Haarscher's command. The two privates, as luck would have it, were detailed for guard the same day. The officer spent about twenty minutes examining the rifles, magazines, cartridges and boxes and brasses of the two men. There was absolutely nothing to choose between them in point of neatness or appearance. Finally, as a last resort, the adjutant unbuckled the blouse of the new recruit for orderly honors and looked somewhat faded but clean undershirt. The adjutant passed to Haarscher and opened three buttons of his coat. Haarscher had on a brand new suit of silk underwear that must have cost him a month's pay. It was the other man on that day who walked post in the hot sun, while Haarscher did "lolling" duty in the shade in front of the commandant's quarters. When at last he fell in love with a girl thirty years his junior and she said no he put a bullet in his brain.

There is an old quarrel between the picturesque and the convenient. All modern inventions have been condemned on the ground that they deprive of the world of some touch of romance. Sometimes, indeed, the most apparent reality of a situation is looked upon as a way of adjusting itself to the strangest conditions. For many lovers of the sea the substitution of steam for sail was a matter of regret. How could the great bulk of a modern steamship compare in beauty with the graceful slipper of former times? Yet Mr. Kipling made his engineer say that it only needed another Robbie Burns to sing the song of steam. It is easy to conceive that a younger generation might regard the ocean liner plunging through a storm at twenty knots as the most impressive sight imaginable. So with the railway; it was a poor exchange for the stage coach, one might say, and still modern writers have managed to endure it with human interest. Perhaps romantic is a comparative term after all, and two cou-

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