

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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9. Net daily average, 35,762
10. GEO. B. TSCHUCK,
Notary Public.

For over-perspiration take the water cure. In this case, cheapest is best.

Speed members of the class of 1902 on the highway of happiness and prosperity.

The battle cry for tax reform should be, "Up with the assessment, down with the tax rate."

The coal operators may be prepared to hold out indefinitely, but it is to be hoped they will not hold out longer than the warm season.

So far Nebraska has managed to steer clear of destructive cyclones and tornadoes this season, while Iowa and Illinois have been catching it.

Omaha ought to be a favorite resort for the festive hallmaster when those forty-five tons of glass are exposed on the new Union Pacific shops.

South Omaha's financial malady calls for powerful treatment, but the tax commissioner and Board of Review are the only doctors entitled to prescribe.

Senator Quay is another of those political strategists who, for some reason or other, persists in disproving the periodical obituaries written for him by his opponents.

The lament of the Sarpy county Mercantile is truly lamentable. They should console themselves, however, with the reflection that the unexpected sometimes happens.

Nebraska is a great wheat state as well as a great corn state and also a great live stock state. It will prove it again, too, when the figures for 1902 come to be compiled.

Surprise at the disclosure that money has been used at Washington to promote Cuban reciprocity legislation is not over the spending of the money but over the fact that it was drawn from the public treasury of Cuba instead of out of the coffers of the Sugar trust.

James Coonzett of Deadwood asks democrats, not only of Nebraska but of all of the states, through the World-Herald, what language should be used in framing the money plank of the party platform for 1902. Why, the English language, uv course.

There is brisk competition this year for the republican nomination in each of the four Nebraska districts represented in the present congress by fusionists. That means that the republican nomination is considered worth working for because it gives reasonable assurance of election.

And now apprehensions are expressed that the Hawaiian volcanoes are getting ready for a business session in imitation of the West Indian monsters. We are all willing, however, to declare the volcanic season closed much as we might wish to witness one of those phenomenal demonstrations.

We are very much gratified to announce that after a full and free discussion of the sad, solemn and melancholy problem of "the signs of death and causes of decomposition" the Nebraska funeral directors indulged in a game of base ball and then dispersed in a pleasant frame of mind.

Senator Wellington of Maryland is uncompromisingly opposed to the popular election of senators. The senator from Maryland who outraged public sentiment so shamefully at the time of President McKinley's assassination is well advised in his position. If the people could rescind a senatorial commission they would have voted Wellington out of the senate.

THE LAND-LEASING SCHEME.

One of the issues that is likely to be brought before the republican state convention is the policy of leasing of public lands in the semi-arid region. The large cattle range owners will insist upon a plank in the platform in favor of the scheme by which public lands are to be leased at a nominal price in large tracts for grazing purposes. They will support this proposition on the ground that the greater part of the public domain not yet occupied by homesteaders is unfit for cultivation and can be utilized only for grazing purposes excepting where a regular water supply can be secured through irrigation.

The opponents of this plan for disposing of the public lands will contend that the 2-cent-per-acre land-leasing scheme is designed to foster land monopoly and would eventually crowd out all small stock raisers. This was doubtless the reason why the Bowersock bill, which embodied the land-leasing plan advocated by the large cattle owners, did not find favor with the present congress.

From the purely dollar and cent point of view the scheme might be of immediate advantage to the state by enlarging the field of operations for capitalists disposed to embark in the cattle raising industry on a large scale. It is doubtful, however, whether the state would in the end be the gainer. The concentration of the cattle industry in the hands of a few big corporations would inevitably deprive the state of the benefits of colonization by men of moderate means. Instead of promoting the settlement of western Nebraska, it would retard and arrest population growth. Instead of home owners and home builders, millions of acres would be occupied by hired herders and a few overseers and superintendents. The leasing of the public domain would also permanently exclude from taxation these lands, which, if acquired by settlers or home owners, would contribute toward the maintenance of local and state government.

When the convention comes to give this subject serious consideration it will doubtless hesitate to express itself in favor of any scheme that would foster land monopoly and tax evasion.

ENTERTAINING THE KING.

The entertainment of King Edward by Ambassador Choate was an event of some international interest, but it is not clear that it possessed any such significance as is implied in the reported comment of foreign diplomats, that it was the greatest triumph ever won for American prestige in England. On the part of King Edward it was, indeed, an exceptional courtesy, pleasing as an expression of the friendly feeling of the British sovereign toward the United States—a feeling, by the way, he has always manifested—but its influence upon American prestige will not be very great, for the reason that kindly attention or consideration is at present of less consequence than in the past. It was creditable to Edward to attend the dinner, where it appears he enjoyed himself and acted with commendable freedom and cordiality, which should increase his claim to the respect and good opinion of his countrymen.

American interest in the coronation of King Edward is not very general or very strong. A large number of our people doubt the propriety of the government being represented by a special embassy. Yet there is no doubt that a great majority of Americans earnestly desire the cultivation of friendly relations with England and are gratified with whatever properly conduces to this. There is every reason to believe that this feeling is heartily reciprocated by Englishmen and the king as their representative has improved this opportunity to show it in a way that all the world must take notice of. Properly considered, therefore, the entertainment of the British sovereign by the American ambassador is an interesting incident in which the countrymen of both may find cause for gratification.

A SURPRISING DISCLOSURE.

The statement made before the senate committee on Cuban relations regarding the use of money taken from the Cuban treasury for the purpose of promoting reciprocity was a surprising disclosure and also a somewhat disturbing one to the advocates of granting a tariff reduction on Cuban products. It is not astonishing that it caused some sensation in the senate and while the reciprocity supporters assert that it does not affect the merits of the question as to what the United States should do for Cuba, there is no doubt that it will exert more or less influence in congress and the country adverse to the reciprocity proposition.

The money taken out of the Cuban treasury was paid for the circulation of literature advocating tariff concessions to Cuba, which was issued under the auspices of the United States Export association. That this application of such funds was illegitimate and improper we think there can be no question. The American military authorities in Cuba should have had nothing whatever to do with the question of trade relations. When General Wood was asked for a statement of industrial conditions in the island and for his opinion as to what should be done by this country, it was his duty to comply, but there can be no justification for diverting money from the Cuban treasury to promote reciprocity sentiment. The conclusive evidence that this was done by authority of General Wood shows that for once his zeal outran his discretion, assuming, of course, that he alone was responsible. Another point in connection with this disclosure is that the Sugar trust contributed to the distribution of the reciprocity literature, but there had been previous testimony showing the activity of the trust in this respect. Others besides Mr. Thurber of the Exporters' association had received money from Mr. Havemeyer, president of the trust, for efforts to create sentiment in favor of tariff concessions to Cuba.

The facts disclosed in the statement

before the senate committee show what extraordinary zeal has been manifested in behalf of the Cuban sugar and tobacco interests and how great has been the influence which the friends of the American beet sugar industry have had to combat. They have been antagonized by the Sugar trust, the United States Export association and the American authorities in Cuba, the latter not content with advocating concessions, but using money collected for administering the affairs of the island for promoting a policy believed by many of our people to be hostile to important American industries. It seems impossible that a knowledge of these facts can fail to make a very strong impression upon the country adverse to the plan of reciprocity, which has not recently been gaining supporters.

FRIENDSHIP AFTER PEACE.

The Boers are showing a spirit in peace which commends them as strongly to the admiration and respect of the world as did their heroism in war. When the peace terms had been signed the Boer leaders addressed a letter to the burghers in which they said: "Casting aside all feeling of bitterness, let us learn to forget and forgive, so that the deep wounds caused by this war may be healed." They are acting in the spirit of this admonition. Generals Botha and Dewet have declared that they had submitted in good faith and that with tolerant administration Great Britain could hereafter depend upon the loyalty and fidelity of the Boers. Dewet, speaking to the inmates of a concentration camp, urged the burghers to do their utmost to show Great Britain what good colonists the Boers can make. Other expressions of a like character have come from the leaders and dispatches have stated that the English soldiers and the burghers were heartily fraternizing and that the arrival of commandos for surrender and their reception by the British resembled huge picnics.

A Pretoria dispatch says that the only bitterness observable among the leading Boers there is against France and Germany, they declaring that the war was protracted unnecessarily owing to hopes held out by the French and German press. It was a very great wrong to those brave people to hold out to them baseless assurances, as was done in Europe, and it is not surprising that they feel bitter resentment toward those who misled them. Great in war the Boers promise to show that in peace they can be equally worthy of the world's esteem.

Plans are incubating to construct in reach of New York harbor the largest dry dock in the world, affording facilities for large ocean vessels that are not now to be had on this side of the Atlantic. If our shipping interests are to be built up, dockage must be accessible where repairs are necessary just as repair shops are imperative for land transportation machinery. While we have ascribed the backwardness of the American marine to various causes, it is doubtless due to a combination of many causes and the lack of commodious dry docks as one of them.

Congressman Cousins has just ordered a competitive examination for aspirants to appointment to West Point cadetships in the Fifth Iowa district. This reminds us of the fact that Congressman Mercer has treated his appointments to West Point and Annapolis as personal perquisites, to be traded for political support. Why should not the sons of poor men and the sons of men who have no political pull have the same chance in Mr. Mercer's district as they have in the districts of Iowa congressmen?

It is gratifying to note that both Senator Millard and Senator Dietrich are recorded voting against shelving the proposed constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by direct popular vote. The legislature that elevated Nebraska's two senators to their positions declared squarely in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people and in this it without question reflected the almost unanimous sentiment of our people.

When the railroad tax bureau gets through issuing bulletins it may be able to explain why the east half of the Union Pacific bridge is taxed \$84,000 in Iowa and the west half of the bridge is listed for only \$1,930 in Nebraska. Is the discrepancy due to the difference per capita in the assessed valuation of Council Bluffs and Omaha or is it due to involuntary contraction in the value of bridge materials and labor on this side of the river?

Chancellor Andrews again emphasizes the fact that the affiliation of the State university with the Omaha Medical college is to be a step toward raising the standard of medical education and practice. The next duty of the university is to put into force measures that will make its law school stand for advanced legal standards and make the diploma of its law school graduates represent more than a mere license to practice law.

The massacre of several hundred Yaqui Indians, men, women and children, by the regular Mexican army, affords sufficient proof that civilized, twentieth century warfare does not differ very much in its cold-blooded barbarity from first or second century warfare. The Mexican regulars evidently believe that the only good Indian is a dead Indian.

Edward VII and J. Pierpont Morgan I hobnobbed and smoked cigars together after the dinner given by the American ambassador, but whether the uncrowned king of England said to the uncrowned king of America what the governor of North Carolina said to the

governor of South Carolina has not been divulged. Mumm's extra dry's the word.

The Has-Been Characteristic.

New York World.
Mr. Bryan will neither run in Nebraska nor keep it in the country at large.
"Let Well Enough Alone."
Indianapolis Journal.
With \$554,000,000 in gold in the United States treasury as against \$188,000,000 just before McKinley's inauguration in 1897, it would seem to be appropriate to "keep on letting well enough alone."

Hopeful Prospect of Relief.

Minneapolis Times.
The traveling public will be in full sympathy with the Pullman car men in their demand for fair wages. The regular prices of Pullman car accommodations are high enough and patrons should not be expected to pay the wages of employees in addition.

Peasut Politics.

Philadelphia Record (dem.).
Efforts in congress to cut down the pay allowance of General Wood as military governor of Cuba will strike the American public as being in direct opposition to popular sentiment. As administrator of the affairs of Cuba, General Wood's services were of the sort that could scarcely be compensated for in current coin.

Well Fixed for a Fight.

Indianapolis News.
The coal operators are reported to have said that they could hold out indefinitely. Undoubtedly they will not suffer for things to eat and clothes to wear. It may, indeed, be a long time before they can be driven to relinquish their contentions through personal necessities.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Philadelphia Ledger.
The relief so promptly sent from this country to Martinique seems to have failed of much of its intended effect through the indifference or inability of the officials on the island to distribute it where it would be most needed. We place our bet that the disposal of the responsibility for letting their countrymen suffer rests upon them.

No Favor for Deserters.

Indianapolis Journal.
Those veterans who object to having deserters' names engraved by an act of congress should thank President Roosevelt for vetoing all such bills which have come to him on the ground that it is an exercise of the pardoning power of the executive by congress. Those members of congress who have proposed to test the matter by passing pardon bills over the president's veto should find a more laudable occupation.

Invitation with a String.

Springfield Republican.
It now develops that while Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill were invited to be present and speak at the coming dedication of the new Tilden clubhouse in New York, Mr. Bryan was asked simply to be present. The humor of such an invitation to the greatest political talker in the democratic party and its most tireless radical spirit will be generally appreciated. Mr. Bryan's acceptance of the invitation "to be present" is not expected down New York way.

"Your Candidate I Cannot Be."

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.
In reply to a recent invitation to run for governor of Nebraska Mr. Bryan modestly declined, saying that "he could accomplish more in national politics than he could in state politics." Some suspicious individuals in these words saw intimation that he wants a third nomination as president. Perhaps he does. As long as there has to be demoralization, why not be immortal on a golden altar in the sight of millions rather than be buried obscurely in Nebraska?

A Prospect that Thrills.

Louisville Courier-Journal.
Nothing at all comes out about crops nowadays that is not good. The wheat harvest has begun in the southwest and Nebraska will have the best yield in history. How promising the wheat and corn crops are in these sections of the country is shown by the fact that the steady shrinkage of prices in the option markets notwithstanding the small stocks of grain on hands. As for cotton, it is making the best record so far for many years. If the signs of early summer count for anything there will be bursting barns and warehouses and plenty of things to eat and wear after next fall.

Tyranny's Latest Freak.

New York Tribune.
Some of the railroad companies are forbidding their employees to wear red neckties. Evidently they fear that an engineer or a fireman, a station agent or a switchman, a conductor or a brakeman, or even a dealer out of transfer slips, who may be adventurous enough to deck himself in crimson or scarlet, in magenta or saffron, may find the temptation to paint the town red become irresistible now and then. The summary issue of orders forbidding the wearing of red neckties by railroad employees issued by great corporations employing thousands of men are interesting things to study.

DISCRETION OVERTOPS VALOR.

An Admiral Who Served His Country by Keeping Out of a Fight.
Springfield Republican.
The transmission to the Secretary Moody of the navy dispatches concerning the bombardment of the Taku forts, during the Boxer outbreak in China, again calls attention to the case of Rear Admiral Kempf, who, commanding the American ships in Chinese waters, refused to take part in the bombardment. It has never seemed that he received his just reward for a very distinguished and important service. The Navy department at once ordered Rear Admiral Kempf to the scene, where he would outrank Kempf, an act that was in the nature of disapproval or an indication of lack of confidence in his judgment. How completely Kempf has been vindicated, however, need not be told. It now appears that he has felt rather sore over his treatment and the official correspondence shows that he protested against the form of the reference made to the Taku bombardment. In the president's promotion of December, 1900, as an injustice to himself. Turning to that message, one finds that this is the passage in question:

"The forts were thereupon shelled by the foreign vessels, the American admiral taking no part in the attack, on the ground that he was not at war with China and that a hostile demonstration might consolidate the anti-foreign elements and strengthen the Boxers to oppose the relieving column." That was all the mention Kempf received. He was not even named, and his great service in refusing to bombard the Chinese forts got no commendation whatever. When Admiral Kempf visited the White House this week President Roosevelt made amends by telling him privately that the civilized world had rendered judgment on his action and had decided that he was right. But what he really desired was a treaty-possessor—a wealth of black hair, which rolls down the sides and back of his head in waving masses. While he is self-possessed and has much native dignity, it is doubtful if he will ever be able to address the senate with the same effect that

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

The debate on the Philippine bill in the senate brought to an end the time-honored enmity between Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and Senator William Mason of Illinois. Above the Illinois' statesman's head of the postoffice committee room is tacked an engraved copy of the Declaration of Independence, on the margin of which appears in Senator Hoar's own handwriting: "To one of its defenders, with the compliments of George F. Hoar."

On the mantle in the senate judiciary committee room rests a photograph of Senator Mason and a picture is written: "Very sincerely yours, William E. Mason."

The reconciliation followed Senator Mason's speech on the Philippine bill. The two men had not spoken for months before, but now they have nothing but soft smiles and kind glances for each other. It was only a few weeks ago that neither could see the other when riding in the same elevator. Now Mason says Hoar is a great statesman and Hoar says Mason is a man of principle as well as patriotism.

Brevet Brigadier General I. C. Abbott writes to the Washington Post, saying: "On the 13th day of May, 1861, the First Michigan three months' volunteer infantry arrived in the city of Washington and on the 23d it was reviewed by President Lincoln near the White House, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the band and some of the line officers of the regiment band, led by the colonel, O. B. Wilcox, now major general United States army retired, called upon Lieutenant General Winfield Scott at the War department. The band played 'Hail to the Chief,' and after grasping the hand of the old veteran, the party marched over to the White House with the band playing 'America.' There the party were escorted to the East room."

"The president came in and all were introduced. The president shook their hands very heartily. After greeting the members of the band, the president walked to the rear of the room, where he stood about 300 paces and whose height was about 5 feet 6 inches. 'Sir,' said the president to him, 'you are the biggest blower I ever saw.'"

"This evoked a cheer and the drum major ordered the band into position. The band began to play 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and the company passed out and to quarters. This ended one of the most pleasant incidents of my service during the civil war."

"President Roosevelt doesn't smoke, at least not in his office during business hours," said an attaché at the White House, quoted by the Washington Star. "In fact, I have never seen him smoking anywhere, and I understand that he does not indulge in tobacco in any form. Yes, President McKinley was an inveterate cigar smoker and was rarely without a cigar in his mouth during his working hours in the White House. I remember, when he was sensitive to newspaper suggestions that he was smoking too much. For instance, some of the yellow journals occasionally published that he was threatened with cancer because of his constant smoking. He didn't like this."

"At another time I remember that a newspaper man wrote a story describing President McKinley at work at his desk. In the story was something about the blue wreaths of smoke curling upward toward the ceiling. Mr. McKinley called this young man in his office and requested that he say to the reporter that the smoke was not coming from the president's mouth, but from the mouth of a cigar. As it would be hard to get rid of disease from excessive smoking. Mr. McKinley, during his long service in congress, smoked a good deal, and the habit grew with him after he entered the White House. He found pleasure in a good cigar, and when talking or thinking he had a lighted cigar handy. He had a special brand of cigars that he bought and paid for despite the fact that admiring friends throughout the country sent him hundreds of boxes of the best cigars ever put up. After he had acquired Cuba and the Philippines box after box of the finest cigars made in these countries was sent to the president for his army officers and friends. Very few men ever remember to have seen President McKinley at the head of the cabinet table unless he had a lighted cigar in his mouth or one lying on the table nearby."

Congressman Landis of Indiana found among his mail one day last week an envelope from the island of Martinique, sent by his brother, Walter Landis, postmaster at San Juan, Porto Rico. On the outside were scribbled a few words and the envelope was addressed to the congressman. It was dated from Mont Pelée, such as fell upon the deck of the steamer Potomac, fourteen miles distant, at Fort de France, "like snow in winter time."

In the letter accompanying the package, which was dated May 24, Postmaster Landis wrote: "I would give \$100 if you could have been with me on the steamer of Potomac at St. Pierre last Monday, when we ran to sea from an eruption of Mont Pelée. It was the most magnificent spectacle the eyes of man ever beheld. The volcano was on fire and the lava was flowing out of the crater. I went from San Juan on Sterling with relief stores for the sufferers. At Fort de France I met your friend, Consul Ayne, and he secured a permit for me to go on Potomac with a party that went to St. Pierre to get the remains of the American consul. We were driven out of town twice by volcanic eruptions. The situation became so critical that the sailors dropped the casket and we ran into the sea to our necks to reach the rowboats, which had refused to beach for us."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon sat in the rear seat of an F street car the other morning, relates the New York World, looking happily at the world and singing softly to himself the old hymn, 'There Will Be No Parting There.' Representative Mann sat beside him, reading a paper. "Hello, Joe," said Mann. "What's this—a conference at the White House last night on tariff revision?" "There will be no parting there," sang "Uncle Joe" melodiously. "What do you think of that?" asked Mann. "There will be no parting there," warbled "Uncle Joe." Then he said, suddenly: "Conundrum: If it takes six months to pass a Cuban reciprocity bill, how long will it take to revise the tariff?—There will be no parting there," continued "Uncle Joe," full and strong and sweet. "There will be no parting there," mumbled Representative Mann, with his big bass voice, and then they both lapsed into silence.

"The late Major Pruden's successor as assistant secretary to the president," says a Chicago Chronicle letter, "is tall and slender. He looks as if he were twice as tall as Major Pruden. He certainly is twice as thin. When he enters the main door of the senate the top of his head seems to be within a few inches of the top of the wall. He wears a long Prince Albert coat that hides the bagging of his trousers, and, like his predecessor, he comes into the chamber with his buttonhole always adorned with a fresh carnation or rose."

"Major Pruden was bald. Mr. Barnes—the name of the new assistant secretary—is bald. He has a wealth of black hair, which rolls down the sides and back of his head in waving masses. While he is self-possessed and has much native dignity, it is doubtful if he will ever be able to address the senate with the same effect that

Major Pruden used to. The major was inimitable. The president could not have produced a deeper impression on the galleries than did Major Pruden when, after entering the chamber, he stood at the head of the aisle and bowed with the grace and ease of a cavalier.

"Mr. Barnes does not attempt to bow. His body performs a slight contortion and that is all. Barnes is younger than was Major Pruden. If he continues in his present place for a sufficient number of years he may acquire the graces which made the major the most remarkable messenger who ever carried communications from the White House to the capitol."

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Hostile Attitude of the Senate Suggests Another Course.

Baltimore American.
The senate having definitely turned down the resolution of the house proposing to the states a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people, the advocates of this change will now have to turn their attention to the states. It was almost a foregone conclusion that the senate would not regard the proposition with favor. The individual senators hold their seats by an entirely different tenure, and though a number of them would be able to retain them if the amendment became a law, even they may feel doubtful, while some of them would unquestionably be badly at the polls. They are evidently not inclined to take any chances.

The object of those who favor the change in the method of electing senators is not blocked by the hostile attitude of the senate. They can pursue their missionary work before the state legislatures. A number of the latter have already voted in favor of the amendment; that is, they have asked congress to take action which is a substantial compliance with the constitution. If two-thirds of the states can be persuaded to ask congress to call a constitutional convention the object can be attained. The senate is a great stickler for constitutional law, and one of the arguments made by Senator Hoar against the amendment is that it conflicts with the balance of the constitution. If, therefore, the necessary number of states ask for a convention the senate will be obliged to grant the demand. The constitution is mandatory on the subject, and requires congress to act, and a human majority will suffice. It would then be necessary for three-fourths of the states to ratify the convention's action.

Senator Hoar's contention has been adopted by some newspapers, but there does not seem to be anything in it. Even were such an amendment, as he says, to conflict with other parts of the constitution, the people under the latter would have an absolute right to make it if they followed the directions of that instrument concerning amendments. The question of conflict would be one for the courts to decide, the last expression of the constitution will be the final word in precedence of former expressions. But the senator, in his zeal, appears to have become needlessly alarmed. A state is a state, whether its will is expressed directly by the people or by the representatives to whom they have delegated the expression of their wishes. This idea of glorifying a state as some abstract thing, which is beyond the people who make the state has become far too common. It is un-American and more opposed to the language of spirit of the constitution than the election of senators simply by popular vote, instead of by the complicated machinery, which the states as some abstract thing, which is beyond the people who make the state has become far too common. It is un-American and more opposed to the language of spirit of the constitution than the election of senators simply by popular vote, instead of by the complicated machinery, which the states as some abstract thing, which is beyond the people who make the state has become far too common. It is un-American and more opposed to the language of spirit of the constitution than the election of senators simply by popular vote, instead of by the complicated machinery, which the states as some abstract thing, which is beyond the people who make the state has become far too common. 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