

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

UNDEED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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CONSTITUTION MENDING.

The recent supreme court decision has opened the way to secure some long needed changes in the Nebraska constitution. It is a pity that the senate was not far-sighted enough at the start to have created the constitutional revision commission advocated by the Bee, for had that been done the desired amendments would by this time have been drafted ready for action by the two houses of the legislature. As conditions are, however, it becomes necessary, if anything is to be done at all, to submit the proposed amendments in the old way through the regular committees.

Experience in Nebraska in past years, and more especially in connection with the railway commission amendment just adopted, proves almost conclusively that our state constitution can be changed only through substantial agreement by all political parties. In other words, no constitutional amendment has a reasonable chance of carrying that evokes any considerable antagonism among the people or falls to secure the endorsement of both of the principal parties. To submit a proposition that runs counter to popular sentiment to even a small degree foredooms it to defeat.

There are, however, several points where the constitution of Nebraska calls for mending, on which no difference of opinion exists. All are agreed that the field of investment of the state school fund should be widened. All are agreed that the governor's salary should be raised and the disputed free house rent made legal. All are agreed that the supreme court should be enlarged and the salaries of the judges made commensurate with the abilities and service exacted. All are agreed that the railroads should be made to pay their taxes first and go to law about them afterward if they want to contest them. All are agreed, we believe, that our larger cities should have power to make their own charters.

These changes can and should be brought about at once by the submission of amendments by the present legislature. The people would then vote on them in the fall of 1908 and they would be in force and effect if ratified from and after January, 1909. Such procedure would save at least two years' time over any other method of constitutional revision now available, and time is an essential and vital element. Important work like this, too, should not be left to the confusion and distraction of the last hours of the session.

THE DRINK EVIL IN FRANCE.

The French ministry has inaugurated a systematic campaign against the drink habit, which has grown to such an extent in the last few years as to become a national menace. Statistics have been presented to the government, as a result of a canvass, showing that there has been a marked increase in the number of cases of insanity directly traceable to indulgence in alcoholic drinks, and the reports state that a generally deteriorating effect on the whole people is being noticed as a result of the increased indulgence in the drink habit.

The ministry has started its campaign by urging the 40,000 mayors of France to more strictly enforce the ordinances against drunkenness, which have been formulated by the government. These provide a fine of from 1 to 5 francs for a first offense, imprisonment for three days for a second offense. The third offense may be punished by a week's imprisonment and a fine of from 20 to 300 francs, while a fourth offense may be punished by six months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs. The ministry announces that if the enforcement of the new regulations do produce the desired reform the number of drinking places will be reduced and the sale of absinthe may be prohibited.

France has ceased to be a wine-drinking nation. In the old days the home-grown and home-made wines were almost the only beverage used, but in the last few years these have been abandoned and strictly alcoholic drinks substituted. The result, as declared by the official commission which conducted the investigation, is that France is rapidly becoming a nation of drunkards. In view of the showing made by the commission, the ministry is clearly abundantly justified in adopting drastic measures for reform.

RAILROAD SECURITIES AND INVESTORS.

Statistics of the bonds and securities market fall to support the contention of certain railroad presidents and managers that the attitude of the administration at Washington and in many of the states toward the railroad companies is injurious to the interests of the small investor who has holdings in railway securities. These men have insisted that "hostile" legislation threatened to so affect the railway securities markets that railroads would be compelled to abandon plans for extensions and improvements, and might have to adopt a general policy of retrenchment all along the line. The New York Journal of Commerce shows that from January 1 to February 23 the railroads of the country have authorized the issue of \$44,773,410 in new securities and that \$390,000,000 of these have been offered to investors. The record shows that nearly the entire amount of the securities offered has been taken on the market at prices which have been highly satisfactory to the railroad companies. The Pennsylvania Railway company, for instance, has just borrowed \$60,000,000 for extensions and improvements, and investors fairly wrangled with each other for the privilege of taking a part of the loan. The bidding has been brisk for practically every stable security placed on the market.

The small investors of the country, the people with savings bank accounts, do not appear to be timid about making investments in securities that are known to be worth buying. This is demonstrated every day in the sale of bonds and other forms of railway debentures. When a security fails to find a ready purchaser a cause invariably may be found other than the hostility of the public to corporations. The public has had experience with securities in the last few years and has learned to distinguish between the stable and the "undigested" variety. While the railway that has been manipulated from Wall street for the benefit of interests which are under suspicion by the public and by investors may have some difficulty in floating new stock issues or selling bonds secured by stock that is already heavily overcapitalized, the public is showing no hesitancy in taking up any offer of securities on which a reasonable return may be expected. The capital of the small investor is wise rather than scared of timid.

A PRACTICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Charles M. Schwab, at one time president of the Steel trust and now owner of one of the large steel plants in the country, proposes to establish a technical school in which opportunity will be given to 3,000 boys to become experts in the steel manufacturing business. Mr. Schwab will not found a technical school purely as such and he makes no pretense of playing the part of philanthropist in taking these youth into his employ, but his proposition makes possible the highest practical training of an army of workers in a vocation which is one of the most lucrative in America for skilled artisans. Mr. Schwab declares that his principal motive is one of plain business, based on a desire to educate and train in the factory the workmen who will finally enable him to boast in the possession of the most perfect steel plant in the world, for all grades of work. He proposes to open a technical school in connection with his plant in which free instruction will be given to the boys who will be placed on the payroll from the start and their wages increased as they advance. Prizes in money will be offered for those who show the greatest advancement in different lines of work.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. The most menacing development in police annals of New York is the growth of the "Black Hand" society, or, as the Italians call it, the "Maso Nara." According to police statistics there are in the city 10,000 criminals from Italy, banded together to commit crime and shield the members from conviction and punishment. The Black Hand of New York, like the Mafia of Italy, is a secret organization, which guarantees to its members immunity for crime. For this reason the authorities have been unable to secure only one conviction out of 1,000 Black Hand arrests. The head of the newly created Italian detective bureau adds that during January 600 members of the Black Hand society were arrested in New York City alone, but there were only two convictions. Every one who is a genuine Black Hand case, not a card sharp, gambler or street thief, is in fact employed by a fashionable dressmaker. "That," she explained, "is a favor that many women with good clothes confer upon the girls who are responsible for their fine features. In bestowing it we are not actuated by vanity, but by a desire to give pleasure. After a woman has worn in fact several years she ceases to take much interest in the public appearance of the women who wear her creations, but the younger girls have a great desire to see a customer fully dressed for some occasion for which they have hurried to finish her system. From long experience I can pick out these curious, clever little artists and whenever I wear an especially nice dress to a place open to the public I send tickets of admission to the girls who have worked hardest to make my costume a success."

The well-dressed New York woman slipped two opera tickets into an envelope, which she proceeded to address in a girl employed by a fashionable dressmaker. "That," she explained, "is a favor that many women with good clothes confer upon the girls who are responsible for their fine features. In bestowing it we are not actuated by vanity, but by a desire to give pleasure. After a woman has worn in fact several years she ceases to take much interest in the public appearance of the women who wear her creations, but the younger girls have a great desire to see a customer fully dressed for some occasion for which they have hurried to finish her system. From long experience I can pick out these curious, clever little artists and whenever I wear an especially nice dress to a place open to the public I send tickets of admission to the girls who have worked hardest to make my costume a success."

George Stears, a wealthy house owner of Bayonne, taking pity on the poverty of Henry Nelson, a poor ratman on the Hill on Kull, last fall offered him the use of a tumble-down house on the water's edge at 115 West First street, providing he would spend his spare time repairing the house and erecting a wooden shed. While digging in the cellar for earth with which to bank the wooded Nelson's shovel struck an open chest, about the size of a large cigar box, with sides very thick and "shoulders" of steel. Nelson with difficulty picked open the rusty lock and the chest was full of coins. Over the top was sprinkled a small hoard of United States pennies green since their date, 1790 and 1848. Underneath lay three Portuguese gold coins, each larger than a twenty-dollar coin, and bearing dates from 1780 to 1790. And at the bottom of the chest was a large silver brooch inscribed "Cousin," and half a dozen French and Spanish silver pieces minted in 1782 to 1828.

Nelson hurried to Mr. Stears with his "find." "They're yours because you found them," said the generous house owner. "Take them to the collector and find out how much they're worth." So Nelson crossed over to New York and consulted Scott, a Broadway numismatist, who offered him \$3,000, but Nelson is hoping for a better offer.

If the fad of women riding astride produces any more such costumes as that seen at the entrance to Central park the other afternoon the "Johnnies" will have to desert the stage doors and take to hanging around the brick paths in the park. The woman whose eyes came out of a riding academy in Seventh avenue and walked across Fifty-ninth street to the beginning of the bridge path at that point. She wore a cutaway coat of gray cloth that came down to her knees, in addition to having the skirts of the coat cut at such an angle in front that her trousered limbs could be seen with every step she took. It was fitted to her figure as though it had been molded into her. Her riding breeches were not the wide affairs that men wear, but were as tight as the ordinary pair of trousers. Below her knees all that covered the legs was a pair of tan puttees and a pair of tan shoes. She was natty, of course, but not at all feminine. When she disappeared down the bride path traffic was resumed.

A New York woman recently applied to a sewing machine company for a machine to be used on trial. The agent set her down as one who had no intention of really buying, so he sent her a second-hand machine, made by another company, that she had some money to secure in the trade. "That," said he, "will be good enough for you to her spring sewing on, and that is all she wants it for." At the end of two weeks the woman called at the office. "That machine," she said, "is a treasure. It runs easily, and the stitching is beautiful. All the women in our building say they never saw anything so nice. They are going to sell their old machines and buy new ones like it. I am even going to get a new one. There are eleven of us who want to buy. Since that is quite a large order, would you be so good as to get the machines for us at a discount." The agent nearly collapsed. He tried to induce the woman to look with favor upon the machine made by his own firm, but her affections were fastened upon the sample that he had so generously placed upon the table to secure any commission for himself to have to fill an order for eleven machines made by a rival concern.

A man who said he was Charles Ayan of W. street was arraigned, charged with being intoxicated. "Your honor," he explained to Magistrate Finn, "I had a brain storm that night, which left me in a comatose condition. This officer in his ignorance diagnosed the case as intoxication." "This prisoner, in plain English, was drunk," said the cop. "I'll fine him \$1 for the bad language he used to the court," said the justice. "Brain storm! Hump!"

A Chicago merchant was dining with some acquaintances in New York recently. Among the party was another man from the middle west who has been a member of the Olympic games in London in 1906. At that time he was the average New Yorker. "I notice in my paper this morning," said the Chicagoan, "that of every fifteen boys born and bred in the United States one is a Missourian." "That may be true with one exception," said the other man, "and that is the Mississippi valley, but of every fifteen boys born on the street cars of this town at least fourteen were born in New York and bred nowhere."

Keeping Up with the Procession. Kansas City Times. After the Nebraska legislature had passed a bill providing for 2-cent railroad fare the Omaha Commercial club had had opposed the act, switched around and approved. It is a safe bet that the commercial club to lead in these questions than to tag along behind.

Ute Sam Ask to Strike a Sporting Events. Pittsburg Dispatch. Even the most rabid advocate of paternalism must feel that it is time to call a halt when congress is asked to take \$100,000 from the treasury to pay the expenses of American athletes at the Olympic games in London in 1908. All that is urged about the national character of the enterprise and the necessity of upholding the American end of the athletic business may be conceded without admitting the propriety of putting the government into the sporting field. Next thing we would know congress would be asked to provide for sending an American team to the bridge whist tournament or the naval budget would be swollen for enough to build a sup defender against such ting as Lipton make another attempt.

The sponsor of this Olympic game proposition admits that the money required can be raised without calling upon congress. The thing for him to do, then, is to raise it. It is taking an unwise advantage of a bodiless nation simply because it has an athletic president to ask it to put up \$100,000 for a sporting job.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

While no woman is entirely free from periodic suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely, irregularly and pain as positive evidence that something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to serious derangement of the feminine organism. Thousands of women have found relief from all periodic suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs that period of its terrors. Women who are troubled with painful or irregular functions should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Adelaide Nichols of 234 West 22nd Street, New York City, writes: "I feel that I would only say upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound their trouble would be quickly alleviated. I feel greatly indebted for the relief and health which has been brought to me by your inestimable remedy." Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures Female Complaints such as Falling and Displacements, and Organic Diseases, Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, and Invigorates the whole feminine system. For further particulars either see Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound or excellent Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women. Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Allentists experimenting upon a woman prisoner at Chicago were driven out by her husband, about whose sanity there is no question. A scientist proposes to dig in the Mississippi valley for the Garden of Eden and traces of the first family. Perhaps he'll find Cain. Horatio Seymour, a nephew of Governor Horatio Seymour, died last week in Utica, N. Y., aged 68. He was graduated at Yale in 1867, and became a civil engineer of prominence.

Beginning March 5, Senator Tillman has engaged to deliver a lecture every week day save one up to November 1. These lectures the senator will be paid \$200 each and his gross earnings for the entire period will be \$40,000. Mrs. John A. Logan has decided to present to the state of Illinois all the war trophies, souvenirs and mementoes received by her late husband during his military career, as well as the stained-glass window and the twenty-two painted panels of the memorial room in her present house, where the collection has lain hitherto. Judge Richard A. Ballinger of Seattle, who has been named commissioner of the general land office and who will assume the duties of the place March 4, is expected to be named as the head of the system.

President Roosevelt's Blast for Strenuous Sports. Kansas City Journal. It was a somewhat amusing and disconcerting incident when President Roosevelt visited Harvard university and counseled the students to engage in the very sports they had been urged the day before by President Eliot to avoid. Probably President Roosevelt was unaware of the position assumed by the head of the university, for it is inconceivable that he should have exhibited the bad taste to advise disobedience on the part of the students. President Eliot, as is well known, is a mild and gentle college man, who objects to football, basketball, hockey and many other sports, on the ground of their secured brutality. He has impressed upon the students of Harvard university the advice that he is opposed to rough sports. To have the energetic and impulsive president of the nation come along and tell the students to go in for all the proscribed games was embarrassing, to say the least. In spite of the general aversion against football and kindred sports there is every indication that they will survive during the coming year, although the students themselves are trying to eliminate the brutal features. But brutality is not the proper word in discussing most of the intercollegiate athletic contests in this country. Though these contests, which it may be said to be the everlasting credit of young Americans that the instances of intentional injury of players are rare.

Among the possible employments of Mr. Roosevelt after his term as president expires it has been suggested that he may become president of Harvard university. Just what is to be done with President Eliot is not stated. Interest lies in the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is an ardent champion of all sorts of college sports and athletics, from glove contests to tennis, and that unless he changes his mind any wide open on the sport question. He said the other day that he did not want to see Harvard or any other college turn out any "molly coddles." We do not know just what "molly coddles" are, but it is safe to assume that they are athletic weaklings. It is a safe gamble that when selected Roosevelt takes hold of Harvard, if he ever does, there won't be a "molly coddle" within a mile of the campus. When the red blooded chief executive turns his attention to manly sports it is high time for the "molly coddles" to retire to the nursery.

TIME TO CALL A HALT. Ute Sam Ask to Strike a Sporting Events. Pittsburg Dispatch. Even the most rabid advocate of paternalism must feel that it is time to call a halt when congress is asked to take \$100,000 from the treasury to pay the expenses of American athletes at the Olympic games in London in 1908. All that is urged about the national character of the enterprise and the necessity of upholding the American end of the athletic business may be conceded without admitting the propriety of putting the government into the sporting field. Next thing we would know congress would be asked to provide for sending an American team to the bridge whist tournament or the naval budget would be swollen for enough to build a sup defender against such ting as Lipton make another attempt.

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LAUGHING GAS. Caller—What an intelligent looking little dog! His eyes are bright as stars. Miss Turtun—So they ought to be. He's a skye terrier.—Chicago Tribune. "Yes, this is my ancestral home; it was here that I saw the light of day twenty years ago." "Why, you poor thing! You must have been blind for ten years after your birth!"—Houston Post. "Hello, Dr. Miller," the country editor called over the telephone; "this is Abel Ritter." "Yes, Mr. Ritter," replied the doctor, "what can I do for you?" "Come over here; I've a fever. We have a cold in our milk—that is to say, in our child's midst."—Philadelphia Press. "No railroad wreck today." "Shall we get out an extra?" "I think not. I think it best to be un-sentimental."—Washington Herald. Jockley—Quer this about that tall man over there. All his intimate friends call him "Short." "He's tall, just for a joke, I suppose." "No, because that's his name."—Philadelphia Press. "Mr. Jinks, you wrote a personal letter today coming up from the states." "Well, I had a hawkeyed overtime letter 300 times per year for the last twenty years ago." "Ha! Hum! That's business."—Pittsburg Post. "Hamlet, the tragedian, had his ears snipped by the frost." "The stealing." "No, during a performance."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "She—I saw you in the street car the other evening, Mr. Baxter." "He—Did you? Why, I didn't see you." "She—I suppose not. I was standing up."—Somerville Journal. "I wish," said Hungry Hank, wretchedly, "I was one of those boys Filigree fathers talk like dog for dinner." "Wot'er?" inquired Filigree Philip. "Wot'er? I think I'd love a good dinner, but over yer every day—comin' right over de fence at yer!"—Cleveland Leader.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING. New York Press. This morn' I heard a bluebird sing. It seems an unimportant thing. But yet a harbinger of spring—When bluebirds sing. Last night I heard a bullfrog croak. At first it seemed a ghastly joke. From marshy woods of pine or oak: Is winter broke? I saw a robin on the snow. Now, how could poor, poor robin know That bitter winter had to go? And he so slow? I caught a groundhog on the ground. And wondered what the beast had found. And chased his shadow round and round In thoughtless frolic.

But still I have some fears and doubts. Miss March must have her ins and outs Ere blissful souls.

MISS ADELAIDE NICHOLS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. While no woman is entirely free from periodic suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely, irregularly and pain as positive evidence that something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to serious derangement of the feminine organism. Thousands of women have found relief from all periodic suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs that period of its terrors. Women who are troubled with painful or irregular functions should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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