

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1898. S. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WELCOME TO THE BEE BUILDING.

No visitor to Omaha and the exposition should go away without inspecting The Bee building, the largest newspaper building in America, and The Bee newspaper plant, conceded to be the finest anywhere.

The postponement of the opening of the public schools will only be justified if teachers and pupils make the most of the time in absorbing the educational features of the exposition.

Li Hung Chang has been in and out of office several times and it will not be surprising if he is in power again before he makes his final exit, although he is an old man already.

According to Dun's latest trade review, the volume of business is greater than it has ever been. And yet Nebraska populists think they can still make political capital out of the calamity cry.

There will probably be several investigations of the conduct of the war, but the sum and substance of all of them will be that the yellow journals have been making a mountain out of a molehill.

The next thing the advocates of two high school buildings will want will be separate sets of graded schools for boys and girls. Anything to increase expense and double the number of people on the school pay rolls.

With Colonel Roosevelt at the head of the republican rough riders in the coming political campaign in the Empire state, the democrats will do well to take lessons from the Spaniards in the art of timely evacuation.

When the war balloon is in working order at the exposition some of the popocratic weather prophets who are seeing things should get permission to use it for observation purposes and get their political visions clarified.

Now that the weather man has shown what he can do to make it unpleasant for the Hoosiers, he should order on tap again the regular brand of exposition weather which has been so greatly admired and enjoyed up to the last few days.

The Postoffice department will make the effort the coming winter to keep mail communication with Alaska open without interruption. If it will but succeed in this we may rely on having Klondike hard-luck stories in plenty all the year round.

Unless the voters of Washington state come to the rescue the next congress will be again graced by the presence of James Hamilton Lewis, who has been re-nominated on a fusion ticket. But Speaker Reed will be there again to see that James Hamilton does not strangle himself with his own rope.

Every competent observer pronounces the agricultural exhibit at the Omaha exposition superior to anything of the kind that has ever been produced anywhere. The transmississippi region is the garden spot of the world and its choicest products are displayed at the exposition.

Missouri democrats who have control of the state government show their love for the populists by refusing even to let them file their tickets for places on the official ballots. In other states, however, where the democratic ascendancy is not so marked, the populists are good enough to serve as allies to help the democrats into the offices.

The Second Nebraska is not the only regiment that is being given a thirty-day furlough to rest up before taking the final physical examination preparatory to mustering out. On the contrary, the same practice is being pursued with a number of regiments in other states, so that the Second Nebraska is only one of those thus specially favored.

BANKING ON SMALL CAPITAL.

The state house combine has staked all its fortunes in the present campaign on its ability to convince the people of Nebraska that the improved conditions brought about chiefly by the restoration of confidence in financial and industrial circles through the election of McKinley, the resumption of the protective policy and the marketing of bountiful crops at good prices paid in 100-cent dollars, is due solely to its economic and efficient management of state affairs.

These figures are not only startling but confusing. The highest amount ever appropriated for state purposes by any legislature has been less than \$3,000,000 or \$1,500,000 a year. These appropriations always include the cost of new state buildings and the enlargement of old ones besides maintenance of all state institutions. To save \$1,000,000 a year or even half that amount would be a marvelous achievement.

It is asserted, for example, that at the time the present commissioner of public lands and buildings took office many of the losses of school lands were far behind while many others had paid no rentals on their leases for years. These delinquents, it is said, have nearly all been compelled to pay up and as a result of this vigorous policy the total of the first three appropriations of school funds in 1897 and 1898 amounted to over \$400,000 more than the school appropriations of the same period of the two preceding years.

What do these figures signify? Simply that the tax gatherer has been more successful within the past two years of good crops and reviving prosperity than he had been during the preceding years of drought and general business depression. The popocratic land commissioner for whom so much is claimed as a savior of the school children was himself among the delinquents as a lessee of school lands whose rental he was enabled to pay only after he got upon the state payroll.

The new plan by which he expects to ride back into office could never have been carried out had not the conditions of the country been improved with the advent of McKinley and removal of the menace of repudiation by currency debasement, together with increased consumption of farm products by re-employed American labor.

The deceptive figures by which enormous savings to the taxpayers are proved can be punctured just as readily in other directions. It is true that the state's floating debt has been reduced several hundred thousand dollars, but the reduction comes not from the state treasury but from the people who have within the last two years redeemed not only their outstanding taxes but also the mortgages lifted with the earnings of their farms.

SPAIN'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

The Spanish Cortes will adopt the peace protocol and when Sagasta shall have accomplished that he will probably retire from the premiership, the other members of the cabinet of course retiring with him. It seems plain that Sagasta will not be permitted to remain in office during the pendency of peace negotiations, however much he may desire to do so, perhaps by way of rounding out his political career. But the sentiment is strongly against his continuance in office and the advice indicate that the queen regent has fallen in with this feeling.

In the Cortes the government has been most vigorously attacked, the conduct of the war being denounced by some of the most influential men in the legislative body. General Weyler, of course, is posing as the chief military critic and the leading champion of the Spanish army, notwithstanding the fact that he did more to demoralize the army than a score of defeats could have done. Still he has plenty of adherents, at least among military men. Meanwhile a new party has been organized, under the leadership of General Polavieja, the precise object of which has not yet been clearly defined beyond opposition to the Sagasta government. This party seems to be growing in strength and influence, as well as in aggressiveness. It is very likely that if Sagasta retires he will be succeeded by Polavieja, which would probably mean some very radical changes in political and military affairs.

With regard to the dynasty the new party is doubtless as loyal as is the party in power and it may be better disposed to weed out corruption, exped incapacity from the public service and remedy other existing evils. In that event its accession to power would be of distinct benefit to the nation. The condition of affairs in Spain has an interest for the American people in so far as it may affect the peace negotiations. There is some bitter feeling against the United States and doubtless there is some sentiment in favor of resisting any demands on the part of this country beyond what are specifically made in the peace protocol. Perhaps negotiations would proceed more smoothly with Sagasta at the head of Spanish affairs, but in any event it is not to be apprehended that any serious effort will be made to obstruct or unnecessarily delay negotiations, since Spain would have much to lose and nothing to gain by such a course. It is to be presumed that even Weyler realizes that it would be the extreme of folly for Spain to adopt a course that might create controversy and complications inimical to peace. That nation is not in a position to insist very strenuously upon conditions unsatisfactory to the United States and it ought to under-

stand that it will be useless to do so. It should be the policy of Spain to conclude peace with the least possible delay, so that her statesmen and people may address themselves to the task of curing domestic ills.

AN URGENT QUESTION.

The question as to what shall be done with the Philippine insurgents appears, from the latest advices, to have become urgent. Aguinaldo, it seems, is growing all the time more arrogant and more aggressive. He assumes that by virtue of such assistance as was rendered by the insurgents in the capture of Manila he has some right of jurisdiction and authority there. His demand to be allowed to occupy a portion of the city having been refused, he proceeded to strengthen his position outside of the city as a menace to the American forces.

In view of this the American outposts were doubled and the rebel leader was notified that he must withdraw his forces within a stated time. This presents an ominous situation, for if Aguinaldo should refuse to withdraw, which it is quite possible he will do, General Otis will be compelled to adopt coercive measures. He must follow up his ultimatum with action if his demand is not complied with. The doubling of the American outposts plainly indicates that this is the intention. It is very much to be hoped that there will be no necessity for taking forcible measures against the insurgents.

We do not want a conflict with those people, any more than we want one with the Cuban American desire is to treat them fairly and justly. But we cannot permit them to determine conditions to suit themselves. They have no right to dictate terms of any kind. The surrender of Manila was made to the American forces and our military authorities alone have the right to exercise control there. The assumption of Aguinaldo is absurd, because no divided authority in Manila is to be thought of. If, therefore, the insurgent leader should persist in his unjustifiable demands there is but one thing to do. He must be suppressed. This might be no easy task. The insurgent force is larger than we now have at Manila. It is understood to be well supplied with arms and ammunition and it has shown that it will fight. Warfare between our troops and the insurgents could have but one result, but the achievement of that result might cost a good many American lives. It is most earnestly to be hoped that this will be averted.

General Otis is a discreet soldier. He has at command the wise counsel of Admiral Dewey. If it be a fact that the American commander has demanded the withdrawal of the insurgents from their menacing position about Manila there can be no doubt that there are sound and sufficient reasons for doing so. It may become necessary to send more soldiers to Manila.

POLICE DEMORALIZATION.

It is admitted on all hands that the police department of Omaha has for months been in a state of lamentable inefficiency and disorganization. The cause of inefficiency is the want of a competent and experienced police officer at the head whom the force respects and cheerfully obeys.

The demoralization of the department is due to notorious lawlessness of the police board and the uncertainty that surrounds its existence. The decision of the supreme court declaring unconstitutional the law under which this body was appointed has left the board for months, like McManis's coffin, suspended in the air 'twixt heaven and earth. His desperate effort to hold on for a few weeks by taking advantage of legal technicalities has merely postponed its final fall.

With the decision of the court before them there was never any excuse for their continuing to exercise the functions of a police board without authority of law. Common decency would have dictated their peaceable retirement.

But the outlawed police board has from the outset defied all law and decency. Its attempt to get a rehearing at the hands of the supreme court is not in the interest of law and order or good government, but a selfish scheme to continue the reign of jobbery and robbery with which Omaha has been afflicted and to perpetuate the political power of the local popocratic Tammany that is using the police powers to promote partisan ends and levy contributions upon gamblers, brewers and liquor dealers. Knowing that it is near the end of its rope, the outlawed board would stop at nothing since it is responsible to nobody and cares nothing for the public. No worse state of affairs could ever be imagined.

The only relief that can come to the suffering community is through prompt and decisive action of the courts either in dissolving the injunction that restrains the lawfully constituted police board from performing its duties or by passing on the dilatory motions of the attorney for the defunct board. Until this is done the demoralization and inefficiency of the police will grow from bad to worse, if such a thing were possible.

Nebraska is highly honored by the invitation extended by President McKinley to General Manderson to fill one of the places on the proposed commission to investigate the conduct of the quartermaster, commissary and medical staffs in the war. General Manderson's qualifications for the position are unquestioned, his experience in the war of 1861 and subsequently on the committee on military affairs of the United States senate fitting him peculiarly for the work. Whatever report and conclusions he might bring in would be sure to command the respect and confidence of all.

Beliefs for their partisan manipulation of the military appointments at the time the volunteers were mustered in. It will be readily remembered how commissary work done out by political favor and abuse of the national guard whose records and experience entitled them to first consideration were turned down by the popocratic governor to make room for political proteges. It will also be remembered how the popocratic governor resorted to most demagogic tactics to have men objectionable to him rejected at the physical examination, while the tests were relaxed for those who were slated for gubernatorial favor. The unethical tactics of the popocratic sheets may obscure all this political soldering for the time being, but it is bound to jump up at every turn.

The demagoguery and hypocrisy evolved in the present campaign in this state by the self-styled reformers are becoming more disgusting every day. Crocodile tears are shed over imaginary maltreatment of the soldiers for political and candidates for office intermeddled with the care and custody of invalids returning from the military camps who are being properly attended by the medical and commissary departments of the army. All this is on a par with the imposture practiced by the reform candidate for congress in this district, who is advertising himself as a party deseript running against his will, who everybody conversant with the truth knows that the nomination was worked up for him by his own employes and that his absence from Omaha was prearranged for dramatic effect.

Members of Bryan's regiment continue to pour letters into The Bee, some signed, but more usually anonymous, protesting against being kept in the service and pleading for disbandment in order that they may come home. It is certainly unfortunate that these men should have misapprehended the conditions under which they volunteered into the military service and have persuaded themselves that there is no further need for soldiers on the cessation of active hostilities. The object of the war cannot be accomplished without arming at least temporarily the territory evacuated by Spain and the regular army is not adequate to all the demands for Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and the home posts.

At last we are assured that the new city jail will be ready for occupancy by the commencement of next month. By that time we ought to have a new police management that will see that the jail is occupied by crooks and not used simply to shake down men who happen to have incurred the displeasure of the gang by failing to arrange with it for police protection.

It is to be feared ex-Congressman Lafe Pence will not be showered with democratic enclitics since his vigorous opposition to fusion in the recent Colorado convention. In the eyes of the democratic press, Pence must cease to be the great populist formerly recognized the very moment he bucks against the democratic program.

The Real Bloodsucker.

The yellow journals continue to assert that some one has blundered. The chances are that the readers of the yellow journals are the only ones. Death here remarkably low.

The small loss of life in the American navy and the freedom of the sailors from disease during a summer in the tropics will pass into history as one of the curiosities of the war.

Exigencies of Heat. Chicago Chronicle. The Khalifa, as he heads toward the equator on the back of a humping camel, experiences the rigors of a winter, but he is not wholly without consolation.

Plenty of Land at Home. Philadelphia Record. The many recommendations made by the National Irrigation congress at its fifth annual session just closed at Cheyenne, Wyo., indicate the vastness of the task to be accomplished in the reclamation of our great western plain.

NEED OF A LARGER ARMY. Evolution in Military Systems Makes Soldering a Profession. Philadelphia Record. General Wheeler's candidly stated one important lesson of the war in the declaration that "we must have an army."

General Wheeler's candidly stated one important lesson of the war in the declaration that "we must have an army." General Wheeler's judgment on military questions will always command respect at home and abroad. His opinion in this instance is particularly valuable as it is accompanied by reasons which cannot well be disputed in any quarter.

Another object which the popocratic yellow journals hope to serve by raising the howl about neglect and maltreatment of the soldier boys is to divert attention from the just complaints that have been made against Governor Holcomb and other popocratic state of-

POINTERS ON NEBRASKA POLITICS.

Stanton Picket (rep.): As a republican Mr. Poynter has some of the characteristics of a triangle. He is not allowed to stand in the way of his nomination or election when a few words will remove it.

McCook Tribune (rep.): The managers of the South Omaha stock yards have seen Poynter waving for help before and they have never failed to respond. He has made them a very nice convention and the entire cordiale is happily maintained.

Wayne Herald (rep.): The German farmer do not propose to vote for a man of the Poynter stripe, who has straddled the prohibition question and every other question because he does not know where to find him and the end of Bill Paxton of Omaha will never hold forth in the gubernatorial chair of Nebraska.

Holdrege Citizen (rep.): The fusion candidate for governor is accused of being partial to the stock yards people. It is noticed that he does not seem to be at all anxious to see them a very nice convention and the entire cordiale is happily maintained.

Ord Times (rep.): The Journal feels very badly because the republicans sent a railroad attorney to the United States senate. Why don't you kick, Claffin, because your name for a railroad attorney? Why do you seek to put a railroad attorney to preside over the deliberations of the Nebraska senate when you feel so? Did we hear you speak?

Popillion Herald (rep.): Ye gods! what a spectacle! We thought Poynter making peace with the stock yards people. He remembered that this same gentleman was a member of the steering committee of the 1895 legislature, which sidetracked Edgar Howard's favorite stock yards bill.

North Platte Tribune (rep.): The populist parties are howling with delight over the statement that Secretary of State Porter has during the past eighteen months collected and turned over to the state \$20,000 in fees. To be honest with their readers the pop papers should state facts; they should state that of the above amount \$13,600 was the corporation fee of the Union Pacific that was not collected by Porter.

Minut Gazette (rep.): Poor old Poynter. He has always been that of a prohibitionist until he was nominated for governor on the combination ticket, then when he is informed that his position will cost him some votes he bristles his conscience, sacrifices a life-long principle, and lowers his manhood by saying he didn't do it. It is indeed a fine kind of a man if the people of Nebraska to trust with the administration of the state's affairs?

Grand Island Republican: The Star of Empire, the strongest A. P. A. and probably the most powerful in the state, is out in both prose and poetry for Poynter for governor, notwithstanding the fact that the editor has been a lifelong republican, but at present his hatred of Catholics and his love of prohibition induce him to support his prohibitionist ally.

Tokamah Herald (rep.): The late legislature passed a law governing the fees to be collected by the secretary of state for filing and recording documents and in many instances the present law has increased the fees over tenfold. Now Mr. Porter is out with a card claiming that the increased receipts are due to his administration of the office.

Evermore Democrat: No wonder the pop state officers are so anxious for re-election. The thoughts of giving up their railroad passes bring tears to their eyes and sorrow to their hearts, and why shouldn't it when they think of the glorious times they and all their relatives have had at the expense of the railroad companies? And don't forget his family, from a special car, found out why the great northwest was given a place on the map of the world. Governor Holcomb and others of this ring have accepted bribes time and again in the shape of special Pullmans and in this way they have aided all their relatives and a whole lot of people who are not their relatives.

York Times (rep.): If the pops had not made such a big talk about passes and about officers who held them the matter would have been passed lightly by as of little or no consequence to those who did not possess them. But our pop state friends made that issue one great cause of complaint and a principal foundation stone to their party. They declared without hesitation that a pass is a bribe and any public officer who receives it is bribed, is actually bought by the corporation which bestows it.

With this as a chief foundation of their fight, they, the populists, won the victory in the state. No sooner were they installed in office than they have sought the railroad companies for passes. Not only were the big companies besieged, whose passes are of some value, but the little companies, who have little or no mileage in the state, and whose transportation is not worth \$2 to any state officer, were to be bought and bought by these populist officers as though there were some hidden magic in a railroad pass that swelled a man up and added to the dignity of his office. There are not more than three or four railroads in the state whose passes are worth carrying, but these populist state officers best the officers of the little roads, whose passes were only a nuisance to them, and hoarded them until some of them had sixteen or eighteen

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Puck: A good many people cast their look upon the waters, expecting to get something out of them as a result.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "What seems to be the trouble with Wilson, doctor?" "None at all, except that I wish every patient I have laid up as promptly as Wilson."

Denton Transcript: Customs Officer Anything desirable? "Mrs. Brown's husband. Nothing but me. I'm a statistician husband, you know."

Cleveland Leader: "Why do you speak of him as the strong man?" "He isn't put up like a man of great strength." "Ah, but you ought to have seen the load he carried the night of our fraternity banquet."

Indianapolis Journal: "Now, what," asked the interviewer, "did you do to come out of Santiago harbor?" "We were drawn out," said the Spaniard, "by the smell of roast beef on the Brooklyn."

Somerville Journal: The man who puts his sniffer to the wheel doesn't always succeed in doing anything beyond getting his coat all muddy.

Indianapolis Journal: "I understand, Doctor, that your patient who was hit on the side of the head with a ball had died. What did you do for him?" "Why, sah, sah, as his brains had been jarred out he had 'em back again, but I didn't do no good."

A MEMORY.

Methinks I have a faint remembrance of my youth. When I a protegee, swam a green herring on the side of the head with a ball had died. What did you do for him?

When I, agod after, I recall another day. When I had older grown, and swam the herring, a sprawling crab or flipped and sidled on the sand. As sometimes fish, with horrid maw, would make for me.

And when the coast was clear, I'd sometimes take a dive. And view the wonders of the weedy, wand'ring deep. And there I'd mischiev tickle some big octopus. Beneath his arms, as he lay fast in watery sleep.

I faintly recollect a myriad other shapes. Wherein I grew through ages to a higher plane. Sometimes in feathers clad or in a hairy coat. I roamed in divers climes, on land, or storm-tossed main.

And yet once more, my mind turns back, but not so far. When I with hairy mates in forest glades. Picked half-ripe cocoanuts for my children's prize. And swung from tree to tree, amidst the gloomy shades.

We had a cozy home within a banyan tree. And sometimes called upon the nearby chattering apes. We had a slight acquaintance with the savage tribes. That roamed beneath our tree in bronzy, shining shaves.

The myriad former shapes that I have encountered. Since first I wriggled in my pseudo-podiat state. Still could I hunt me like a misty fading dream. The future also haunts me with its hidden fate.

I cannot tell what higher form I'll occupy. What form I'll make in life's ascending chain. But that great law which engulfed me through eons, that goes on. Will never let me upward struggling be in vain.

LINCOLN, NEB. WILLIAM REED DUNHOY.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12, 1898.—Maryland will tender a grand ovation to her returning volunteers in this city today. The governor, mayor, and state and city officials will participate in the celebration. It's a great day for wearers of Uncle Sam's uniform.



MONDAY SEPT. 12

Gold Days. Are due anytime and then you will be in a great hurry for your suit or an overcoat, that now you might select at your leisure. A particular advantage of taking time to buy clothes is that it gives us the opportunity that we are always glad to have to make any alterations that you may desire. Nothing suits us that does not suit you—and we take the same pains to have a perfect fit that the merchant tailor does—fall goods are all here for your inspection and selection. BROWN KING & CO. 117 N. 3rd St. Omaha, Neb.