

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Subscribed and unpaid to before the 1st day of April, 1899. H. I. PLUMMER, Notary Public in and for Douglas County, Neb.

Joe Bartley's startling revelations have not yet been revealed.

The Missouri river threatens to foreclose its perpetual mortgage on some of the sand lots along its banks.

Senator Hayward has reached Washington, but he has found all the front seats occupied and most of the back seats reserved.

Omaha's fire limits should be extended, not contracted. Every change in the fire ordinance should be in the direction of greater security from destructive conflagrations.

With Charley Fanning as oil inspector and Herdman as insurance commissioner and Moise on the governor's staff the gang would be pasturing in high clover and reform would be a lucrative profession.

There is only one way for Omaha business men to put an end to the damaging reports of the clearing house and that is by bringing pressure direct upon the bankers responsible for the showing of fictitious deficits.

Richard Croker is at least to be congratulated on his frankness. When asked a question which might be embarrassing to answer he flatly declines rather than resort to the common subterfuge "I don't remember."

A legislative committee is to investigate the municipal government of Chicago. The committee should get to work at once or else adjourn until fall.

The odor from the stock yards is about all the city can stand in warm weather.

Governor Poynter has carefully counted the pieces of pie on the counter and the number of cookies on the tray. As all efforts to strike a balance are hopeless most of them must be returned endorsed "Not filled, stock exhausted."

And now it is reported that Robert E. Lee Herdman is an active candidate for the position of insurance commissioner. As an insurance commissioner Herdman would be as blooming a success as was Palm in the capacity of insurance examiner.

The bald-headed man in fly-tie is not nearly so busy as the Nebraska farmer these days. The plow, the greatest of prosperity promoters, is equally as busy and between the two they will lift many a mortgage before another seed-time rolls around.

A committee of Filipino natives has started out with the avowed purpose of inducing the hostiles to return to the reservation. Judging from past efforts in this line the commissioners would do well to leave their heads at home if they wish to retain them.

The reform governor of Colorado has vetoed a prison reform bill because of a parole provision. Had the reformer come across the state line into Nebraska he would have found a parole prisoner law in operation with the endorsement of several successive reform governors.

Latest advices from Washington indicate that the president will convene congress in extra session in September. Governor Poynter should lose no time in calling for a special election in the Sixth congressional district. The voters should be given ample notice and full opportunity to select candidates and discuss their merits.

It is a serious question whether the condemned Cass school building should be replaced with a more substantial and commodious structure on the same site. When that site was chosen, twenty odd years ago, the attendance was chiefly from the population residing east of Jefferson square. Now that the greater part of this ground has been cleared of dwellings and occupied by railroad right-of-way, lumber and coal yards and warehouses, the old site does not accommodate the wants of the district and sooner or later will be isolated from the residence portion of the city.

SOLUTION BY PARTITION.

Senator Morgan of Alabama is of the opinion that the only satisfactory and permanent solution of the Samoan question will be found in a partition of the islands between Great Britain, Germany and the United States. In this way each power would take absolute control of a part of Samoa and establish government there, thus doing away with the conditions that have caused so much irritation during most of the time since the protectorate was established and produced the present trouble. It means the complete subjection of the natives to the control of the three powers and the wiping out of Samoan autonomy.

Doubtless this would be an effective solution, but it is a question whether the United States should be a party to such an arrangement. An imperialist like Senator Morgan can, of course, see no reason why this country should not seize Samoan territory and subjugate the natives, but people who do not like this European method of territorial acquisition will not endorse his suggestion.

The great majority of the American people, we think, will object to any further conquests which may require us to kill other people and sacrifice our own sons. If we cannot have a cooling station in Samoa without fighting for it and butchering the natives we had better do without it. We do not need any of the Samoan islands and there is nothing to justify our taking any of them and subjugating their people. But the suggestion that we do this is quite in harmony with the spirit of imperialism, of which Senator Morgan is a zealous exponent.

Meanwhile there is much apprehension that the stipulation for unanimity in the commission will tend to protract negotiations, or even to render them abortive. This is said to be the quite general view in England and it is largely entertained here. Perhaps this is what the German government, which insisted upon the stipulation, desires.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT. The Board of Education has declared itself in favor of the abandonment of the present high school building and the erection on its site of a modern structure commensurate with the future needs of Omaha.

Taking it for granted that this policy will be adhered to, the condition precedent to any construction should be a ground plan drawn by a competent landscape architect. The high school square must for all time be the most prominent public place in the city. No permanent structure should be erected on these grounds before they are planned and graded with a view to their embellishment as an ornament to the city.

In the preparation of landscape plans it may be found advantageous to change the grade, remove and replace trees and shrubbery and lay out the lawn to conform with the design which may be deemed most appropriate. The landscape work at the Transmississippi Exposition grounds shows what may be accomplished in a very short time under direction of an artist in landscaping.

It demonstrates that large trees brought from distant places can be successfully transplanted in this soil and climate. A change of grade that would necessitate the transplanting of trees need therefore not be avoided for the sake of preserving the trees.

Having secured the best available landscape plan, the board should require the architect of the proposed wing about to be constructed to place before it comprehensive designs for the complete building. The board should by all means be able to exhibit to the landscape architect a sketch of the elevation showing the dimensions and striking features of the entire structure as it will be eventually so that his work may be in harmony as far as possible.

To plan simply the wing of the structure without a clearly defined idea of the main body and regardless of the landscape would be a reckless disregard of business precaution.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION. The supporters of the policy of imperialism hold up British administration in India as a model to be followed in American government of dependencies.

In a communication to the New York Sun the eminent publicist, Prof. Goldwin Smith, remarks that these people seem not distinctly to understand what the British system of government in India is. They fail to observe that Great Britain has two crowns, one royal and constitutional, the other imperial. The Indian empire is under the imperial crown. Its government, which is autocratic, is kept separate from the constitutional government of Great Britain "and upon that separation depends on one hand the exemption of India from the influence of British party politics and on the other hand the immunity of British politics from the contagion." The distinction between the kingdom and the empire has been jealously guarded.

The United States, observes Prof. Smith, apparently has nothing at present corresponding to the separate crowns, nor any special apparatus for the government of dependencies or safeguard against a reciprocal influence which may be injurious alike to the dependencies and the imperial country. "Your only non-political organ of government," he says, "is West Point. So long as the dependencies are in the hands of the West Pointers there is every reason to believe that the administration will be upright and in its way efficient. But this is military rule, not a step toward the introduction of self-government, but rather a step in the other direction." He takes the view that self-government can hardly be introduced by a conqueror and declares that British rule in India, with all its ability and benevolence, is not paying the way for self-government. The political future of the Hindoo is a blank.

It is evidently the belief of Prof. Smith, as it is of many others, that American rule in the Philippines must for an indefinite time be military rule, which instead of promoting self-government will operate against the attainment of that condition. We may, indeed, as has been promised, give the

PHILIPPINE PEOPLE SO MUCH LIBERTY.

Philippine people so much liberty and self-government as we shall deem "reconcilable with the maintenance of a wise, just, stable, effective and economical administration of public affairs and compatible with the sovereign rights," etc., of the United States. But it is most improbable that for many years, if ever, those people will be given self-government as understood by the American people. The people of India have some degree of self-government, or what passes for it, but it is very circumscribed and there is no promise or prospect of its being enlarged. England simply holds India by force and while it is true that the British government has shown some regard for the rights of the natives and employs them in the public service, there has never been any idea of giving them complete self-government. For the United States, therefore, to adopt in the Philippines the system of administration which England has in India would be to establish military rule—a system repugnant to American ideas and principles, yet this seems inevitable if the policy of retaining possession of the islands is adhered to. We shall no more liberal, doubtless, in our treatment of the Philippine people than England is toward the people of India, but we shall need to keep them in subjection by military power, which will necessarily dominate in the administration of affairs there as it does in India.

THE FATE OF THE MEAT INSPECTION BILL. The fate of the meat inspection bill which is before the Reichstag, a matter of no small interest to the live stock growers and packers of this country, is uncertain. As was expected the measure is vigorously opposed by the agrarians, who take the ground that it is more favorable to foreign than to home producers. They particularly urge that American meats should not be exempted from the regulations, but at least should be placed on an equality, as to inspection, with German meats, and they are likely to win support for this view on the side of their own party. The bill is really liberal in its terms and its enactment would be helpful to American meat exports, but the indications are not favorable to its passage, at least in the present form and it is said to be doubtful whether the government will accept it if greatly amended. Made to suit the agrarian view it would, of course, be of little value to our trade and it appears to be the earnest desire of the government to remove the existing discrimination against our meat products, by placing them on an equal footing with those of other countries, which is all that could reasonably be asked.

THE DEBATE ON THE MEASURE MONDAY disclosed the fact that the army beef investigation has received attention in Europe and has made a most unfavorable impression. There is no doubt, as we have already pointed out, that this scandal will work serious injury to our foreign trade in meats and it is likely to prove a strong influence against the German inspection bill.

Cuban courts and lawyers do not take kindly to the proposal to supplant Spanish customs with American forms of legal procedure. Under Spanish law the accused is not given the right to confront his accuser, is denied a jury and the right of habeas corpus. Trials proceed on the theory that an accused man is guilty and must prove his innocence, while all the law's machinery is brought into play to hinder him in the effort. Since an end came to Spanish rule and Cuban courts, under American jurisdiction, have resumed, not only the old forms of procedure have been retained, but according to reports made to the governor general there has been no improvement in the quality of justice. As the only remedy for evils of centuries growth a complete revolution in the judicial system is suggested. That this will meet with violent opposition from the classes which have profited by the old order of things is not to be doubted, but it must be done if life and property are to be rendered secure.

German-Americans are taking a decided stand against any alliance by the United States with any foreign power. People of foreign birth who have come to America to make it their home know from personal experience in the fatherlands better than any theorist can tell them the results of such alliances. For centuries every country in Europe has been compelled to shape not only its foreign, but largely its domestic policy, to attune it with the interests or desires of its allies. Times without number nations have been dragged into costly wars by these alliances when they had no grievance of their own. Circumstances may make such combinations a necessity in Europe, but in its isolated and independent industrial position the United States has everything to lose and small if any gain to be made by deserting its traditional policy.

Electric trolley lines radiating into suburban towns are being constructed to connect with the street railway systems of nearly every large city in this country. Some of these suburban street railways extend a distance of from thirty to fifty miles. A trolley line is now being built to connect Kansas City with Leavenworth, and its promoters expect to push it as far as Atchison and St. Joseph. Omaha is perhaps the only city of over 100,000 population that does not enjoy the advantage of a system of suburban tramways. The time cannot be distant, however, when electric lines will connect Omaha with all the towns within a radius of thirty to fifty miles.

The disclosures of the investigation into the methods pursued by the Tammany ringleaders in New York forcibly bring to mind the hold-up operations of the Herdman gang in Omaha. The protection of thieves by professional band-aiders and the monthly blackmail contributions constitute the chief source of sustenance for the political parasites in Omaha as well as in New York.

Iowa's Wonderful Weather Sharp. Brooklyn Eagle. Explanation of the assertion of the man in Des Moines that "the weather in 1878

was such that there was a heavy snow fall in July" is that the man who says so in the year is found in the fact that nobody has time to deny him. That man has a creative memory.

A Cruel Suggestion. Kansas City Journal. The address who ate poisoned candy at Omaha has recovered. Her advertising agent was careful not to make the dose fatal.

Gives Himself Away. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "We simply insist," said Bryan in his New York speech, "that a man cannot be a political bigot." How does it happen, then, that Bryan was both a populist and a democrat in 1896 and had two candidates for vice president as running mates?

Volunteers Weary of the Job. Kansas City Star. The report that only about 7 per cent of the volunteers at Manila have been tempted to re-enlist is simply another instance of an American life in the tropics is a cultivated taste. The fact that the Englishman has come to actually enjoy it is sufficient reason for the belief that the Americans may at least learn to endure it, particularly if it is associated with the opportunity for making money and getting on in the world.

Imperialism as a Complication Issue. Philadelphia Times. There is no doubt, however, that there is a strong and perhaps a growing sentiment among the people against the use of force, and it is certain that under existing circumstances there is much more hope of success in the expiring squawk for silver. In the one case there is at least a living problem, while in the other there would be nothing but the writing of an obituary notice.

Resuming Diplomatic Relations. Philadelphia Times. The renewal of diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain is to be accomplished in a manner that is apparently satisfactory on both sides. The Duke d'Arcos, who was secretary of the Spanish legation in Washington some years ago and married a Virginia woman, and who has lately been the minister to Mexico, comes as the ambassador of Spain to the United States, while Bellamy Storer, now at Brussels, goes to Madrid as the ambassador of the United States to Spain.

Cyclone of Missouri Wealth. New York Sun. Governor Nor Stephens of Missouri appears to be suffering, as Governor Bob Taylor of Tennessee suffered, from man's ingratitude. He has had man's ingratitude publicly by cowardly sermons, he says, "who depend upon their constitutional rights to protect them, and I have been vilified by the vile lying, smiling, characterless space-writers." Such is the penalty for the Missouri statesman who is firm. In spite of cowardly sermons and lying, smiling space-writers he will continue to serve the state. So thin a skin and such a heart of stoutness!

Killing by Poisoned Candy. Philadelphia Ledger. Since the Botkin case drew the attention of the whole country to the ease with which one can get into a distance in a box of candy, this means of murder has become fearfully frequent. There seems to be no way to prevent it except by a universal resolve on the part of recipients not to eat candy unless they know who sent it, but, as the victims are usually amateurs accustomed to receiving presents and naturally unsuspecting, it is hard to persuade them to take such a resolution. The detectives, when looking for the senders of such anonymous packages, find what woman has cause to be jealous of the victim, for it has been a subject of remark in all ages that poison is the favorite weapon of women who wish to commit murder.

EVILS OF THE FEE SYSTEM. Nebraska's Example Commended to the New York Evening Post. The greatest abuse in the compensation of officials in this country has been the prevalence of the fee system. The worst feature of the fee system is that it has frequently existed in the judicial department of the government. Sheriffs and clerks of courts have often received incomes five or ten times as great as judges and the practice has been to pay the fee slowly done away with, in the state of another, usually only after a long struggle against the reform on the part of those who have profited by it. Nebraska is the latest to abolish the fee system. The district court in Douglas county, which includes Omaha, has been getting from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year, but the legislature has passed a law which hereafter he will be required to account for publicly and turn into the treasury all fees received in excess of \$5,000 a year. The fee system still survives in some important offices in New York, notably county offices in Brooklyn, and the legislature ought to follow the advice given by the governor in his message to end this abuse.

WATER-LOGGED TRUSTS. Fictitious Capitalization Forebuds Early Disaster. Sterling Morton's Conservative. Legitimate combinations of capital, by which many manufactures and trades are engaged in producing the same goods, chattels or commodities, may be a blessing to consumers. Only the legitimate can live. All trusts which upon organization of the false values of plants put into the market and the trusts are destined to speedy disaster and death. The trusts of stocks and bonds representing purely fictitious values will find themselves swindled. It is not the plain citizen, the merchant, farmer or day laborer who suffers from trusts, but it is the man or woman who is induced to take bonds and stocks of trusts. Ninety per cent of these "industrial" trusts, they are called, are very much overvalued. No better illustration of the false values of plants put into the market and the trusts are destined to speedy disaster and death. 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