

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.
George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of October, 1898, was as follows:

1.	25,020	11.	25,638
2.	25,505	12.	25,505
3.	25,410	13.	25,500
4.	25,510	14.	25,373
5.	25,351	15.	25,345
6.	25,474	16.	25,345
7.	25,405	17.	25,328
8.	27,520	18.	25,370
9.	25,267	19.	25,435
10.	25,028	20.	25,257
11.	27,407	21.	25,409
12.	25,440	22.	25,718
13.	31,048	23.	25,528
14.	27,048	24.	25,390
15.	26,740	25.	26,055
16.	26,300		

Total.....815,008

Less unsold and returned papers.....17,823

Net total average.....797,175

Net daily average.....25,718

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of October, 1898.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

The returns from Hawaii have been delayed in the mails.

The several legislative speakership booms will not be launched for a few days yet at all events.

The upper Egyptian campaign is not yet ended, but on the contrary is threatening to produce several more heroes for the British to worship.

With the passing of the election the war investigating committee will attract considerable less attention in the columns of the popocratic yellow journals.

It is consoling to read of the states in which the ballots contain ten or fifteen different tickets and to think that Nebraska has been favored with only seven.

Although free silver was hardly mentioned in the campaign the Bryanites will, of course, hail every popocratic gain as a glorious victory for the 16 to 1 propaganda.

That distribution of exposition funds among more than 4,000 paid-up stockholders ought to give this year's Thanksgiving services the most substantial foundation they could have.

The counting of the election returns will some day be simplified by the use of voting machines and then the results of the election will be known as soon as the polls close.

Unless the peace commission accelerates its pace the senate will enjoy several weeks of peace and quiet after it convenes before it is called on to wrestle with the problems of the peace treaty.

Nothing yields such big dividends as public spirit and faith. For verification apply to any paid-up subscriber to exposition stock who has already got back 75 per cent of his investment with the other 25 per cent in prospect.

Former Secretary J. Sterling Morton cast a ballot marked for the straight republican ticket. If former President Grover Cleveland lived in Nebraska he would doubtless have emulated the example of his secretary of agriculture.

With the exposition closed and the election over the people of Omaha should have an opportunity to turn attention exclusively for a little while to entrenching Omaha in the advanced position which it has won against competitors.

Editor Stend has expressed his opinion that the Russian czar if he lives long enough will accomplish great things with his disarmament scheme. After this Mr. Stend ought soon to get a call to the editorship of an official court organ at St. Petersburg.

The Woman's club is again about to enter upon its active work for the winter. Since its organization this club has made a most creditable record for effective work along lines of general education and culture and it will no doubt continue to be a potent factor in the uplifting of the community.

Omaha has made marked progress during the last season in the direction of substantial sidewalks instead of the wooden planks that have too long disfigured its streets. But there is still room for improvement, which a vigorous campaign commenced at once and waged incessantly will soon fill.

The defects of the new Nebraska ballot law enacted by the last legislature as exemplified in the two elections held under its provisions must be cured by the next legislature. Instead of facilitating intelligent voting the law confuses the voter and perplexes the election officers. It is an incentive to contests wherever the vote is close, as well as a ready agency for election frauds. A revision of the ballot law before another election day arrives is, therefore, sure to be demanded.

THE QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

In connection with the acquisition of new territory the question of perhaps paramount importance is: What is to be the political status of the inhabitants of this territory? Shall we treat the people and territories that we acquire as prospective states, or shall we deal with them as perpetual colonies? The advocates of territorial acquisition say that Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines if we retain possession of them are never to become states of the American union, that they are always to remain in the character of colonies having no voice in the government under which they live, subjected to taxation without representation and in short possessing none of the rights and privileges of American citizenship. Thus it is proposed that millions of alien peoples shall be taken under our control and made absolute subjects, to be governed entirely from Washington, with no prospect of ever becoming more than nominal American citizens.

It is needless to say that there is no American precedent for such a policy, no authority or example in our history to justify it. On the contrary, as the Springfield Republican says, following every precedent in our history the inhabitants of Hawaii and in the event of annexation of the Philippines would be at full liberty to accept American citizenship. When we purchased the Louisiana territory, says that paper, "the French inhabitants were freely accorded United States citizenship as they chose to accept the privilege. The way to United States citizenship was as widely opened to the Spaniards of Florida on the annexation of that territory in 1819 and to the Mexican of the California acquisition in 1848. The inhabitants of Alaska in 1867 were given three years in which to decide as to their future citizenship and at the end of that time those who wanted to remain in allegiance to Russia had to leave the territory. All others perforce of the treaty of purchase became United States citizens." Such are the precedents and the Republican correctly concludes from them that "we must therefore open wide the door to United States citizenship in the case of the occupants of all the newly acquired territories, or we must adopt the extraordinary course, wholly at war with all our professions and principles and precedents of government, of holding these peoples as subjects possessed of no constitutional rights or any other rights except such as the United States congress might see fit to grant."

The veteran statesman, Hon. George S. Boutwell, has recently declared his opinion that all the permanent residents of Hawaii are now citizens of the United States by virtue of the act of annexation. "Annexation," he said, "in whatever form it may be made, means citizenship for the inhabitants of the countries annexed." If this is sound doctrine it will of course apply to the people of Porto Rico and the other West Indian Islands ceded by Spain and to those of the Philippines if those islands shall be annexed. Ex-Secretary Carlisle takes a similar view of the matter. He can find no other character for those people who are brought into relationship with us through annexation but that of American citizens and this position is fortified by the language of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, which says that all persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States are citizens thereof.

This question of citizenship has been too little thought of in connection with the policy of territorial acquisition. It is of the highest importance and a correct understanding of it would make powerfully against expansion.

A FEW MORE LINKS NEEDED.

Omaha is exceptionally favored with railroad facilities. But a few more links are still needed to enable Omaha to reap the full benefit of its central location and to compete on equal terms with its trade competitors.

Omaha has all the trunk line connections that are needed for its traffic with Chicago and St. Louis. Within the past year the completion of the Port Arthur line has given Omaha a direct route to the gulf through Arkansas and Texas, opening a valuable trade territory to our jobbers and business houses. The prospective extension of the Illinois Central assures to Omaha a profitable field in western Iowa hitherto inaccessible and will give another outlet to the gulf by way of Mobile and New Orleans.

Omaha's railway connections west of the Missouri river are equal to all present demands of trade. With three competing lines to Denver and two systems reaching out into the Black Hills country and into the region west of it Omaha merchants and manufacturers are in position to extend their trade clear to the Pacific slope.

The two important links in the railroad chain still needed are direct connection with South Dakota on one side and the panhandle of Texas on the other.

There is no good reason why any part of South Dakota should remain tributary to St. Paul and Minneapolis. There is no good reason either why all the cattle raised in South Dakota and all the grain grown in South Dakota should not be marketed in Omaha as more than there is any good reason why Omaha should remain cut off from the trade of northern and northeastern Nebraska.

Omaha must either force the completion of the link on the Northwestern system between Hartington and Yankton or endeavor to build a direct line into southeastern Dakota that will place that country within reach of its market. The gap between Hartington and Yankton is only twenty-five miles. It is doubtless an expensive piece of road to build, but it is no more difficult or expensive than building roads through the Black Hills or Colorado. The gap has remained open, not because of any obstacle in the way of cost or construction, but because of the compact between the two rival railroad systems that cover South Dakota. The time has come, however, when the mutual interests of the communities and

sections involved demand more direct connection.

The other missing link in Omaha's railway facilities is in the gap in the Rock Island system southwest of Fairbury. With this gap closed Omaha would have an almost air-line route to the Texas panhandle by way of Fort Worth, which would place this city as near to that great country as Kansas City. The advantage of such a connection is obvious to everybody. Whenever Omaha is placed on an equal plane of competition with Kansas City for this trade it will overtake that city as a cattle market and meat packing center and at no distant day take rank next to Chicago as a live stock slaughtering and meat product distributing point.

In extending the area of its cattle and grain trade Omaha can not fail also to extend its commerce by opening new avenues for its manufacturers and jobbers.

NO BREAK IN NEGOTIATIONS.

There has been no break in the peace negotiations so far as the Washington authorities are informed and they would be immediately notified of anything of the kind. It appears that the joint session of the commission which was to have been held yesterday was deferred at the instance of the American members, according to a Paris paper under instructions from Washington, though this seems improbable, the more credible explanation being that it was to allow time for the translation of the reply of the United States to the latest Spanish propositions regarding the Philippines. A Washington dispatch says that advice received by the State department are rather encouraging than otherwise and no apprehension is felt of a break in the negotiations.

Evidently the issue now is one of compensation. There is probably no doubt that Spain is ready to hand over the Philippines if she can get a good price for them and if she shall receive any encouragement in this direction she may haggle a considerable time before agreeing to terms. It is said that the Washington government is disposed to offer a pecuniary consideration for the Philippines, but there is reason to doubt the statement. At all events it has not done so and if it is giving attention to public sentiment it is not likely to. A proposal to pay Spain for the Philippines would get very little support in this country.

AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION.

The adventures of two young Englishmen in this country lately revealed the fact that the venerable old brick game is strictly an American institution. But it is hardly necessary to introduce our comparatively modern methods into Europe when one hears of a couple in Germany who paid away nearly all their substance for the support of their dead daughter in heaven, and were even persuaded to give her a dowry on her marriage with an angel. Where such primitive credulity exists the artistic and up-to-date exulting of the side of the Atlantic would not be appreciated.

CHILLS FOR EXPANSIONISTS.

According to the Manila correspondent of the New York Herald the sentiment among the American volunteers over there is that "the island should be held, but they want some other fellows to do the holding." The "other fellows" are not likely, however, to be as accommodating as we would desire them to be if we should go into the business of unloading and expelling the natives from the islands and if we are to have colonies we must be prepared to endure the burdens as well as enjoy the benefits thereof. A realization of the fact that they would have to pay for the glory of empire by personal discomfort in the way of standing guard and paying "imperial" taxes will not be very likely to stir the fervor of our more reckless expansionists.

FRANCHISES IN PORTO RICO.

Perhaps it will not be advisable to Americanize the law in relation to granting municipal franchises in Porto Rico. When a corporation desires a franchise there the first thing it does is to file an application. Then the municipal authorities take up the matter and advertise for proposals for the same franchise. The result usually is that other proposals are offered. The first applicant generally makes a second proposition better than his first one. All the proposals are then made public and considered together, and the franchise is granted to the one who makes the best proposal.

Should there be evidence that the award is not fairly or justly made, the decision can be taken on appeal to the governor general by those who are dissatisfied.

The system, despite corrupt officials, works well.

HOW GREAT A DANGER!

Senator Hoar's Judgment on the Policy of Annexation.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Senator Hoar made the solemn declaration that in his judgment the policy of the president in trying to annex the Philippine Islands "involves a greater danger than we have encountered since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth." Let the people of America consider that statement. It was not made hastily or thoughtlessly or scatteredly. It means that when the scattered fringe of feeble settlements along the Atlantic coast was pitilessly assailed by savages, when the French tried to make North America Latin instead of Anglo-Saxon, when King George's war with the Indians and the great war despotism in these states, when the capitol at Washington was burned by the British in 1814, when the attempt at disunion swept the country with civil war—when even those things happened the genius of American liberty was not threatened so seriously as it is today.

There are still those in New England and in Senator Hoar's own political party professing to be deeply impressed by his words, and to agree in the main that his arguments are well-founded, who continue to say that no other course is open to the United States than to control the Philippines and if we are to permit any assumed obligations existing between the United States and the Philippines to be a danger to the United States, it is a danger greater than it has faced in 278 years of its history.

If Senator Hoar was anywhere near correct in his diagnosis of the present national peril, no American citizen can for a moment consider any possible duty we may have to the Malays of Luzon and Mindanao as paramount to our duty to the republic. If Senator Hoar is right it is treason to America to permit any assumed obligations existing between the United States and the Philippines to be a danger to the United States, it is a danger greater than it has faced in 278 years of its history.

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There are still those in New England and in Senator Hoar's own political party professing to be deeply impressed by his words, and to agree in the main that his arguments are well-founded, who continue to say that no other course is open to the United States than to control the Philippines and if we are to permit any assumed obligations existing between the United States and the Philippines to be a danger to the United States, it is a danger greater than it has faced in 278 years of its history.

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