

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Examiner Palm evidently worked on the theory that a fair divide is no robbery.

It is now evident that all of Mr. Palm's energies were not wasted on little "snide" companies.

The Nebraska boys are holding fast to the water works and if the Kansas men keep the brewery the inhabitants of Manila will not suffer.

The likeness of Judge Scott to General Grant, which our amiable contemporary sees so vividly, is chiefly perceptible in the points of difference.

The Kansas legislature has fixed the lawful price of a shave at 10 cents, but it is not known yet what effect the measure will have on the next crop of whiskers.

It is too bad the lesson of the hatchet and cherry tree story about telling lies should be so hopelessly lost upon the men who produce the screeds printed in the Omaha Fakery.

Washington's admonition to his countrymen against entangling alliances with foreign nations should be remembered not only on his birthday anniversary but on every day of the year.

While it is most gratifying that Omaha municipal and school bonds always bring a good premium, there is still no reason why more of them should be floated than is absolutely necessary.

The personnel of the national democratic advisory committee does not indicate that the quality of the advice offered will be materially different from the brand previously tendered and accepted.

The expansion Omaha is most interested in just now is the expansion of its wealth and population to the point that will maintain its rank among progressive western cities when depicted in the figures of the 1900 census.

Some of the dismissed ex-police officials seem to have become so accustomed to drawing witness fees out of the public treasury that they cannot wean themselves of the habit, even though no longer attached to the police force.

The bill for the relief of settlers on the Otoe Indian reservation generally manages to get before congress during the closing days of the session and get just enough consideration to buoy up the hopes of the settlers. The present session is no exception to the rule.

The Commercial club is moving in the right direction with its proposed excursions to neighboring towns with a view to cultivating and cementing commercial friendship. Omaha, above all things, wants to maintain reciprocal relations with all the cities and towns in Nebraska and surrounding states.

The Commercial club is certainly moving forward. It now promotes a debate of the questions involved in the problem of imperialism, whereas only a few years ago the discussion of a proposed free grant of a fifty-year gas franchise was ruled out of order as not pertinent to the objects of the organization.

It is a poor town that has not a book out in the legislature for a new state normal school. Before Nebraska goes into the wholesale normal school business it will want to take an inventory of its educational resources.

One of the radical changes of the naval personnel bill is making engineers officers of the line, while compelling officers of the line to familiarize themselves with the workings of the engine rooms.

Of course, the chance that an engineer will ever be called in action to command a ship is remote, but it might happen. The probability of the line officers having to assume charge of the engines is remote, but might occur in any severe engagement.

AFTER SUBJUGATION RECONSTRUCTION.

After the United States shall have subjugated the Philippines—assuming that the policy already entered upon will be carried out—there will come the task of reconstruction—providing a political and social framework for those people, of whose nature and wants we know very little.

According to the most trustworthy estimates—for there are no accurate statistics of the Philippine population—the Tagals, with whom we are now at war, number 3,000,000.

Intelligent of the inhabitants, though the large majority of them are field hands, day laborers, servants, agriculturists and small traders.

Next in numbers are the Moros, about 300,000, who are Mohammedans. The Negritos, or aborigines, number about 25,000, while the scattered tribes are estimated to number 2,000,000.

There are 400,000 Chinese-Mestizos, 50,000 Spanish-Mestizos, descendants of Spanish fathers and native mothers, 300,000 Chinese, 10,000 Spanish and 5,000 of other nationalities.

Such is the varied and motley and mongrel mass of humanity—barbarous and semi-barbarous, pagan, Mohammedan and Buddhist—more than half of which Spain was never able to control.

Which it is proposed the United States shall take under its care and educate, civilize and prepare it for self-government. Can anyone doubt that we shall find this a task, if it be undertaken, more difficult, more perplexing, more tedious than any we have ever been called upon to perform?

These people know nothing of liberty under law. Such of them as have been for centuries subjected to Spanish oppression now demand that they shall be allowed to govern themselves.

Those who would not submit to Spanish control will not accept our rule. To attempt to compel them to do so will mean a prolonged warfare, costly in life and money and even after they are subjugated the maintenance of a strong military power to keep them in order.

How long it will take to reduce to obedience to our authority and compliance with our methods the hundreds of thousands of pagans, Mohammedans and Buddhists in the Philippines no man can tell, but it will require years, if indeed it be possible of accomplishment.

Subjugation will not be easy. That is apparent. We shall not have accomplished it when we have vanquished the forces of Aguinaldo and established order in Luzon.

Other millions of the people of the Philippines must be subdued, among them those who have never submitted to any outside rule. But great and difficult as will be the task of subjugation that of reconstruction will be equally so.

Whether it can ever be successfully accomplished is a problem for the most serious consideration of the American people.

INCREASING THE ARMY. The question of increasing the regular army is of paramount interest and importance. It should be discussed and determined entirely with reference to the requirements of the situation.

It is a question not to be hastily disposed of, but should receive the most careful consideration.

This question is now before the United States senate. The bill for the increase and reorganization of the regular army reported to that body from its military committee and which is approved by the administration, provides for a minimum regular force of 50,000 men and authorizes the president in case of need to raise it to a maximum of 100,000 men.

It preserves the present organization and slightly strengthens the cavalry, augments the artillery and organizes that arm of the service on a more scientific basis than at present, gives to the infantry the three-battalion organization and makes such additions to the staff as in the judgment of military men are indispensable.

Under its provisions entrance to any branch of the army cannot be obtained until after the candidate for a commission has demonstrated his fitness for it to the satisfaction of a competent examining board.

There is proposed as a substitute for this measure a bill providing for the temporary increase of the army to nearly 100,000 men, but including in this number 25,000 native auxiliaries in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

But it makes no provision for the reorganization that is regarded as absolutely essential. It does not provide for any additional general officers, which according to a statement of the War department are greatly needed in the administration of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

It would leave the army, as now organized, but with three major generals and six brigadier generals, which allows but one general officer for each of the military departments in the United States and one for commanding general of the army.

In this respect the bill of Senator Cockrell is defective. If there is to be an increase in the size of the army at all commensurate with what the administration believes to be a necessity, there must be a concurrent increase in the staff.

No legislation that does not provide for this will be adequate or can have satisfactory results.

The probability is that a compromise will finally be effected, though according to report the president is disposed to insist upon the measure reported

from the senate military committee and if that shall fall will call an extra session of the Fifty-sixth congress.

In regard to public sentiment it is undoubtedly true that it is very largely opposed to a permanent increase of the regular army.

While there is very little if any opposition to such an increase as will enable the government to release the volunteers from service as soon as possible and this the president is anxious to do—the very general belief unquestionably is that it is unnecessary to make the increase permanent and that every necessity of the situation would be provided for if the regular army should be maintained at its war strength for a period of two years.

Referring to the report of the minority of the house committee on the merchant marine against the ship-bounty bill, in which it is proposed to admit foreign-built ships free, the New York Sun says that this would reverse a policy which has subsisted almost from the foundation of the government and is embodied in registry laws still on the statute book.

It quotes approvingly the opinion of the commissioner of navigation that the time is not many years distant when we shall build ships of iron or steel better and more cheaply than they can be built anywhere in the world and says: "The free ship proposition, then, is out of the question. Instead of being a movement of progress it would be one of retrograde. Whatever other policy may commend itself to congress, it deserves no consideration."

The law of May 10, 1892, admitting foreign-built ships on the construction of a like amount of tonnage here, has been of benefit and an extension of it is one feature of the Payne-Hanna bill. But in no case should any free ship bill, in the full sense of that term, be passed.

SHOW UP THE HOLDUP.

The trust fund is as thick in the New Jersey atmosphere as the autumn leaves in the vale of Valombrosa. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect an enterprising town like Vineland to prove immune and escape contamination.

It has not, Vineland, consisting largely of glass plants that planted so deeply the cash of credulous capitalists that it has never been able to sprout a dividend, does not possess an abundance of those sinews which even the benevolent trust would feel hopeful of expanding into gigantic enterprises with billions in them.

But in the unfortunate absence of more substantial assets that enterprising village has a surplus of brains, master lack of credit money more worthy of its sting the malicious trust germ attacked these with zeal that would have done honor to a better cause.

The result was the formation of a doctor's trust, having for its object the detection of every rascal whose estate was insufficient to satisfy the demands after the funeral, and, incidentally, the regulation of the output of pills to those who could pay according to a scale commensurate with the financial needs of the patient.

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To make matters worse several would-be patients whose tax receipts were found to be unsatisfactory also arose and, carrying with them the most potent of all weapons, the hurt that blacklisted honor fees by decorating the court dockets with enough damage suits against the refractory physicians to bankrupt the town if collected.

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The way things get turned around is illustrated by the necessity of explaining that the monument being erected to the memory of Nancy Hanks in Indiana is in honor of the mother of President Lincoln, and not of the horse that was named after her.

It is said that Spain intends to spend the \$20,000,000 it will receive for the Philippines in buying a new navy. For such a sum it can get six cruisers, better than it lost when Cervera met Schley, with a few torpedo boats thrown in. Indeed the three new battleships it has already ordered are of the latest and most approved patterns.

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NO FREE SHIP BILL.

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There is of course no danger of any such legislation in the present or the succeeding congress, but a strong probability that some such law as is now proposed will be passed later. The indications are that the ship-bounty bill will not receive any consideration from this congress.

As to free ships, it may be doubted whether a democratic congress and administration would venture upon such a reversal of a policy that has been adhered to more than a century, during the greater part of which, down to the time of the civil war, the democratic party was in control of the government.

The policy of free ships, which would build up foreign at the expense of the American ship-building industry, will never be adopted, it is safe to say, by any political party.

THE SAME OLD BUNCO GAME. It takes a newspaper like the World-Herald to get on both sides of a question. Its antics with reference to the bill for a proposed state subsidy to the first Nebraska volunteers is the latest illustration. Just compare these two excerpts:

World-Herald News Column. There were republicans who voted for the bill and there were republicans who voted against it. There were democrats and populists who voted against, as well as populists and democrats who voted for it.

The division as to politics as to the vote in the house on this bill was this way: Democrats, populists and silver republican voting for the bill, 31; republicans voting for the bill, 20; democrats and populists voting against the bill, 14; republicans voting against the bill, 20. If there is any lesson in this division, it can be drawn at the leisure of the reader.

World-Herald Editorial Column. Nebraska's republican house of representatives has killed the bill providing for an appropriation for Nebraska's volunteer soldiers. The responsibility for the death of this popular and meritorious measure rests upon the republican party.

At this time the men responsible for the defeat of this appropriation do not perhaps realize the extent of their responsibility. The World-Herald does not desire to do this popular and meritorious measure at this time to criticize too severely the action of the republican house.

Nebraska's republican house of representatives has defeated the proposed appropriation for Nebraska's volunteer soldiers. This is a heads I win and tails you lose" game as has been attempted upon a gullible public.

Every bill before the legislature should be considered solely on its own merits irrespective of the appeals of the poperaotic organ for the supporters of the defeated soldier subsidy bill to wreak vengeance upon the sugar bounty claimants. If the state owes any one money it should pay it—if it is not an honest debt it should not pay.

That question is for the legislature to look into and decide. In connection with the attack of the local poperaotic sheet on the sugar bounty claimants it may be worth recalling that in his inaugural message the present populist governor recommended the payment of the bounty accrued, at least so far as the claims are still held by the sugar beet growers.

England's troubles in the Sudan are not over by any means. The khalfa has gathered up another army and is advancing toward Khartoum. The war in the Sudan will ultimately be settled, just as all others between civilization and barbarism have been. Either civilization will retreat or the barbarians will be exterminated. The blessings of civilization are great, but they are too often appreciated only at the point of the bayonet.

The English papers that are just now worrying themselves over what Lord Berosford may do in the direction of the open door while in this country should try not to lose too much sleep over the matter, for it will probably be some time yet before we enter into a definite alliance against France and Russia in the Orient.

"One hundred apiece" from one company is a fair token of esteem and appreciation and if repeated often enough should keep the average state auditor fairly well supplied with clothing, hats, neckties and other little items of wearing apparel.

Following hard upon the outrage committed upon the merchants of Macon, Ga., by an Ohio regiment comes the report that a Minnesota command has with difficulty been prevented from lynching a negro for some trivial offense

at Augusta. From whatever cause this lawlessness may have its origin it comes with more than ordinarily bad grace when perpetrated by citizens of states that have bitterly protested against similar offenses committed by southern people.

The time is ripe for the consolidation of Omaha and South Omaha and the people of both cities are ready for union. But so long as the law prevents the submission of an annexation proposition except with the consent of the office-holding class, who are naturally and unalterably opposed to it, the people will not have an opportunity to register their will.

The cruiser Detroit has taken the naval spanking and departed for Nicaragua, which has been holding up government messages. The smaller boats of the navy seem to be kept perpetually busy chasing around after these second-rate revolutions which seldom amount to as much as a real lively scrimmage in a foot ball game.

Up to congress. Philadelphia Times. So far as the Philippine question represents the white man's burden the president is evidently disposed to put it on congress.

Takes a Back Seat. Indianapolis Journal. It is cause for surprise and chagrin to the British to learn that the American railroads are purchasing locomotives in the United States. A few years ago the British makers were confident they had the business for all time.

Favors Thankfully Received. Chicago Inter Ocean. The Central Pacific is about to pay the government all that it owes on account of losses little advanced made nearly thirty years ago. The government was never in better condition financially than now, but there are a great many drains upon the treasury at present, and every little helps.

Largest Single Stamp Tax. Philadelphia Record. When a debt is settled by giving promises to pay, the government must also be satisfied with—witness the stamp tax of \$11,762.54 on the Central Pacific notes issued in payment of the railroad company's indebtedness to the United States. Never again, in the history of the world, will the Internal Revenue bureau collect such a large sum on promissory notes in a single transaction.

Musie that Comes High. Cincinnati Enquirer. There is a class much affected by the question as to who is going to haul down the stars and stripes at Manila. This is the sentimental feature of the business. The heavy hand in political circles, Auditor Cornell's actions have long been viewed with suspicion, notwithstanding his loud claims of immaculate honesty, and now, if he is unjustly censured, he will be afforded an opportunity to silence all criticism.

Schuyler Sun (rep.): The Omaha Bee has exposed a game of robbery, being carried on in the insurance department of State Auditor Cornell's office, which is fully as bad as the defalcations of Bartley and Miles. The law gives the auditor the right to appoint a man to examine the books and records of insurance companies which do business in this state.

For this work the examiner is allowed \$5 a day, and actual expenses. One O. W. Palm was appointed to examine the books of several of the companies which he examined for fees amounting to many times what the law allowed. This practice came to the attention of the auditor's deputy, Sam Lichty, who vigorously protested against the nefarious and for his part, he was promptly discharged by the auditor. Lichty has consequently exposed the unlawful work and Governor Poynter has called upon the legislature to investigate the matter, which will be done.

Paul Monograph (pop.): The Omaha Bee brings charges against State Auditor Cornell which, if true, should immediately remove that gentleman from office. The accusation is, briefly, that the auditor has allowed "snide" insurance companies to do business by extorting about a large fee for examination and certificate, and further that he has failed, like his predecessor, to collect the fees owing by non-resident insurance companies. The Bee has its information from Sam Lichty, the insurance deputy who was discharged by Cornell, and for that reason it should probably be taken with a few grains of allowance. But at any rate these charges are of such a grave nature that the auditor's affairs should be investigated and if found to be in all right he should promptly be removed from office. We did not put men in the state office to follow the beaten pathway of the republican corruptionists.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. In the opinion of the Left, Loubet is all right. Senator Morrill was the only member of the present senate who wrote with a quill pen.

A New York paper asserts that the president has decided views on the army bill, adding: "He stands firm for the Hull measure."

If the reports of some of the French papers are true President Loubet, while dining, wears his napkin tucked into his collar, just as though he were a native of Chicago.

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BEES LINES.

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