

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Subscription and sworn to before me this 2nd day of May, 1899. H. J. PLUMB, Notary Public.

"The West's greatest newspaper," as the Omaha Hellenated pompously parades itself, is not known in the east. Singular, is it not?

If the hot air furnace men succeed in effecting their projected combine they may be relied on to launch a warm thing on the sea of trusts.

It is announced that another comet which has been long absent from our skies is again coming this way. Political luminaries, however, are always with us.

The school board has employed a first class landscape architect, but hesitates to follow his advice. This is like calling a physician and throwing his prescription away.

The Filipinos now keep a railroad train all ready on which they can hurry to the rear. Although pretty feet of foot, foot-power locomotion is not fast enough for them when the Kansas men get after them.

The cruiser Chicago is at Tangiers on a little collecting. Traditions of former visits of American war ships to Morocco will probably be an incentive to the natives to pay up and avoid unpleasant notoriety.

Only one regiment of volunteers is now left in Cuba. This means that the president's policy of reducing the military establishment to the regular army regiments as soon as possible is being carried out as originally outlined.

Chauncey Dewey says the talk of a railroad trust of all lines between Chicago and New York is all bosh. The trouble with Chauncey is that his reputation as a joker makes it difficult for him to get the public to take him in earnest.

Ex-President Harrison is displaying his peculiarities again. Asked for his opinion on expansion he stated he had some ideas on the subject, but does not care to talk about it. The men doing the most talking are usually those short on ideas.

Remember that give-away advertising is no indication of the value of a newspaper for advertising purposes. People who take free advertising do so because it is not worth paying for. People pay for their advertising in The Bee because they know that in no other way can they reach a class of patrons whose patronage is worth having.

While the Real Estate exchange is agitating a street railway extension it might put in a few words for the improvement of the street railway facilities we now have. An extension that would be appreciated as much as the extension of the lines would be an extension of the time during which the cars are run. There are few cities of Omaha's pretensions where street car traffic is entirely cut off at midnight.

It is almost as difficult now as in the days of Spanish rule to sift the true from the false in the reports which come from Cuba. The yellow journals print with minute circumlocutions stories of raids and murders committed by outlaws. On the other hand General Wilson, who has completed a tour of his department, says investigation reveals their utter falsity and that the country is as quiet and peaceful as the United States. Nothing like this, however, will choke off the romance supply of the imaginative yellows.

Governor Thomas of Colorado enters denial to the statements ascribed to him threatening to resort to force to compel the immediate return of the Colorado volunteers at Manila, adding that he would have done so before had he not supposed them too silly to be believed. One thing Governor Thomas forgets is that predecessors in his gubernatorial chair have committed equal fool blunders, so that any statement purporting to come from Colorado's governor would have to be extraordinarily silly to excite public incredulity.

GOVERNMENTAL DIFFICULTIES.

The insular commission sent by the president to Porto Rico, to examine and report upon all civil questions, will, it is said, report unfavorably to the creation of a territorial form of government in the island. Only about ten per cent of the population of Porto Rico can read and write and even these have no training in parliamentary government which would make their recommendations of value in the adoption of new fiscal and judicial policies. The commission is likely to recommend that no attempt be made at present to establish a local legislative assembly for the general government of Porto Rico, it being feared that even an advisory body, with a complete veto in the hands of the governor, would only foment discontent if its crude recommendations were often disregarded.

Here is one of the difficulties which our government is called upon to deal with and it is not peculiar to Porto Rico. It is present in Cuba and in the Philippines. As to the former we are, of course, pledged to permit the people to establish an independent government, but still we are bound to see that it shall be a government capable of fulfilling all its obligations as an independent state toward other countries, as well as maintaining domestic peace and order. The Cuban people are no better prepared for self-government than are the people of Porto Rico, while the Filipinos are not much if at all superior to either. There has got to be a process of education and how long this must be carried on before these people are capable of governing themselves no one can tell. American principles require that we shall give the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines a measure of self-government and they have been assured that this will be done, but just how far we can go with safety promises to be a perplexing question. Whether we adopt a restrictive policy or treat these people on broad and liberal lines we must expect more or less trouble in governing them. The work of education that is before us will call for years of patient effort. It is a task of reconstruction that will be slow, tedious and very likely expensive.

REVISE THOSE HIGH SCHOOL PLANS.

A city is rated as much by its public buildings as by its public men and business enterprises. For this reason Omaha is vitally concerned in the style and character of the proposed new high school building. Located on the most conspicuous point of the city, that structure will either enhance or mar its beauty for many years to come. This structure should be planned not merely for the accommodation of the high school pupils, but also for its effect upon the appearance of the city. The magnificent site for the high school looming way above the city affords the architect extraordinary opportunity for design at once inspiring, imposing and monumental. The outline drawing of the plans would indicate that this idea has been entirely subordinated to the desire for a commodious but commonplace school house. The elevation as exhibited to the board represents a building of uniform height excepting a cupola over the center. What impression will such a flat structure make in the birdseye view of Omaha? Will it not detract from the picturesque appearance of the city that has always pointed with pride to its crowning edifice on the crest of Capitol Hill?

A CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

Representative Hull of Iowa is reported as saying that whatever currency legislation is enacted by the next congress will be conservative and will establish the gold standard. He also expressed the opinion that the republican congressional caucus committee had agreed upon measures committive to the Indianapolis monetary conference and to other believers in sound money. According to report the agreement of the committee covers three points. These are that the currency functions of the treasury shall be separated from all other functions and that a fund of \$100,000,000 shall be set apart for the redemption of the government's legal tender notes and for no other purpose; that legal tender notes once redeemed in gold shall not be paid out again except in exchange for gold; that the secretary of the treasury shall have power to replenish his stock of gold by the issue of bonds when necessary.

This is certainly conservative, but it may be doubted whether it is satisfactory to the supporters of the Indianapolis plan of currency reform, the central feature of which is retirement and cancellation of United States legal tender notes. At all events, the committee's plan is good as far as it goes, but it will be the imperative duty of congress to make a definite declaration of the gold standard. This country is prepared for and expects. There is not a reasonable doubt that gold-standard sentiment is very much stronger in the nation now than it was three years ago and a republican congress cannot afford to disregard this sentiment. A declaration of the gold standard in unmistakable terms is demanded by every consideration of public and party interest.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

President McKinley is being urged to call an extra session of the Fifty-sixth congress a couple of months in advance of the time for the meeting of the regular session in December and certain remarks said to have been made by the president to senators and representatives going abroad indicate that he is considering the matter. There are some cogent reasons for an extra session. Perhaps chief among these is the fact that the organization of the house is likely to occupy several weeks. The speaker's contest may be prolonged, but even if it should not the new speaker will take from two to four weeks to make up his committee, so that if congress should not meet until the regular time it would not be ready for business before perhaps the middle of January.

The question of administration in the new territory it is felt should be determined without unnecessary delay. Government is to be provided for Hawaii and Porto Rico, while it appears probable that within a short time peace will be established in Luzon and the situation be such as to require congressional action giving the president definite legislative authority for the further administration of the Philippines. As to such domestic questions as the revenue and the currency there is no urgency. They make no demand for an extra session of congress.

The Fifty-sixth congress will have work to do of the greatest importance and it seems a sound suggestion that it should endeavor to dispose of it before the thick of the presidential campaign next year is reached. The republican party should be able to go before the country at the outset of the campaign with a clearly-defined policy in regard to government of the dependencies, so that there shall be no doubt or misapprehension in the public mind respecting this. The subject is undoubtedly receiving the most careful consideration of the president, so that when congress meets it is to be expected that Mr. McKinley will be prepared to recommend a well-developed policy of colonial government. He sent a commission to Porto Rico to study the conditions there and it will soon submit a report embodying the recommendation of a form

of government for the island. The Philippine commission will also recommend a plan of government for those islands. Whatever has been done there, after peace has been established, must have the approval of congress and the sooner after cessation of hostilities the better for all concerned. A delay of a month or two might not, indeed, be vital, yet it is obviously desirable that the establishment of civil administration in the dependencies, when military government shall no longer be necessary, shall be effected as promptly as possible.

There is no doubt that all this is receiving due consideration from President McKinley and if the circumstances seem to him to require it he will not hesitate to call an extra session of congress. Meanwhile there is said to be a confident feeling in official circles at Washington that the end of the conflict in Luzon is not far off. It is given out that the advisers from the commission are of a very satisfactory and reassuring character, warranting belief that the Filipinos will not maintain hostilities a great while longer. The reports from General Otis, also, encourage this view.

WHERE TO FIND A LEADER.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton believes that with a sound money platform and some good man who has served in one of Mr. Cleveland's cabinets the democratic party would stand a fair show of winning next year.

HEROIC SELF-SACRIFICE.

A finer example of heroic courage and devotion was never seen than that given by Englishman in a landing by his wounded comrade, Lieutenant Lamsdale, and deliberately sacrificing a certainty of escape from the Samoan rebels.

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME.

One thing is certain. When the places of our gallant volunteers are supplied by others and the men who have been fighting so bravely in the Philippines come home they will have a reception worthy of heroes. They have fulfilled their whole duty, and fulfilled it nobly.

ADULT'S PROMISE TO PAY.

The sultan's promise to pay \$100,000 to American claimants on account of the Armenian troubles does not specify any particular time when payment is to be made, and as his promises are notoriously better than his performances, it might not be a bad plan to let one of our war ships now traveling between New York and Manila stop at Constantinople and collect the money.

GRANT IS ADVERTISING.

Edward Atkinson may not be a distinguished patriot, but he is a superb press agent. He has drawn the United States flag over an advertisement which must make the distinguished Mr. Tody Hamilton over in London green with envy.

COST OF THE WAR.

The fairest estimate of the cost of our war undertakings on land and sea is obtained by a comparison of the outlay for the army and navy for the year preceding the outbreak of hostilities with the expenditure for the year following. This shows an excess of expenses for the army in the past year of \$193,441,605, and an excess for the navy of \$52,586,280—a total of \$246,027,885. If the \$200,000,000 paid for the Philippines had been added the net cost up to the end of April amounted to \$266,027,885. Expenditure in the Philippines will largely increase the amount, but how much the shrewdest guessing would fail to disclose.

JUDGMENTS PILING UP.

The legislature of Kansas, at an extra session last December, passed a law reducing the rate of telegraph tolls. The rate fixed by the law was 15 cents for a message of ten words sent anywhere within the state, and 1 cent for each extra word. This was the reduction for the year following. This shows an excess of expenses for the army in the past year of \$193,441,605, and an excess for the navy of \$52,586,280—a total of \$246,027,885. If the \$200,000,000 paid for the Philippines had been added the net cost up to the end of April amounted to \$266,027,885. Expenditure in the Philippines will largely increase the amount, but how much the shrewdest guessing would fail to disclose.

PREDICAMENT OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES OPERATING IN KANSAS.

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PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

According to reports Andrew Carnegie gets five times as much for going out of business as Spain does.

The family of the late Congressman Nelson Dingley will place a memorial window in his chapel of memory in the chapel of his college, Dartmouth.

The latest New York murder was committed in such a deliberate and entirely rational manner that every criminal lawyer in the city is ready to demand acquittal for the murderer on the ground of insanity.

General Wade Hampton will receive widespread sympathy because of the loss by fire of his choice library of 6,000 volumes, the finest private collection in the south.

Self-congressman Funston of Kansas finds himself overshadowed by his son's rising fame in announcing a Decoration day program at Ottawa, Kan., a local paper says.

The Press club of Portland, Ore., has invited President McKinley to visit that city during his trip through the northwest.

The capital represented in trusts six months ago, according to the New York World, was \$398,475,500. Now, according to the same authority, it is \$334,199,500.

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ENGLAND AND THE BOERS.

New York World: And now the stiff-backed old fighter, President Kruger of the Transvaal republic, is to get an "ultimatum" from England. Well, "Oom Paul" knows what to do with an ultimatum. He just lights his pipe with it.

A Kansas fudge has gone back to his boyhood days for a precedent to settle a case before him by reviving the well known rule of juvenile equity that the boy who trades "sight unseen" must stand by his bargain. In a divorce case in which the couple were joined through the instrumentality of a matrimonial bureau the court has held that the unfortunate bride and groom are not entitled to redress. It takes a pretty tight proposition to stump a Kansas Solomon.

The yellow journals, who are chiefly responsible for the exploitation and exaggeration of the army beef scandals, express great disappointment that the beef inquiry board did not put an "O. K." on their sensational charges. The beef inquiry board has brought in a report of findings according to the facts, but the yellow journals do not want the facts at all.

The order withdrawing the First Nebraska from the firing line in the Philippines is welcome news to the friends of the Nebraska boys at home. The Nebraska regiment has done more than its share in the movement against the Filipinos and has earned a brief rest before its long voyage home.

SAD TRAGEDY OF WAR.

The most impressive specimen of war correspondence that has appeared in the late Colonel Egbert's daughter's description of how her fearless father met a soldier's death.

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME.

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ECHOES OF THE WAR.

When the peaceful battleship Oregon reached the harbor of Rio Janeiro on its famous trip from San Francisco to Key West it was found necessary to wait some time for the Nietheroy, now the cruiser Buffalo, which had been purchased from the Brazilian government. In order to overstay in a neutral port the limit set by neutrality laws resort was had to the naval trick of making "necessary repairs." The shrewd engineers of the Oregon discovered that the machinery was so badly out of whack and so badly convinced the friendly officers of the port that several days would be required to fix it up. As soon as the renamed Buffalo was ready to proceed the "repairs" on the Oregon were also completed and the fleet started on a lap of the famous run to get into the bring line. But the Oregon was not first to play a trick for a purpose. One of Dewey's ships, the McCulloch, did the trick at Hong Kong on the 8th of May. It brought dispatches from the admiral at Manila to be forwarded to the government, and as they contained the official announcement of the Manila victory orders and instructions were expected. The fleet repaired would not be received within the limit of twenty-four hours allowed in the harbor, but their fears were allayed on discovering that the air pump was mistaken. Harbor officers solemnly investigated the refractory pump, gravely shook their heads and adjourned to the captain's cabin for further investigation and refreshment. They dutifully enlightened and cheered in spirits, as the ship departed. In Washington arrived the air pump resumed business at the old stand and a fracture of the laws of the port was averted.

A letter from one of the Wyoming volunteers in the Philippines tells of a father and son who are suffering together at the hands of Company C. Coats is the family name. "In our last fight," says the writer, "Coats the elder was busy blazing away at the foe, when he happened to look sideways and behold his son, the younger Coats, was exposing a large portion of his back to the insurgent bullets. In the heat of the conflict the paternal feeling overcame him and he shouted, 'Get under cover there, son!' which the boy replied, 'Cover, hell, get under cover there, father!' and kept shooting. Coats the elder had been the last great of the two and they both fought side by side all forenoon without further trouble."

The Havelock Times insists that the recruits from that town, members of Company D, First Nebraska regiment, are entitled to greater credit than has been awarded them at long range. Says the Times: "Amid all the fame and glory being earned in the Philippines by our home soldier boys it is well to keep that little incident at the water works in mind. It will be remembered when the pumping station was captured from the insurgents our Nebraska boys, and especially Company D, were right in the thick of it and right on the spot. The Filipinos before leaving dismantled the machinery, leaving the plant pretty well dismantled. Company D were a number of boys from the Havelock locomotive shops, among them being both machinists and boiler-makers. It was these boys who gathered together the parts and patched up the machinery so that it could run right along and maintain the water supply at Manila."

General Funston of Kansas, the star hero of the Philippine war, is well known in Washington. A correspondent relates that while his father, "Partner" Funston, was in congress, and while in the city acquired quite a standing as a sport. He never had much money, but during the infrequent periods when he was flush he was very free with his dollars. It is related of him that on one occasion, after quite a season of financial failure, he went across the Potomac river and brought back \$1,700, which he deposited in a hotel safe. It was the result of an afternoon's campaign on the race track. The particular race track at which he made the winning is described by horsey people as the toughest proposition to a gambling line ever heard of, and those who recall the circumstances of Funston's big winning at St. Asaph's say his attack on the pool box on that occasion was more successful than any other of his kind. Funston in the face of Filipino sharpshooters. For a man to come away from St. Asaph's track with \$1,700 and bring it safely to Washington beats any exploit on record. It shows the stuff General Funston is made of. It also goes to confirm General Funston's statement that he is not a leader of men. He led the Virginia brigades on that eventful afternoon, all the way across the long bridge, although heavily handicapped by the weight of a fat roll.

WEARY OF THE FUNSTONISTS.

Editor Goodwin "Speaks Out in Meeting" and Shelves Free Silver. Politically, there is in a transition state. Mr. Bryan and his friends are seeking to realign their forces along the old intrenchments of 1896. Whether they succeed or not is doubtful. Whether if they do succeed they have a prospect of winning next year has not yet been determined. Senator Teller says the silver republicans believe are still as true as they were in 1896, to the cause which they held and hold as most essential to the best interests of the American people. We believe that Senator Teller is mistaken. We know of no one who was a silver man in earnest in 1896 who is not now, but we know the feeling of silver men in Colorado, in Utah, in Idaho, in Nevada and in Montana. Silver men who all their lives were republicans and who have given up for the time being the principles of a lifetime to support what seemed to them a most vital question. But they do not feel as they did in 1896, for the reason that in each one of these states named the democracy has demonstrated, that so far as they are concerned they are hardly capable of self-government, to say nothing about governing this nation.

We defy any honest man to point to what the democracy has done in Utah since it won its great triumph in 1896 to give ordinary citizens an encouragement to "cluck" that they had full power in the nation they would even desire to do the right thing by the people. It is a party seeking chiefly petty spoils, and it would take a very brave man to recommend men who have all their lives been republicans to support the throne of Mr. Bryan, personally. It is a very splendid man, a very patriotic man. We believe he has no less noble thought than to wish to have the things readjusted which now are wrong. We believe he is sincere in his desire to have silver remonetized, to have the trusts throttled, to break down the barriers which concentrated wealth has raised between the people and the interest-patrons, to protect the latter. But in this state, and this is but a sample, we have seen two legislators in session in absolute control of the treasury and of the people, they handled their trust in enough to make one weary of all kinds of trusts.

But that is only part of the business. With the money we have borrowed and with the proceeds of two or three great crops, with the yield from mines, we are doing \$18,000 suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 12.00 \$20.00 suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 13.35 \$22.50 suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 15.00 \$25.00 suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 16.65 \$28.00 suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 18.65

OUR 33 1/3% DISCOUNT SALE.

ON MEN'S SPRING CLOTHING NOW IN FULL BLAST

Come at once and get first choice.

Examples of Our Clearing Sale

\$ 5.00 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 3.35 \$ 6.50 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 4.35 \$ 8.00 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 5.35 \$10.00 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 6.65 \$12.50 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 8.35 \$13.50 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 9.00 \$15.00 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 10.00 \$18.00 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 12.00 \$20.00 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 13.35 \$22.50 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 15.00 \$25.00 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 16.65 \$28.00 Suits—33 1/3 per cent off... 18.65

SIZES 34 TO 50.

Browning, King & Co.

116 N. 14th Street

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