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Table with 2 columns: Date, Circulation. Shows circulation figures for various dates in August 1902.

Average Circulation for July 24,316.

Why cannot a windy orator be called a pneumatic tire?

A heading reads "Chili Will Fight." When did Chili cease fighting?

There is no prohibition buzz saw in the Iowa campaign to be monkeyed with this year.

The Republican State League meeting at Grand Island has been postponed until August 31.

Up to the hour of going to press no reports of fresh outbreaks have been received from Tennessee or the city hall.

The late rains which benefited west Nebraska did not reach prohibition Iowa. To him that hath it shall be given, etc.

We are told that the new cable is expected by September 1. This will be welcome news, if true, to all who use the cable line.

The Canadian government has probably discovered that it belongs in the list of those unfortunes who "didn't know it was loaded."

Not to be behind in the style, the San Francisco Examiner has gone off in a rainbow chase by declaring that California is a doubtful state.

The eminent literary critic of the World-Herald classes together Zola and Tolstol. They fit together about as well as Mary J. Holmes and James Fenimore Cooper.

President Harrison celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday at Loon Lake, but you may put it down as solid matter that he will spend his sixtieth birthday at Washington.

If Watson and Simpson are defeated this fall the next congress will not be liable to so much inebriation, for there will be no "Tom and Jerry" present to tempt the members.

Who says that Nebraska is exclusively a corn state? A farmer near Alma raised 611 bushels of oats on ten acres this year, and the spring wheat yield is running above fifteen bushels to the acre.

The \$50,000 fire at Shiverick's furniture store was the first of any consequence since last March, but it was handled by the fire department in a way that indicated that the boys had not forgotten how.

The business men of Jerry Simpson's district have resolved that they have had enough Simpson in their, and, irrespective of party, they are going to leave him at home for the next two years at least.

The World speaks of "those crisp \$2 bills which carried Indiana for Garfield in 1868." The date is all right, but the World must remember that it was the Cleveland \$2 bill combination which carried the state at that time.

"Adirondack Murray" has written an article for the New York World on the Adirondacks. Murray has progressed rapidly from preacher to scientist, scientist to hunter and hunter to fisherman and "literary faller."

The farmers who carried over a portion of their last year's heavy corn crop did not make a mistake, notwithstanding that the holding grain is often unprofitable. In some sections of this state the old corn is now rapidly going into market at 40 cents per bushel.

We hope none of our Nebraska readers will become intoxicated with Frank Carpenter's description, and strike out for Russia on the first train. Russia is a good country, but it lacks the opportunities afforded by the people's party of Nebraska for continuous amusement.

Only a few years ago the republican orator was met by the "alt" inquirers in the audience. "Why has the republican party put up the tariff on the poor man's salt?" was asked. Salt in the free trade period cost \$3.50 per barrel. The tariff law of '83 shipped a heavy tariff on it, and now it sells for about \$1.25 per barrel. The tariff was, you see, a tax as usual.

The law passed by congress making a working day, for men employed on government works, eight hours with ten hours' pay will have the effect of shaving appropriations for public buildings about 12 percent. Of course, the Omaha postoffice will be included in this cut and, as in all other cases, an effort will probably be made to increase the appropriation to cover the difference.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

The campaign in Iowa has not yet actively opened. The parties have made their nominations and the political committees are preparing to get down to solid work, but the vigorous, aggressive business of the campaign is to come. The promise is that when it is entered upon it will be one of the most animated and spirited in the history of the state.

The republicans are getting ready to push the fighting at every point and they are well equipped to carry on a campaign that will keep the opposition very busy from the opening to the finish.

The present aspect of the situation is highly encouraging to the republicans. The democracy is not harmonious. There are factional differences which it may not be easy to settle. The state convention created disappointments that are deep rooted. Some of these are merely personal, while those of a more serious character relate to the general composition of the ticket.

The element of faction of the party which succeeded in buying most of the prizes was by no means judicious in its selections. Taken as a whole the ticket is weak, and there is every reason to expect that it will not poll the natural strength of the party. As to the people's party, there are no indications that it is likely to gain in strength or to prove anything near as formidable as has been apprehended. The more carefully the intelligent farmers and workmen of Iowa, as of other states, consider the doctrines and principles of the new party the more certain is it that many of them who have identified themselves with it will renounce that connection before election day and return to their former political allegiance.

This is already taking place in several states, and a rapid disintegration of the people's party in the west may safely be predicted. So far as the prohibition party in Iowa is concerned, it will cut a very small figure. Four years ago it cast 3,550 votes and it will hardly do better than this the present year.

The republicans of Iowa are, therefore, favored by both local and national conditions. Their candidates are men of ability and character, who have the confidence of the party and the respect of all good citizens. They are united and harmonious, having no factional differences or disappointments to overcome. The generally prosperous condition of the people is an all-sufficient answer to the theories of the free traders and the assertions of the calamity howlers.

Every industrious and thrifty farmer and mechanic in the state knows from practical experience that the present tariff law has worked no injury to his interests, and he knows also, if he has given the matter thoughtful investigation, that the producer and the laborer would suffer first and most severely from the operation of the wild financial schemes of the people's party.

With intelligent thinking men of these classes very little argument is needed to convince them that the policy and principles of the republican party, vindicated as they are by the magnificent results of the thirty years, are still necessary to the material progress and prosperity of the nation.

The republicans of Iowa have every reason to be hopeful and confident. With an energetic and aggressive campaign they ought to win an old-time victory.

AN OBJECT LESSON. There are buildings in Jamestown, N. Y., a city whose manufacturing industries have largely increased since the present tariff law went into effect, factories for the manufacture of silk plushes, astrachans, rugs, shawls and worsteds.

This plant is being constructed by the English firm of Henry Lister & Son, doubtless well known to most American dealers in the above named goods, which for nearly half a century have been manufacturing in Huddersfield and Horbury, England. The firm some time ago decided to close up their factories abroad, where they employed 1,200 operatives, and remove their business to the United States. The construction of the factories at Jamestown is the outcome of this decision.

The McKinley tariff is responsible for this transplanting of an important industry from England to America. Mr. Henry R. Lister states that his father and himself were led to take this course because under the present tariff their work nearly lost the American market, which gave them about 90 per cent of their business. Until two years ago they had a trade in this country of nearly a million dollars a year, but when the present tariff law went into effect their business was paralyzed. Orders from the United States were cancelled, and to quote Mr. Lister, "The value of our stock went down and down until the stuff was hardly worth anything."

The firm suffered a heavy loss from this depreciation, but continued to do business, "hoping that the bill would be repealed and that we could again get control of the American market." The situation, however, kept growing worse and it was finally decided to come to the United States in order to make sure of the American market. The firm will not start business here with as many operatives as they employed in England, but they expect ultimately to materially increase their plant and give employment to at least 2,000 people, who will be paid better wages than like operatives in England. Mr. Lister said there was no reason why they could not manufacture their goods as successfully in this country as in England, and here they had the best market in the world, which is steadily improving. "The population is not only increasing," said Mr. Lister, "but the per capita consumption is greater than in any other country, which is accounted for by the fact that the American working and middle classes are more prosperous than anywhere else and buy more freely, while in England, I am sorry to say, the buying capacity of the masses is seriously decreasing."

Mr. Lister said it would be impossible for American manufacturers to pay the wages prevailing in this country and compete with English manufacturers without the protection which the tariff gives.

Here is a highly interesting and suggestive object lesson as to the effect of the existing tariff upon at least one English industry, and it is entirely reasonable to conclude that it does not stand alone. In fact it is well attested that other industries have had a somewhat similar experience, and it is by no means improbable that a number of British manufacturers are contemplating the course taken by Lister & Son in case the American people next November demand by their verdict at the polls a continuance of the policy of protection. They are hoping, as Lister & Son did, for the repeal of the McKinley law, and should they find that the people of this country do not desire its repeal it is not to be doubted that many of them will make haste to avail themselves of the benefits of the American system of protection and put themselves in connection with the best market in the world.

A PLEASANT ALLUSION TO WORKINGMEN. Grover Cleveland professes to be deeply devoted to the interests of the workingman. The democratic party never has lost an opportunity to declare its love for the toiler. Yet that most devoted and servile admirer of Cleveland, free trade and the democratic party, the illustrated journal called Puck, delivers itself in this editorial utterance: "There has been too much nonsensical coddling of the honest workingman. He seems to have got a notion that there is something holy about him because he works with his hands. This rubbish ought to be knocked out of him."

We do not believe that the workmen of this country regard themselves as holy because they work with their hands, nor does their general conduct indicate that they need to have any rubbish knocked out of them. As a class they are minding their own business, earning their wages honestly and contributing by their industry to the prosperity and wealth of the country at large. They will naturally resent such a characterization as that quoted above from one of Cleveland's most valued organs.

GUARDING AGAINST THE SCOURGE. It is not easy for the American people to appreciate the state of terror into which the inhabitants of Russia have been thrown by the spread of the awful cholera scourge which is now claiming thousands of victims every day in that unfortunate country. Each day between 8,000 and 10,000 new cases are reported and the number of deaths daily is between 3,000 and 4,000. The disease has obtained a foothold in a very large extent of territory and the people are so poorly prepared to cope with it that its progress is not likely to be checked until the advent of cool weather. To add to the horror of the situation mobs of ignorant and superstitious people have attacked the hospitals and murdered the doctors and nurses in large numbers upon the suspicion that they were responsible for the death of patients placed under their care. The whole of the infected region is in a ferment of excitement and the situation is appalling in the extreme.

In view of the prevalence of this dread disease in Europe the action of the United States authorities to make sure of its exclusion from this country seems fully justified. The supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service, with the approval of the acting secretary of the treasury, has issued a circular letter of instructions to all collectors of customs, medical officers of the United States marine hospital service, agents of foreign steamship lines, local quarantine officers and others, directing that after September 18 no vessel having on board personal baggage, bedding, clothing, etc., belonging to immigrants from Russia or any cholera infected district of Europe shall be admitted to entry into the United States unless accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the consular officer at the port of embarkation.

In 1873 cholera was introduced into the United States by means of immigrants' baggage. It raged in this country with terrible effect and claimed thousands of victims. It is hoped that the measures that have now been taken to prevent a repetition of the scourge here will prove effective.

IN THE HOME OF HIS BROTHERHOOD. The reception of Whitlow Reid at the home of his boyhood in Cedarville, O., proved that he is regarded by his old friends and neighbors with great affection and esteem. His aged mother lives there and he went this year, as he has done in all previous years, to visit her. His visit had no political significance whatever, and he expected no formal demonstration. But the people would not have it so. They desired to give expression to their admiration of the man who had been nominated by the republican party for the office of vice president of the United States. A public meeting had been arranged and Mr. Reid was presented to the assembled people by George W. Harper, a democrat. In his speech Mr. Harper said: "We honor him for his courage and industry, his great intellectual and moral powers, and because he has used them to elevate, educate and ennoble mankind."

This was a fine tribute to Mr. Reid. It would be difficult to say more for any man than that he possesses courage, industry and great intellectual and moral powers, and that he uses his powers to elevate and educate mankind. That kind of a man must be an ideal American citizen. Mr. Reid stands very high in the estimation of those who know him best, and this is the surest indication that he is worthy of confidence.

ATTENTION is directed to the fact that the date of the Republican State League meeting has been changed from August 24 to August 31, the date of the national league meeting having been changed to September 15. Delegates to the state league meeting can now take advantage of the reduced rates to Grand Island on account of the Grand Army encampment, and can also have the pleasure of seeing the old veterans on the tented field. The changed date will be a convenience to many republicans.

THE old settlers' picnic, which is now one of the institutions of the state, was so successful this year that heretofore, and as the years go by it will become still more interesting and important.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

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ant. The state is full of young and many of its citizens now in active life were among its pioneers, but the time is approaching when their ranks will be reduced to a mere handful, and finally they will all have disappeared. These annual gatherings are primarily for the purpose of renewing old acquaintances and having a good time, but they might be made very useful as a means of amassing a store of local history that will ultimately become valuable. The reminiscences informally related by the old pioneers at these meetings must contain much matter that will some day be eagerly sought for. They are hardly appreciated now because they relate to a time not yet remote. The local historian who will seek for these tales of early times in Nebraska is yet unborn, but he will come upon the scene some day deploring that the early settlement association did not appoint a secretary to keep a record of reminiscences.

THE discharge of Sidewalk Inspector Wilson on the ground of disrespect to members of the Board of Public Works brings up the question whether that body has arbitrary power to discharge employees without proper cause. If Mr. Wilson has been faithful and is competent in the discharge of his duty as sidewalk inspector the fact that he has done some work under the direction of the mayor should not bar him from employment. The public, and especially the taxpayer, will look upon the discharge with some suspicion. They will rather believe that Mr. Wilson is in the way of the board and perhaps knows too much or is liable to stumble upon something that the board would not like to have made public.

THERE has been almost no railroad building at all in the United States during the past five years. The great growth of population and in the volume of freight and passenger business in that time has resulted in an era of prosperity for the railroads, and most of them are now good financial investments. The cessation of railroad construction has prostrated the steel industry, but has not seriously affected any other business. No doubt building will soon be resumed again, for there is plenty of idle capital waiting for investment in any enterprise that promises profit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS amounting to about \$2,000 for fireworks and other attractions indicate that the Labor day celebration in Omaha on September 5 will be a brilliant success. Employers will be called upon by a committee and asked to give their employees a day off in order that they may participate in the celebration. No doubt the request will be generally complied with.

ALLEN ROOT is a glorious example for single-taxers. All the money he possesses he has invested directly from his brain energy or physical effort of his own, but simply from the unavoidable "unearned increment of land." Allen can't grab a root when his record is shown up.

A ROBBER TARIFF. Before the McKinley bill became a law lined oil sold for 75 cents and \$1 a gallon. Now it is worth 34 cents a gallon.

A Cyclone of Truth. Albany Express. When this campaign gets in full swing our democratic friends need to hear more truth than will be agreeable to them. This is going to be a campaign of education with a vengeance.

Wheat Harvest in the Northwest. St. Paul Pioneer Press. As far as predictions now can be relied on, the wheat crop of the year will be a splendid one, satisfactory to the farmer and an assurance of continued and renewed prosperity to the northwest.

"Cheap and Nasty" Platform. New York Sun. We are sorry to say, but the truth compels us to declare that the platform adopted by the democratic convention of Michigan last Wednesday was cheap and nasty sample of demagogism as we have seen lately.

A Political Dead Weight. Chicago Democrat. Stevenson says his trip to New York is of "no political importance." Nothing that he does or says hereafter will be of much political importance. He is a dead weight on the ticket, and his party knows it and virtually concedes it.

Large Enough for Several Spliffs. Chicago Post. Texas is a good state for the experiment of two democratic parties, each gunning for the other. There is plenty of room in Texas for two parties, and the only danger is that they will be so large that they will be dangerous to the double-barreled harmony in the democratic party.

A Waste of Energy. Denver Republic. The democrats claim that with "sufficient effort" they can carry several states for Cleveland this year. The trouble with them is that they are incapable of putting forth "sufficient effort" to accomplish their gigantic undertaking. Every western state will cast its electoral vote for Benjamin Harrison this year, as it did in 1888.

Increasing Cleveland's Misgivings. New York Commercial. Four hundred voters in the county of Cheung, of New York, who have always heretofore voted the democratic ticket, are said to have pledged themselves to each other solemnly to vote for Harrison on November 4. The republican national committee has positive proof of this statement, which comes from Washington. Cheung is the county which boasts of David B. Hill as its favorite son. The devotion of these versatile statesmen to Mr. Cleveland's fortunes has not taken time to express itself in action. Republicans, on the other hand, can judge from this statement the present condition of the democratic party in this state. One will deliver now next November vote as a final disposition of democracy in New York.

Brave American Naval Cadets. New York Evening Sun. Especially gratifying is it to read in the report of the commander of the navy training ship Constitution that a salute and recognition were performed by four of the cadets. While at Jamestown, R. I., a seaman and two children were taken into custody by the United States coast guard. The seaman was a deserter from the United States army, and the children were the children of a deserter. The reward of glory, it has been said, is to have your name misspelled in a gazette. One can well be taken with the diction with the names of Cadets W. S. Montcomery, N. Mansfield, W. H. Standley and F. N. Freeman.

An Epidemic of Rainbow Chasing. Chicago Post (Am.). The managers of the democratic campaign are indulging in rainbow chasing extravaganzas and express the belief that by hard and earnest work they can reduce republican majorities in Maine and Vermont. Governor Stearns has just appointed a democratic campaign committee, the makeup of

SOUND FINANCIAL POLICY

One Difference Between Harrison's and Cleveland's Administrations. SECRETARY FOSTER'S VIEW OF THE CASE. Republican Management Has Saved Millions for the Country—Political Situation in Ohio—Prospects for the Democrats Very Poor.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 313 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22. Secretary Foster returned from Ohio last night. He was too tired to talk until this morning and said that he knew very little about Ohio politics as a result of his visit. "There can be only one result," he said. "We may have trouble in one or two districts, but everything seems all right otherwise."

The Bee correspondent directed the secretary's attention to an article published in the Philadelphia Ledger predicting a \$10,000,000 deficit this year. The secretary looked over it and picked its statements to pieces. "Here," he said, "it states that for the first time we have extended a small loan because we are not able to pay it. Why all our extensions of bonds have been because the government has not had the money to pay them. Now as to the suspension of payments for the sinking fund: This statement says that this suspension was first made in 1871. That is absolutely untrue. The requirements of the sinking fund acts were not fully met in 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878. In the last financial year we applied \$7,500,000 to the sinking fund. The revenue for the last year was \$354,000,000, the expenditures \$350,000,000. The excess of revenue in the previous year was \$28,000,000, making a total excess for the two years of \$55,000,000 notwithstanding the 'billion' congress."

Where the Difference Exists. "It is not appropriations that govern, but expenditures," Secretary Foster said. "The appropriations for buildings, ships and other objects of a permanent nature extend over a series of years. The revenues for the fiscal year are not available in excess of those of last year, probably \$30,000,000. In my last report I estimated a surplus for 1899 of more than \$1,000,000. Everything seems to indicate that that estimate will be fully met."

"Now, as to the sinking fund, there is really no such thing as a sinking fund. It is only a name. We buy bonds and cancel them. There is no fund maintained. The sinking fund was established in 1862 for the purpose of strengthening our credit. For seven years—from 1862 to 1869—it was not patently enforced at all. Since that time and up to the present day we have reduced the debt several hundred millions in excess of the requirements of the law. The sinking fund today is not a necessity. Our credit is better than that of any other nation on the globe. If we attempted to buy these bonds we would have to pay them a large premium and the bondholders would rather keep them until they matured."

"As to the surplus which Mr. Cleveland left in the treasury, President Harrison has retired during his term \$29,000,000 in bonds at a cost of \$25,000,000. They would have cost \$41,000,000 at maturity and doing so he saved the government \$16,000,000 besides reducing the interest charge \$11,000,000. Mr. Cleveland in his four-year term purchased only \$38,000,000 of bonds and paid the government only \$32,000,000 on the purchase. As to the \$4,000,000 fund for the redemption of national bonds, it was established by the act of 1862, until congress gave us permission to put it in circulation where it was needed."

President Harrison's Letter. "There have been many false reports published in the last two weeks about the president's letter of acceptance and the newspaper correspondents of Washington have been on the qui vive for it during all of that time. As a matter of fact the letter was not yet ready, and as already stated in these dispatches, it will not be ready before the 25th inst. next, but the chances are the document will be given to the public Monday morning next. When it comes to the white house from Loon Lake it will be copied and prepared for simultaneous distribution. The reason that it will probably be given to the public Monday morning is that the Saturday and Sunday papers are considered poor vehicles of distribution and that the Monday morning paper is so lightly furnished with news that it is not likely to give the letter out for publication Sunday and that it will be published Monday morning."

Western Penions. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The following list of penions granted is reported by THE BEE: Nebraska: Original—Harry S. Quick, Elias Miller, George Metzger, James Hankins, Edwin S. Abbott, Thomas J. Fisher, Wesley S. Warner, Peter Matteson, Albert H. Leonard, Elias Lair, Charles H. North, John J. Crawford, Charles Carter, Alfred H. Bringer, Additional—Missel Bailard, John Boyd, Eugene Daniel, E. Morton, Julius C. Mastick, John H. Kelly. Original widows, etc.—Mary Belle Evans, Mary L.

Not a Ghost of a Chance. New York Commercial. No matter what boasts the democratic party organs make or what delusive tactics their campaign managers resort to, honest democrats are willing to admit, in private that they have not a ghost of a chance of carrying New York or the country. And it is not strange after all, that they are un-ruffled by the prospect of defeat. The radical free trade platform has scared them. They have tried four years of Mr. Harrison and can find nothing to complain of and they are not willing to risk their profit and satisfaction. Thousands of democrats will not vote this year.

Willing to Give Her Away. Atlantic Globe. Mrs. Lease is in Nebraska, lecturing. For Kansas she has been in the west, her sweetest miles, and maybe Nebraska will fall in love with her, and keep her there.

PARAGRAPHIC PERSIFL.

New York Tribune: A Pittsburg girl calls her lover "groovy" because he writes her a letter every day.

Atlantic Globe: It is a pity that the apple crop was not as poor the year Eve made her mistake as it is this year.

New York Press: "My wife gave me a blow-in the eye," says a man. "Yes," says the other. "Well, I got her one and then she blew herself up."

Boston Transcript: Fish bite without regard to party lines.

Pittsburg Post: Grasshoppers can keep the farmers on the jump as well as thousands.

New York Sun: Even the first can't make a dash on the drug store by winking at him.

Somerville Journal: Almost every man carries home a watermelon at least once in his life, but a wise man seldom undertakes the job a second time.

Washington Star: "What are you doing," asked the convict of the reporter who was writing up the penitentiary. "Humph! That's what brought me here."

The tyroseter sat with his Sunday girl, and his heart with love was warm; And he slipped his arm round her waist and said, "This is only a matter of form."

Kate Field's Washington: Cuhb—It seem very natural. "Cuhb—What does?" "Cuhb—To see a blooming idiot and a society ball together."

Binghamton Republican: There will be no more sharpshooters with those of the prairie states during this campaign than there ever was in the pine forests.

Rochester Post: Gentlemen of the old school may be not so well acquainted with those of the last century, for few of them are up to snuff.

New York Sun: The prisoner who escaped by way of the roof may well be called an eavesdropper.

A PARANATURAL CHASE. All over the land, from the east to the west, The wise men are studying the stars. How down at the seashore the masculine quest Lowered their eyes, their astronomic zest To peep at the right side of Mars.

He's studying maldens and doing his best To keep on the right side of "Miss."

Clutching at Shadows. "Philosophy," said a man to his wife. "These three party men will have to go to some political school before anybody can safely take them for guides. Here for example in the case of Mr. Cleveland, who is represented as believing that this third party is to throw the election into the house and senate, and thus secure the election of General Field for vice president and the election of Mr. Cleveland for president cannot both be from the same state. The senate, therefore, cannot elect Mr. Field if Cleveland is chosen in the house. They would then be confined in their choice to Stevenson and our man Field, and they would certainly take the latter." Mr. Cleveland should regard this with interest. It does not say that the president and vice president cannot both be from the same state, but that "the electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state as the elector." They would then be confined in their choice to Stevenson and our man Field, and they would certainly take the latter." Mr. Cleveland should regard this with interest. It does not say that the president and vice president cannot both be from the same state, but that "the electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state as the elector." They would then be confined in their choice to Stevenson and our man Field, and they would certainly take the latter." Mr. Cleveland should regard this with interest. 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