OFFICES. Omaha, The Pee Building.
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Cenneil Burgs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Hooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 518 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the initial Department.

IUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittaness should be ddressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be mad payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

finite of Nebrasia.

County of Bonglas.

Georga B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BRE Pub Sunday, August 14...... Monday, August 1.5..... 24,371 Average ..... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and embacribed in my presnce this 20th day of Angust, 1892.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for July 24,316. WHY cannot a windy orator be called

a pneumatic tire? A HEADING reads "Chill Will Fight." When did Chili cease fighting?

THERE is no prohibition buzz saw in the Iowa campaign to be monkeyed with

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 wet Nebraska did not reach prohibition Iowa. To him that hath it shall be given, etc. WE ARE to'd 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 prob-

ably discovered that it belongs in the list of those unfortunates who "didn't know it was loaded." Nor to be behind in the style, the San

Francisco Eximiner 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 Tolstoi. They fit together about as well as Mary J. Holmes and James Fenimore Cooper.

PRESIDENT HARRISON coleorated his fifty-ninth birthday at Loon Lake, but you may put it down as solid matter that he will spend his sixtieth birthday | they ought to win an old-time victory. 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 541 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 theirs, 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 bilis which carried Indiana for Garfield in 1884." The date is all right, but the World must remember that it was the Cieveland \$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 feller."

THE farmers who carried over a portion of their last year's heavy corn crop did not make a mistake, notwithstanding that the holding of grain is often un profitable. 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 "salt" 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 slapped 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 per cent. 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 soild 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 or faction of the party which succeeded in bagging 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 workingmen 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 safety 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

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 financia: 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 past thirty years, are still necessary to the material progress and prosperity of the nation.

vear.

The republicans of Iowa have every reason to be hopeful and confident. With an energetic and aggressive campaign

AN OBJECT LESSON There are building 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 they had 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 bili 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 in the period of their prosperity, 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 nopulation is not only immense," 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 freety, while in England, I am sorry to say, the buying capacity of the masses in seriously decreasing." Mr. Lister said it would be impossible for American manufacturers to pay the wages prevailing

tection 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 reason-

in this country and compete with

English manufacturers without the pro-

able 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 | proaching when their ranks will be reimprobable that a number of British course taken by Lister & Son in case the American people next November demand by their verdict at the polls a con- and having a good time, but they might tinuance 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 WORKING-MEN.

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 of 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 enocked out of him."

We do not believe that the workingmen 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 ludustry 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 o appreciate the state of terror into which the inhabitants of Russia bave 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 s 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 ppalling 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 parantine 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 disrict 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

In 1873 cholera was introduced into the United States by means of immigrants' baggage. It raged in this counry 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 BOTHOOD. The reception of Whitelaw 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 has been nominated by the republican party for the office of vice president of the United States. A pubic 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 man-

This was a fine tribute to Mr. Reid. It would be difficult to say more for any nan than that he possesses courage, inlustry and great intellectual and moral powers, and that he uses his powers to devate 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 bast, 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 neeting has been changed from August 24 to August 31, the date of the national eague meeting having been changed to September 15. Delegates to the state eague meeting can now take advantage of the reduced rates to Grand Island on secount 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 conconience to many republicans,

THE old settlers' picnic, which is now ne of the institutions of the state, was to less successful this year than heretofore, and as the years go by it will beome still more interesting and import-

ant. The state wet young and many of its citizens now in active life were among its pionencs, but the time is anduced to a met'd handful, and finally manufacturers are contemplating the they will all have alsoppeared. These annual gatherings are primarily for the purpose of renewing old acquaintances 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 settlers' pienic association did not appoint a secvetary 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 empoyes 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 employes 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 received directly from no 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. Inter Ocean. Before the McKinicy bill became a law inseed oil sold for 75 cents and \$1 a gallon Now it is worth 34 cents a gallon.

Albany Express. When this campaign gets in full swing our

democratic friends are going to hear more truth than will be agreeable to them. This s going to be a campaign of education with Wheat Harvest in the Northwest, St. Paul Ploneer Press. As far as indications now can be relied on the wheat crop of the year will be a splendid one, satisfactory to the farmer and an assur-

ance of continued and renewed prosperity to

A "Cheap and Nasty" Platform.

New York Sun. We are sorry to say it, but the truth compels us to declare that the pistform adopted democratic convention of Michigan last Wednesday is about as cheap and nasty sample of demagogism as we have seen

A Political Dead Weight.

Stevenson says that 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 Splits. Chicago Inter Oc an.

Texas is a good state for the experiment of two democratic parties, each gunning for the other. There is plenty of room in Texas and long range Winchesters are the only weapons that will be at all dangerous to the double-barreled harmony in the democratic

A Waste of Energy.

Denver Republica 1. The democrats claim that with "sufficient effort' they can carry several western states for Cleveland this year. The trouble with them is that they are incapable of putting forth "sufficient effort" to accomplish that gigantic undertaking. Every western state will cast its electoral vote for Benjamin Harrison this year, as it did in 1888.

New York Commercial,

Four hundred voters in the county of Chemung, state 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 and Reid. The republican national committee has positive proof of this statement, which comes from Washington. Chemung is the county which boasts of David B. Hill as its favorite son, The devotion of this versatile statesman to Mr. Cleveland's fortunes has not taken long 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 well delivered blow next November will make a final disposition of democracy in New

Brave American Naval Cadets,

New York Evening Sun. Especially gratifying is it to read in a reespecially grantying is it to read in a re-port of the commander of the navy training ship Constellation of a gallant action per-formed by four of the cadets. While at Jamestown, R. I., a iyeman and two children were swept into deep water by the tide. Four cadets immediately plunged overboard, and at the risk of their own lives rescued the woman and chi.dren. The act was consonant with the profession in which these young gentlemen are training, but none the less are the four to be congratulated on the opportunity afforded them for proving their quality. The reward of glory, it has been said is to have your name misspelled in a gazette. Due care will be taken to falsify the dictum with the names of Cadets W. S. Montgomery, N. Mansfield, W. H. Standiey and F. N. Freeman

An Epidemic of Rainbow Chasing,

Chieven Part (tem.) The managers of the democratic campaign are indulging in rainbow chasing extraordi-nary and express the belief that by hard and carnest work they can reduce republican plu-ralities in Maine and Vermont. Governor Smalley of the latter state is one of the demo-cratic campaign committee, the makeup of

which is singular, to say the least, as Chairrepublican state of Pennsylvania, Don M. Dickinson is from Michigan and Smalley from perbublican vermont. Under the tencer-ship of Smalley this triumvirate of rainbow chasers will seek to reduce republican plu-ralities in good old New England, which will be a singular proceeding in view of the fact that Indiana, New York and other doubtful states need all of the funds and missionary work Rainbow chasing in the west is at old political pastime, but it is unusual to in-dulge in it in the republican strongholds of

SOME NOTED MEN.

"Dick" Croker, the Tammany chieftain, was the engineer of the first steam fire ca-gine used in New York.

The Sun refers to Editor Jones of the St Louis Republic as a man who has "starved his mind to feed his whiskers."

The class of 53 at Yale included Andrew D. White, Wayne MacVeagn, Randall Gibson, Edmund C. Stedman, Isaac H. Bromley Charlon T. Lewis, George W. Smalley and Judge Shiras. Eugene Kelley, the New York banker to

whom the pope has given the honorary ap-pointment of "Guardian of the Cope and Sword," landed from Ireland with \$1. Ten million is now about his size. Searles, the man who became a millionaire by marrying Mrs. Hopkins, appraises her relatives to be worth about \$2,000 cach. At

least, this is what he has given them as their share of his dead wife's vast wealth. Robert H. Folger of Massillon, O., is claimed to be the oldest practicing attorney in the United States. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 1812, and began the practice of law thirty years there-

Andrew H. Burke, the renominated repub ican candidate for the governorship of North Dakota, started life as a New York news-boy. He is not the only boy who has falled from grace through handling New York

Henry Pettitt, the noted English play

wright, once wagered a man that he would in seven days write, rehearse and produce a play which would take an hour to act. He not only achieved this, but the play was a distinct success. Charles T. Caldwell, the nominee of the republican party for congress in the Four-teenth district of West Virginia, is a lawyer,

a preacher and a farmer. As Mr. Caldwell has been successful in three important callings, he will doubtless make a good member of congress, F. Nicholas Crouch, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth at Portland, Me., on Tuesday, August 3. A reception was

ballad again. When Thomas A. Edison was a poor, barefooted boy, says a visitor in St. Louis, he lived in Fort Gratiot, Mich. He rigged up a telegraph line from his own house to a playmate's, who was not very skilful in receiving messages, and would therefore come out of doors to finish the conversation verbally. This was such a reflection on the young

genius and his apparatus that he would re-

given in his honor by friends, who had the

sent it vigorously. Sometimes it is worth while to pity the prows of the poor old ex-millionaire. creditors of the Sprague estate get, all told. 7 per cent on an estate appraised at \$20,000,-000. Ex-Governor William Sprague is now a town constable and Amasa Sprague is sheriff of Kent county, Rhode Island. Only a few years ago the Spragues were the only really great men in their state and their wealth appeared boundless.

The late Courad Jordan of Salisbury, Md., was an eye-witness of some of the great events of the first Napoleon's time. As a lad of S years he saw part of the historic battle of Leipsic, and a few years later behald the "Little Corporal" riding at the head of his army to Waterloo. He was the son of Marshal Jordan, who with Joseph Bona-parte commanded the French forces and their allies at the battle of Vittoria.

John C. Ego, the most distinguished of the American exiles in Canada, lives comfortably in Quebec in a handsome brownstone house and is frequently seen in society. He is said to be the life of the luxurious Union club, which owes its existence in great part to his efforts, and is popular and contented. He has grown stout in recent years and now weighs over 200 pounds, while his face is ruddy and there is every physical evidence that existence is agreeable with him.

WHITELAW REID'S SPEECH.

Globe Democrat: Mr. Reid is not an idea political orator, but he presents familian truths in a plain and pleasing manner, which is more than his competitor is capable of

Philadelphia Ledger: Mr. Whitelaw Reid is quoted as saying: "We must keep down this feeling of overconfidence which republicans are manifesting. We have got a hard fight on hand, but will certainly win." Paradoxicar as this sounds, it fairly expresses the situation for either republicans o democrats. They must be sure of winning in order to keep up their enthusiasm, but they must not be overconfident, lest that should make them careless about bringing out the

Washington Post: The speech of Mr. Whitelaw Reid at Springfield, Ill., was a very good speech, considered from a repub-lican standpoint. In comparatively brief space he covered pretty much the whole field of discussion and did it with clearness and force. The effort gives evidence of Mr. Roid's newspaper training. An editor is so given to condensation that he can usually say in half an hour what many a professional stump speaker would paw the air over for two hours and then not more than half say, Yet, when it comes to "whooping up the boys." the man with the stentorian voice and windmill oratory usually discounts "them literary fellers."

Chicago Mail (dem:) Whitelaw Reid's speech at Springfield yesterday was a masterry effort. It was strong, logical, concise, and was seasoned at times with sarcasm as well as argument, humor as well as political sentiment, and introduced him to the people of Illinois in a new attitude-that of a finished orator. Great editors are seldom great speakers, but Mr. Reid showed his ability in one field to be quite as decided as it is in the other. Possibly he owes this latter gift of his life to his three years' residence in the brilliant French capital and to the polish his in Parisian club and social life; but if so we must remember that such contact only re-sults favorably on minds of native brilliancy, which certainly he shows that he possesses. Of the matter of his speech much might be said. He showed rare wisdom in speaking to the people today about today's issues and today's needs of politics and the people. In this he showed the wisdom of the statesmen and ignored the tricks of the demagogue.

NANCY HANKS TO MAUD 8.

New York Tribune You've had your dazzling day, my dear, O. Maud, you bonniest girl of Bonner, But still I pass you with a tear, Indeed, I do. apon my honor; I'm first at last, but to the end I'll ever be your fast, fast friend.

You wish me jov? A thousand thanks. Sweet Mand, the turf's world-famous daughter.
You have the heart of Nancy Hanks—
The time? 2:07 and 4:
I'm sure that you will not be miffed
On finding I am rather swift?

Henceforth in every equine set
The queen of queens will I be reckoned.
And yet—don't answer neigh—and yet
You are an unexampled second;
Cheer up, 'twould yex me sore, indeed, To learn that you were off your feed "Calm is the only joy," 'tis well.

I love to get me up and git.
I find suprement joy in action—
The time? As I remarked before,
2:07 and a triffe more.

"Time fles"—you've heard the proverb, dear?
But after this, I rather fancy,
You will not tempus fugit hear.
But always shaney—
I'm sure you'll think me vain and silly,
A feather-headed little filly. I'd score to boast, of course you know.

But saught my well-earned raptore hinders,
O. Mand. If you had seen me go
And smash that record all to flinders!
The time? As I'remarked before,
2:07 and a trille more.

P. S.
One point I quite forgot, my dear—
I really hope I do not bore you—
And that's a point, 'tis very clear.
I must in fairness lay before you:
I made that matchiess burst of speed
(You never saw such splendid action!)
In—so the judges all agreed—
2:07 and a tiny fraction.

FINANCIAL SOUND

Ore Difference Between Harrison's and Cleveland's Administrations.

SECRETARY FOSTER'S VIEW OF THE CASE

Republican Management Has Saved Mil lions for the Country-Political Situation in Ohio-Prospects for the Democrats Very Poor.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENED 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 dis-

tricts, but everything seems all right other-THE BEE correspondent directed the secretary's attention to an article published in the Philadelphia Lodger predicting a \$40,-000,000 deficit this year. The secretary looked over it and picked its statements to

"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 funds: This statement says that this suspension is the first since the war. That is absolutely untrue. The requirements of the sinking fund acts were not fully met in 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1879. In the last fiscal year we appued \$37,574,000 to the sinking fund. The revenue for the last year was \$354,000,000, the expenditures \$345,000,000. The excess of revenue in the previous year was \$25,838,000, making a total excess for the two years of \$35,000,000 not-withstanding the "billion" congress.

Where the Difference Exists. "It is not appropriations that govern, but expenditures. These expenditures under the appropriations for buildings, ships and other objects of a permanent nature extend over a series of years. The revenues for the present fiscal year should be considerably if excess of those of last year, probably \$20,-000,000. In my last report I estimated a surplus for 1893 of more than \$14,000,000. 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 act was passed in 1862 for the purpose of strengthening our credit. For seven years from 1862 to 1869—it was not put into effect at all. Since that time and up to the present day we have raduced the debt several bundred millions in excess of the requirements of the law. But 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 mature. "As to the surplus which Mr. Cleveland left in the treasury, President Harrison has retired during his term \$259,000,000 of bonds at a cost of \$293,000,000. They would have cost \$151,000,000 at maturity and doing so he has saved the government \$55,000,000 besides reducing the interest charge \$11,000,000. Mr. Cleveland in his whole four years' term purchased only \$338, 000,000 bonds and paid the government only \$32,000,000 on the purchase. As to the \$54,000,000 fund for the redemption of national bank notes that money was lying idle here 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 en on the qui vive for it during all of that time. As a matter of fact, the letter is not yet ready, and, as aircady stated in these dispatches, it will not be ready before the 25th inst. next, but the chauces are the decument will be given to the public Monday morning that the chauces are the decument will be given to 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 probathe Saturday and

bly be given to the public Monday morning papers are considered poor vehicles of distribution and that the Monday morn-ing paper is so lightly furnished with news that any news matter of importance fur nished it has little to compete So It is likely that Private Se retary Haiford will give the letter out for publication Sunday and that it will be pubished Monday morning.

Western Pensions. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22,-[Special Pelegram to Tue Bee. |-The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE

and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original-Harry S. Quick Silas Miller, George Metzger, James Han-kins, Edwin S. Abbott, Thomas J. Fisher, Wesley S. Warner, Pater Mattevon, Albert H. Lucore, Silas Rohr, Charles H. North, John J. Crawford, Charles Casford, Alfred H. Brininger, Additional—Misell Ballard, John Boyle, Increase—Daniel E. Coleman,

Mitcheil, Isabella Morrow, Frances Mauldin

lowa: Original—William J. Lindsey, Albort Kerr, Beniah T. Richardson, John S. Barkhuff, John M. Monson, Cornelius C. Platter, William Lee, Samuel Fry, John J. Buebler, Martin A. Owen, Samuel Smith, Charles B. Tillson, Enoch W. Roberts, Charles C. Schmidt, John T. Benson, Henry D. Overbult, Patrick Malone, Dr. D. Miller, Edmund D. Marble, Joseph Schumacher, Henry Klein, James McBride, Jacob Schultz, Anson D. Finch, Daniel Folsom, John Hild, William Hubber, Ira J. Chase. Additional—Isaac E. Robinson, John Reed. Increase—Edward Hughes, Nelson B. Clow, John Newbouse. Benjamin H. Tampplin. Reissue—Lemuel E. Van Camp. Original widows, etc.—Martha J. Clark, Louisa M. Bosworth, Harriet Corbett, Catharine Hamilton, Aletha E. Martin (mother), Amelia Hahn, minors of George Scibert. Iowa: Original-William J. Lindsey, Al-Amelia Habn, minors of George Seibert.
South Dakota: Original-William Graham. Increase-Warren M. Wright. Re-

PARAGRAPHIC PEPSIN.

issue-Evan Johnson

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

Atchison 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-ing up because I didn't get her an oil stove." "Yes." "Well, I got her one and then she blow herself up."

Boston Transcript: Fish bite without re-tard to party lines.

Pittsburg Post: Grasshoppers can keep the armers on the jump as well as themselves. New York Sun: Even the flirt can't make a mash on the drug clerk by winking at him.

Somerville Journal: Almost every man car-ries home a watermelon at least once in his life, but a wise man seldom undertakes the

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

The typesetter sat with his Sunday girl, And his heart with love was warm; And he sipped his arm round her waist and

'This is only a matter of 'form.' Kate Field's Washington: Cubeb-It seems very natural.
S-arcely—What does?
Cubeb—To see a blooming faiot and a so-ciety bud together.

Binghamton Republican: There will be

more stumpage to the acre in the treeless prairie states during this campaign than there ever was in the pine forests. Rochester Post: Gentlemen of the old school toany are not to be compared with those the last century, for few of them are up

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

A PARENTAL CRAZE. All over the land, from the east to the west,
The wise men are studying the stars
And striving with great astronomical zest
To peep at the right side of Mars.
But down at the seashore the masculine guest
Doesn't care one iota for the stars:
He's studying maidens and doing his best
To keep on the right side of "Mas."

Clutching at Shadows. Philadelphia Ledger.

These third party men will have to go to some political school before anybody can safely take them for guides. Here for example is Mr. McCune, who is represented as showing that the third party is to throw the election into the house and senate, and thus secure the election of General Field for vice president. He says: "The president and vice president cannot both be from the same state. The senate, therefore, cannot elect Mr. Reid 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 McCune should reread his copy of the con stitution. It does not say that the president and vice president cannot be both 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 with themselves." Even under this provision a president and vice president be chosen from the same state. It tended, apparently, to prevent a party from nominating both candidates from one state. The house is not limited as to its choice of president, except that it chooses from the three highest on the list of those votes for as president and votes by states; the senate nakes its choice from the two highest on the list, so, presumably, General Field would not be eligible to be voted for at all if the election of vice president should be thrown

into the senate. Not a Ghost of a Chance.

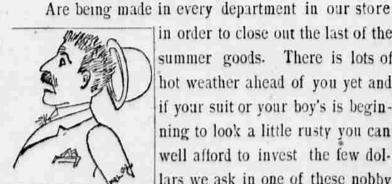
New York Comnercial. No matter what bossts the democratic party organs make or what delusive tactics their campaign managers resort to, honest democrats are willing to admit in private that they have not a ghost of a chance of carrying New York or the country. And it is not strange, after all, that they are usurified 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 two years of the McKinley tariff to their profit and satisfaction. Thousands of democrate will not vote this year.

Willing to Give Her Away.

BROWNING, KING K

Atchison Globe, Mrs. Lease is in Nebraska, lecturing. For John Boyle. Increase—Daniel E. Coleman, Julius C. Mastick, John H. Kelly. Original widows, etc.—Mary Belie Evans, Mary L. Kansas' sake it is hoped she will wear her sweetest smiles, and maybe Nebraska will fall in love with hor, and keep her there.

Frigtful Cuts



in order to close out the last of the summer goods. There is lots of hot weather ahead of you yet and if your suit or your boy's is beginning to look a little rusty you can well afford to invest the few dollars we ask in one of these nobby

suits. We will have them all closed out this week sure, so don't put off till the last of the week what you can just as well do tomorrow. We'll entertain you with the finest list of bargains you ever saw. Our new fall goods will be open for inspection next week. The line this year, as formerly, contains all that is desirble in style, fit and finish. In the meantime the summer suit must go.

Browning, King&Co

Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Satur- | S.W. Cor. 15th & Donglas St