

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (outside Sunday) One Year, \$1.00; Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$1.50; Three Months, \$0.50; Six Months, \$0.90; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$1.00; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$0.50.

Advertisements: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor. Business letters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 24, 1902, was as follows:

Table showing circulation statistics for The Daily Bee, including daily and weekly figures for various dates in September 1902.

Average circulation for August 24, 1902: 24,150. Average circulation for August 24, 1901: 23,972.

REPUBLICAN success is no less certain in Iowa than in Nebraska.

WILL Weaver's companion be able to renew her lease on Kansas?

SURGEON GENERAL HAMILTON ought to catch Dr. Jenkins and spank him.

SOUTH OMAHA aldermen have declared war on gambling. The question is, do they mean it?

TAMMANY claims Cleveland's election in New York by 15,000, but the reporter did not notice the tiger wink the other eye.

JUDGE CROUNSE is making votes rapidly among old-time republicans whose anti-monopoly sympathies had carried them into the alliance party.

THE New York Sunday World published "The Scarlet Letter" entire, but anxious democrats failed to find in it Grover's position on the tariff.

EVERY day or so some obscure populist gets an interview printed to the effect that Nebraska will be carried by the people's party. It is funny.

MRS. CLEVELAND lost her Omaha eviction suit because her tenant had secured an extension of time, and "hubby" will lose his Washington eviction suit for the same reason.

"NEBRASKA on wheels No. 2" is now in Illinois showing the demerits of that state the great glory of agricultural Nebraska. N. B.—Look for a heavy immigration from Illinois to Nebraska next spring.

THE annual report of the governor of New Mexico shows a gratifying increase in the settlement and prosperity of that territory. The fact that during the past year 408,932 acres of public land have been disposed of points to a remarkable movement toward permanent settlement there. Still, the character of the population at present does not warrant its immediate admission as a state.

HELEN GOUGAR is just now running up and down the state of Iowa trading President Harrison and denouncing every republican in that state who has admitted the manhood to publicly admit that prohibition is a howling farce. This woman is said to be under the pay of the democratic state committee. It is the same old story. There is comfort in the thought, however, that this class of mercenary patriots will not infest Nebraska again for a long time to come.

THERE is a difference of opinion as to the sanitary condition of the Walnut Hill school which has been under discussion for several days past. The health authorities are sure that it is very bad, but the principal is positive that no ground for apprehension exists and says there have been only two cases of diphtheria in families represented at that school, and these are not believed to have been due to the cause alleged. One thing is certain, the investigation has somewhat demoralized the school. The attendance has been greatly reduced and exaggerated reports have been circulated by which it has been made to appear that scores of the pupils were sick with diphtheria. This is unfortunate, and measures should be taken at once to reassure the patrons of this school and of all other schools in the city by promptly applying the proper remedy. A diphtheria scare does not seem to be at all justified by the facts, however, and it is to be hoped that such reckless exaggeration as we have referred to will cease.

IN SPITE of the delay in making financial provision for the Douglas county exhibit of the Nebraska advertising train it is one of the finest of the whole collection and reflects credit upon this rich and populous county. The train is now on its way east and will be visited by many thousands of people between here and the Atlantic ocean. It is well known that many of those who have come from the east with the harvest excursions this year were led to do so by seeing the advertising exhibit sent out from Nebraska last fall. This year's exhibit is larger and better than that of last year and the great variety and excellence of the products represented will open the eyes of all visitors to the wonderful resources of Nebraska. No doubt a marked increase in immigration of home seekers will result from this plan of attracting attention to our thriving state. The people who are seeking information as to the agricultural advantages offered by Nebraska will visit the exhibition train, and these are the ones whom it is most desirable to reach.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

As an expounder of the principles underlying our republican form of government and of the functions, duties, and purposes of the government, Grover Cleveland will never be esteemed a standard authority. His long-delayed letter of acceptance starts out with an attempt in the oracular manner peculiar to Mr. Cleveland's carefully prepared utterances, to define the objects and limitations of the federal government in its relations to the people, with particular reference to the taxing power, and the result is a deliverance which it is not easy to treat with serious consideration. His commonplace propositions regarding the character and purpose of the government will make no impression upon thoughtful people and they will be wholly wasted upon the average democratic voter.

Mr. Cleveland says he adheres to the opinions heretofore declared touching the questions involved in the canvass, and then proceeds to declare that the tariff is a tax, the burden of which is too palpably felt by the people to permit them to be persuaded that it does not exist. In view of the fact that nearly all commodities affected by the tariff have declined in price within the past two years the consumers of the country will hardly agree with Mr. Cleveland that the alleged tax is proving to be a burden, or that the policy which produces such a result without reducing the wages of labor, works "a diminution of the property rights of the people." They will see, rather, in such manifestly absurd theories an entire disregard of the real facts in the economic situation.

As was expected, Mr. Cleveland does not stand squarely on the tariff plank of the Chicago platform. That enunciation declares all protection to be a fraud, a robbery, and a violation of the constitution. It boldly proposes to demolish the protective policy. Mr. Cleveland says: "We wage no exterminating war against any American interest. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without dissuade or demotion." If this is not in effect a renunciation of the platform it comes very near to being. Every candid democrat admits that the tariff plank is distinctly a declaration for free trade—if not absolute, at any rate of the British pattern—but Mr. Cleveland says that "we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade," and he concludes his reference to this subject by remarking that free trade is impossible. Will the intelligent voters of the country accept the deliberate declaration of the national democratic convention as to the position and purpose of the party regarding the policy of protection or the assurances of his utterances by an overweening anxiety to be elected?

Mr. Cleveland disposes of the currency question, second in importance to no other issue, with a few general propositions that will satisfy nobody. He says nothing specifically regarding the free coinage of silver or the proposed restoration of state bank issues, and this evasion materially lessens the value of his declaration that "the people are entitled to sound and honest money." Mr. Cleveland endeavors to square himself with the union soldiers by professions of a generous interest in their welfare, but he cannot wipe out the fact that some 300 pension bills failed by reason of executive disapproval during his administration. Mr. Cleveland's reference to the question of regulating federal elections is obviously perfunctory. He evidently does not regard it as an issue, and in this he shows more discrimination than most other democratic leaders. Remembering the almost utter disregard of civil service reform during the last year of the Cleveland administration, under the exigencies of an approaching national election, the reference to this subject in the letter of acceptance must be regarded as at least of questionable sincerity.

Mr. Cleveland's letter is in most respects characteristic, though it is plain that he realizes the serious nature of the blunders made by the national convention in regard to the tariff and the currency, and hence there is an absence of the aggressive and confident tone which marked his previous utterances. His letter will not increase democratic interest or enthusiasm in the campaign, nor will it tend to harmonize the diversity of views in the party regarding the principal issues.

A GOOD COUNTRY TO LIVE IN.

One aspect of the tariff question that has perhaps received less attention than it deserves is thus referred to by a writer who appears to be honestly seeking information: "Granted that protection increases labor and wages. By so doing it makes this country a very desirable place to live in, and, therefore, people from all countries come here to live and labor. In time, should this condition of things continue, the country must necessarily be overstocked with working people from other countries, and this will lower wages and make this country no better than any other."

As an argument against protection this has no force. The development of the resources of this country has for many years depended in great measure upon the industrious and frugal people who have come here from foreign lands. The fact that America is "a very desirable place to live in" explains why millions of foreigners have come to this country to seek homes. A very large majority of the immigrants are numbered among the prosperous farmers of the west. By their industry a vast extent of rich agricultural country has been developed and made fruitful, and thus the aggregate of the country's wealth has been immensely increased. The products of the soil, upon which the prosperity of the United States must always be dependent, have been amazingly increased by the labors of those who have come to this country because it is "a desirable place to live in." Millions upon millions of foreigners have settled in the virgin territory of the west and have assimilated with the old population. All of these people are Americans now and thoroughly imbued with American ideas. They are good, loyal citizens, and the land of

their adoption is as dear to them as it is to those who can trace their ancestry to the little band that landed at Plymouth Rock.

The idea that a continuance of foreign immigration will in time result in a serious depression of our labor market is not supported by past experience. The demand for labor is constantly and rapidly increasing in this country. The trouble lies chiefly in the lack of a proper distribution of the toiling forces, and it is safe to say that in spite of the fact that a steady stream of foreigners is flowing into this country there is today in many localities a demand for labor that exceeds the supply.

It should be constantly borne in mind that the Europeans who join our force of common laborers do not, as a rule, permanently remain in that employment. They save their earnings and very soon take their places in the producing class. As common laborers they contribute to the country's wealth, for all wealth is the fruit of labor, but when they apply themselves to the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the land, as millions of them have done, the benefits accruing to this country from their toil are almost incalculable.

A very large majority of those who have settled in the vast and fruitful west have come hither from Europe because they believed that this was "a good country to live in." Among the western farmers who are contributing to the world's supply of breadstuffs are thousands of the poorest of common laborers when they came to America. It is no argument against the protective policy to say that it invites immigration. For many years to come this country will have abundant room for all comers who are industrious and law abiding.

A QUESTION OF HONOR.

The efforts which the democratic national committee is now making to convict Labor Commissioner Peck of a misdemeanor in destroying the originals upon which his tariff report was based have created a great deal of feeling in the democratic party.

Mr. Peck claims that he has a right to withhold from the public the sources of information upon which his report is founded. The law that created his office especially provided that the commissioner's sources of information should be regarded as confidential. This ought to be sufficient, but there is a precedent that should not be overlooked. When Mr. Cleveland suspended George M. Doskin, district attorney for the southern district of Alabama, and appointed John D. Burnett in his place, the president was asked by the senate to transmit all papers that had been filed in the case, but he refused to comply with the request. The president claimed that the documents were not of a public nature, and that he could not honorably make public the private communications upon which his information was founded. The case of Mr. Peck is similar. General Grover's opinion that Mr. Peck could not honorably publish the details of the business of any firm from which he received information. 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