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The circulation of the Times for the week ending June 22, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, June 16	19,742
Monday, June 17	20,679
Tuesday, June 18	20,679
Wednesday, June 19	20,679
Thursday, June 20	20,679
Friday, June 21	20,679
Saturday, June 22	20,679
Total	137,036
Daily average (Sunday, 19,742, excepted)	20,679

Hanna's Subsidy Scheme Endorsed.

As was foreshadowed in the earlier dispatches, the Damon and Phinias of Ohio Republican politics (Hanna and Foraker) completely controlled the convention of the party in that State and dictated its every move. Those earlier reports are also verified in the subject-matter of the platform, which virtually ignores State issues, and is simply a silted panegyric upon the assumed achievements of the Republican party in the field of national affairs.

According to this document almost everything in the situation now confronting the country is just as it should be, and all that is right is due to the wise and beneficent policy of President McKinley. About the only thing that is out of true is the condition of the negro in the South, and this is all owing to the wickedness and perfidy of the Democratic party.

More than that, the recent Supreme Court decision, which the Republicans are everywhere hailing as a victory, has clouded the legal status of the Porto Ricans themselves. It seems to make them American citizens for some purposes, but aliens for others, and always subject to the shifting whims of Congress.

It is pleasing to note that the platform does not entirely overlook Mr. Hanna's pet measure—the shipping subsidy grab. That delectable scheme is not mentioned by name, but it is merely because it would not have been good politics to do so.

It is short, the Porto Rican seems to be a citizen of the Republic, while his island home is not a part of the Republic. When he is in New Orleans he is protected by the Constitution; when he is in Porto Rico the Constitution fails to reach him.

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Neither of these things is expensive as compared with fuel-fired overcoats and coal bills, and with a reasonably strong determination not to mind the heat, the average person can get through the summer in town nearly if not quite as comfortably as anywhere else.

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The Porto Rico Meddler.

While the Republican leaders are congratulating the country upon the rare skill with which they have handled the Porto Rico problem, it is noteworthy that the problem is very far from being settled, and that the Porto Ricans themselves are a long way from being satisfied.

It is true that certain natives of the island recently called upon Senator Foraker and expressed a little grudge over him, but at the same time they made statements as to Porto Rico's needs and purposes that amount to nothing less than a stinging rebuke to the policy that has been pursued by the Administration, and in which Mr. Foraker has been a somewhat prominent actor.

There can be no doubt that industrial conditions in the island are bad, the reports of Governor Allen to the contrary notwithstanding. The statement of Senator Foraker, however, coupled with the heavy emigration of laborers, leave no room for reasonable doubt on this point.

It is, in part at least, the Foraker-Payne tariff is responsible for existing conditions, and that the Porto Ricans are intensely anxious to get rid of that measure, which inhibits trade between themselves and the mainland portion of the United States save upon the payment of a tax.

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When the constitution did not specify otherwise, the petitioners pointed out, no Legislature could prevent a municipality from enjoying the same rights as to free-born citizens. The new act was said to involve taxation without representation. The Justice of the petitioners views was recognized by Judge Scott, who reinstated the old board in defiance of itself in its office and refused to give effect to the new act. He appointed officers to its aid, and a number of deputies were sworn in. The city appointees relied for their office on the fact that the Holcomb board, however, barricaded itself in its office and refused to give effect to the new act. He appointed officers to its aid, and a number of deputies were sworn in. The city appointees relied for their office on the fact that the Holcomb board, however, barricaded itself in its office and refused to give effect to the new act.

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How It Was Accomplished in the State of Nebraska. OMAHA, June 25.—The different cities of Pennsylvania which are the victims of the "Ripper" bills, the Supreme Court having recently held that the latter of those measures, are making enquiry into the mode in Nebraska where each municipality stands its own master with no man's word stronger than his own. The freedom of cities came only after a bitter struggle fought by the cities against the new charter of 1888 for Omaha. This took from the mayor and council the power of appointing a board of fire and police commissioners, and vested it in the Governor. Governor Hearst acted without delay in discharging the old board, installing men who had rendered service in State politics. The ousted members at once brought proceedings before District Judge C. R. Scott. They argued that the new method of appointment was in violation of the bill of rights which guaranteed to a community the right of self-government.

When the constitution did not specify otherwise, the petitioners pointed out, no Legislature could prevent a municipality from enjoying the same rights as to free-born citizens. The new act was said to involve taxation without representation. The Justice of the petitioners views was recognized by Judge Scott, who reinstated the old board in defiance of itself in its office and refused to give effect to the new act. He appointed officers to its aid, and a number of deputies were sworn in. The city appointees relied for their office on the fact that the Holcomb board, however, barricaded itself in its office and refused to give effect to the new act.

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