

State Capital Observations.

Expressions Emulative for the Good of
Republican Supremacy.

LINCOLN, Jan. 28.

Another week has gone by, and still there is no selection made for senator by the legislature.

Practically all of the political seers have reached the conclusion that a long fight is on, with the chances in favor of ending in a deadlock. Many of the uninterested do not look for Thompson's men to desert him, because he is backed by the strongest organization in Nebraska. More than that, he is a man of iron determination. His candidacy two years ago, which everybody admits was weaker than it is this year, prolonged the fight for weeks, and it is expected he will not give in until he is elected or all hope is gone.

Every day efforts have been made to get signers to a republican caucus, but each day a failure was reported. The candidates evidently believe their chances are best without a caucus. Late in the week Representative Whitmore sought to work up a caucus, the call for which read as follows:

"We, the undersigned republican members of the Nebraska state legislature, hereby obligate ourselves to enter into and abide by a republican senatorial caucus to be held on the call of the speaker of the house on reasonable notice and as soon as may be after this agreement is made effective. This agreement is made effective on the following terms: a. Conditions precedent, to-wit:

"First—This agreement shall be effective upon its receiving the signatures of sixty-seven republican members of the legislature.

"Second—Fifty votes shall be required to nominate any candidate for the United States senate or to adopt any additional rule for the caucus.

"Third—All nominations shall be made by viva voce vote on roll call.

"Fourth—No nomination for United States senator shall be effective until two candidates shall have been duly nominated on the same roll call.

"Fifth—Only republicans of unquestioned loyalty shall be eligible to nomination for United States senator at said caucus."

Just what luck Mr. Whitmore will have is not known at this time, but sentiment is against a caucus yet, and he will probably also fail.

The senatorial fight is getting hotter as the days go by, and from every appearance it is a healthy thing and may last longer than some expect, while it may be closed up with a snap that will take the breath away. That the fusionists are watching the contest with increasing interest is manifest on all sides from the discussions in the lobbies and corridors. Their concern is chiefly as to its effect on the future politics in the state, as they see in the choice of men by the republicans obnoxious to the rank and file a great chance for political capital to assist them back into power.

One republican senator suggests a general caucus, first on the North Platte or long term candidate, all republicans to unite in the selection. After the North Platte man has been chosen, he would caucus on the South Platte or short term senatorship and when both have been determined upon would have them elected by the joint session under the present rules. The suggestion is meeting with some favor, but no steps have thus far been taken to formulate an agreement or secure a caucus to carry out the idea.

Friends of Rosewater contend that if Thompson is sincerely in favor of a north and south Platte nomination, he might show it by nominating the other fellow first and then taking the chances on his own case.

The county treasurers' association met last week at the Lindell hotel to consider matters of deep interest to them. The sessions of the legislature are viewed by them with great interest. They are now trying to secure some legislation that will relieve the treasurers of the western portion of the state. In many of the counties the treasurers feel they are insufficiently remunerated. Especially is this true in those counties under township organization where township collectors gather in taxes and turn them over to the treasurers, absorbing many of the fees. It is believed that the main opposition of the treasurers this session will be directed against the township organization. It was agreed at the meeting that a bill shall be drafted embodying this change.

As far as Lancaster county goes, the bill will have no effect. The reduction in the county population has, however, effected the number of clerks allowed the treasurer here and to obviate this difficulty H. R. No. 2 has been drawn up. It reduces the population limit to permit the same conditions existing now to continue. County Treasurer McLaughlin says that it will be impossible to get along and keep up the work in the office with less than the number of clerks he has now which is exactly the same as was employed by his predecessor. He and Lancaster men generally are taking a keen interest in the measure.

Both houses of the legislature decided to hold a session Saturday last. It was the first Saturday session of the term. Usually the members desire to go home on Saturday to devote one day to their private affairs. Sometimes one house desires to remain in session and the other does not. While the senatorial contest is on it is not deemed best to do this for fear some question might arise as to whether the legislature had complied with the United States statute requiring at least one ballot on each legislative day on United States senator.

The friends of the senatorial candidates do not wish to take any chances.

A considerable amount of seasoning was injected into the senatorial fight last Friday morning during the proceedings of the joint session and during the afternoon session of the house. A resolution was proposed in the joint session by Wilkinson of Cass authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate whether the railroads were using free transportation to influence the vote on United States senator. This was ruled out of order by Lieutenant Governor Savage on the theory that such a committee appointed it could receive no authority to enforce its orders from the joint convention.

As soon as the house convened in the afternoon Mr. Wilkinson introduced virtually the same resolution, but providing for a committee of five to act with a like committee from the senate and investigate this same question. An amendment was also passed, proposed by McCarthy of Dixon county, enlarging the power of the committee to investigate all charges of corruption. Including promises of political appointments, in connection with the senatorial fight. Under the wording of the resolution with all amendments taken into consideration, the house committee when appointed by Speaker Sears, must act with a like committee from the senate and must report to the joint convention. The provision naming the joint convention is to report, was made by error. It resulted through the passage of an amendment prepared by Taylor of Custer in the joint session of the morning when the original motion was not entertained. Mr. Taylor introduced this same motion in the house without making any change and as a result the committee was instructed to report to the joint convention.

The result of the entire action will depend on the complexion of the committee appointed, on the action of the senate in appointing a committee to act with the house committee and on the attitude of the joint convention in regard to the entire matter. If the speaker appoints a committee, a majority of whom are opposed to go ahead and who desire to block the investigation, or if the senate by its action desires to block further action by not appointing a committee, nothing may result of the matter. Otherwise the committee to be named will be delegated with open to make a thorough and searching investigation of wide extent connected with the senatorial contest.

The following invitation has been extended to the legislature by the regents and the chancellor of the university: "Members of the legislature have a standing and most cordial invitation to visit and inspect at their convenience the grounds, farm, shops, library, gymnasium, museums, laboratories and recitation rooms of the university, to acquaint themselves with the condition and needs of the university and with its work as it goes on daily and hourly. Visitors calling at the chancellor's office will be supplied with competent guides and will be made welcome wherever they go."

The house committee on university and normal schools held a meeting late in the week and decided to recommend for passage the bill appropriating \$75,500 for a new library and gymnasium building at Central City, and house roll No. 37, by Broderick, which provides for a commission to select a site.

The university and normal school committee agreed at a recent meeting that there should be three normal schools and three bills were recommended to be placed on general file. The bills are house roll No. 70 which provides for the purchase of the old Western Normal building at Lincoln; house roll No. 121, establishing a school at Central City, and house roll No. 37, by Broderick, which provides for a commission to select a site.

The first shipment in bond, from the port of Lincoln, was last week by express to Paris. Twenty-eight pictures and frames from the art exhibition valued at \$4,000, packed in four packages, were prepared for shipment in the baggage room at the union station. They were shipped to "A. Guinehard, 76 rue Blanche, Paris, France." Deputy George Bartlett and Express Agent Nash spent an hour or more at the depot preparing the packages for shipment.

Secretary of State Porter retired from office the first of the year with nearly \$1,000 of money which he took in violation of the constitution. This money was received by him contrary to the constitution as a member of the state marks and brands committee. Whether an action will be brought to recover this money from Mr. Porter is not known. He could probably escape as did Eugene Moore.

Col. Julius N. Killan of Columbus, commanding the First regiment, Nebraska national guard, has been appointed by Governor Dietrich as adjutant general of the Nebraska national guard. Adjutant General Barry, who now holds the office, has served six years. Colonel Killan was formerly captain of company K of Columbus, but while in the service in the Philippines was promoted to major.

Many flags were lowered in Lincoln in respect to the dead queen of the British empire, and expressions of regret were heard on every side.

PROTECTION DID IT.

UNDER IT A CENTURY'S PROGRESS IS MADE.

An Industrial Review by the American Economist—Home Manufactures and American Labor the Chief Cause of Our National Greatness.

The American Economist of recent date contains an industrial review of the nineteenth century which discloses our most remarkable growth and development in all fields of endeavor. The writer very fully shows that our prosperity has been so identified with protection as to make the former in every instance the sequence of the latter. The tariff laws of the century are given in full and their effects upon our commerce and trade are succinctly stated. The article is accompanied by a table giving by decades our progress in wealth, commerce and principal lines of industry.

Wonderful Wealth Gains.

This table shows that in wealth we have increased from \$900,000,000 in 1800 to \$100,000,000,000 in 1900; that our foreign commerce in 1800 was \$162,244,548, and in 1900 was \$2,244,424,266; that our exports of \$70,971,780 in 1800 had increased to \$1,294,483,082 in 1900; that our products of manufacture, which were perhaps \$20,000,000 in value in 1800, were valued at about \$15,000,000,000 in 1900; that our 900 post offices of 1800 numbered 76,350 in 1900; that our textile products of a few thousands in value in 1800 were valued at considerably over \$1,000,000,000 in 1900; that our iron and steel manufactures of \$14,364,526 in value in 1810 were valued at over \$1,000,000,000 in 1900; that our railroad mileage of 23 miles in 1830 had increased to 196,410 in 1900—in short, that from an insignificant group of 5,000,000 of people in 1800 we have become in 1900 a nation of more than 76,000,000, with greater wealth, with greater output in all fields of production, with greater credit than any other nation on earth.

Due to Protection.

The review of the century not only shows that our periods of prosperity have been during the years when a protective tariff has been in force, but that the creation of our important industries dates from the year when an adequate duty was laid on the product of those industries. Two or three illustrations will suffice. In 1870 only 30,000 tons of steel rails were made in the United States, and these sold at \$100 per ton in gold. In 1900 we were making over 2,000,000 tons a year at a price of \$24 a ton, and the price has been as low as \$17 a ton. We were making but a few thousand kegs of wire nails in 1883, when the duty was increased from one to four cents per pound. In 1888 the output was 1,000,000 kegs and in 1900 over 8,000,000 kegs, while the price has been reduced from 8 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound.

March of Progress.

We made no tin plate in 1890, when for the first time a duty was laid by the McKinley law. In 1900 we made over 400,000 tons, and can not only supply the home market but are now exporting it. Hundreds of other products owe their development to protection. On the other hand, when duties have been lowered or removed the consequences have been serious and most disastrous. The blow to all our industries, and especially to wool and woolsens, by the Wilson-Gorman law is only too fresh in the minds of all. The tariff of 1883 was a severe blow to our wool industry, while the low tariffs of 1846 and 1875 threw the country into a panic and bankruptcy, as did the tariff of 1823.

Principle Has Predominated.

But protection has predominated, especially since the civil war, and it is during this last thirty-five years that our great progress has been made. Our iron and steel manufactures, our textile products, our farm products, our exports and many other commercial and financial totals are now measured by billions instead of the millions or thousands of the early part of the century.

The writer concludes his review as follows:

Tribute to High Tariff.

"What greater tribute to an economic principle; what greater vindication of a national system of legislation; what greater proof of the wisdom of a protective tariff could there be than the results of the nineteenth century in the United States? We have victoriously waged two great foreign wars. We have waged one of the greatest civil wars ever known to mankind. We have freed millions of slaves. We have welcomed to our free institutions 20,000,000 of foreigners. We have sold abroad over \$33,000,000,000 worth of our products of agriculture and manufacture. We have accumulated over \$100,000,000,000 of wealth.

Greatest of Nations.

"From an almost insignificant republic we have grown to be the greatest nation on earth in wealth, in production and consumption. We have become the most powerful in diplomacy and war. We feed much of the world beside ourselves, and our manufactures go to every corner of the earth. At the end of the nineteenth century we are recognized as the financial center of the globe, and all nations look to us for money. We are increasing our national credit by over half a billion of dollars a year. We are paying higher wages and living better than any other people. The luxuries of other lands are our necessities. Our national treasury is overflowing; our banks, both na-

tional and savings, are swelled almost to their limit.

Envy of Other Nations.

"And for all this magnificent accomplishment, for all this grand achievement, for all this most enviable position and attainment, who will question that besides our own exertions of mind and body we are indebted solely to Providence and protections? With resources unlimited, with wealth unbounded, with credit unequalled, with honor unswayed, we stand on the threshold of a new century and wonder what it will bring."

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

In a communication sent some weeks since to the state department by the United States consul at Lyons the question of wages in France and in the United States is touched upon and some comparison is made between the prices of necessities of life in the two countries. The statements made and the facts presented are most enlightening. "While wages are much lower here than in the United States," says the consul, "the cost of living is higher, if the quality and quantity of food be considered." And then he proceeds to give specific facts. According to his figures, ordinary white sugar costs from 11 to 14 cents per pound in France, good coffee from 60 to 90 cents per pound, while fish ranges from 20 to 60 cents per pound, and so on. The luxuries which are enjoyed by the rich alone, such as the finer silks, velvets, broadcloths and clothing made to order, cost from 25 to 50 per cent less in France than in the United States.

Here are a few definite statements from one who is in a position to know the facts which are worthy of the attention of those free traders who try to bolster up their rotten theory by claiming that, though our protective tariff keeps wages high, the high wages are more than neutralized by the higher cost of living in this country. Their claim has a plausible look at first glance, but the facts don't bear it out. Of especial importance are the above quoted facts to American workmen, who, above all others, profit from the system of high wages and cheap living which prevails in this country and the continuance of which is dependent on their votes.

THEY BEGIN TO SEE IT.

The London "Iron and Coal Trades Review" says that when the iron and steel industries of the United Kingdom begin to give way, as they are doing at present, it is not unreasonable to assume that the whole industrial fabric is more or less on the eve of a serious change. This, it says, appears to be the general expectation in Great Britain at the present time. When an American writer a couple of years ago directed attention to the imminence of an industrial change such as that now generally expected, the London "Spectator" and other British free trade journals pooh-poohed the suggestion. They were unable to perceive what this trade journal clearly sees, that the iron and steel industries "are the basis of all the other mechanical industries—of shipping, general engineering, foundry operations and a thousand minor industries that may be named." When a basic industry is in jeopardy all those resting upon it are sure to suffer, a fact which the optimistic Free Traders will be sure to appreciate before long, although they are unable to do so now.—San Francisco Chronicle.

STRENGTH OF A POLICY.

"Not since December, 1872," says the Boston Herald, "has Congress met with the Republican party lodged so nearly upon the very apex of power as it is today. All on account of the stupidity of its adversaries." The Herald is in large measure right, for, after all, it is stupidity, rather than lack of patriotism which prompts the course of the majority of those who would adopt a policy which would be fatal to American progress and prosperity. As for the leaders, they are stupid, too, as well as selfish and unpatriotic. Otherwise they would not sneer at the full dinner pail or accuse the workman of being all stomach because he takes thought of the comfort and welfare of his family. The success of the Republican party has been due in part, as is evident, to the stupidity of its opponents in fighting against the policies which have brought prosperity to the people of the whole country and have set the United States many laps further on in its progress toward being the greatest of the world's nations, but in part only. Primarily, present Republican success is due to the soundness and wisdom of the policy of the Republican party in protecting, everywhere and always, American interests, and in seeing to it that the American people rather than the people of other lands should be the country's first care.

Inadvertently, Mr. Bryan has acknowledged his appreciation of the presence of prosperity. When, save in a time of unprecedented prosperity, would a man wholly inexperienced in the publishing business venture to start a paper?—Albany Journal.

Mr. Bryan insists that "the election was not necessarily conclusive on any question." It would greatly conduce to Mr. Bryan's happiness and peace of mind if he knew a knockout blow when he got one.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Democracy having failed in an earnest attempt to edit Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bryan will try his hand at editing Democracy.—New York Press.

WORK IN THE SENATE

This Will Be a Busy Week for Upper Branch of Congress.

IMPORTANT MEASURE COMES UP

War Revenue and Ship Subsidy Bills Will Receive Consideration—Speech by Towne on Philippine Question Awaited With Keen Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A variety of subjects, including appropriation bills, the war revenue reduction, ship subsidy bill and to some extent the Philippine question will claim the attention of the senate the coming week.

Monday Mr. Towne will speak on the problems involved in the government of the Philippines. There is somewhat more than usual interest in this speech, not only because of Mr. Towne's reputation as an orator and the fact that it will be his only speech in the senate on a political subject, but because of increased interest in the Philippine question aroused by the president's request of the senate for early legislation on this subject. It does not appear probable that the Minnesota senator's speech will call out other speeches immediately on this subject because even the senators who would like to see legislation during this session admit the impossibility of taking up the matter seriously until the report of the Tait commission can be printed, or as long as there are other pressing questions before the senate. Still, straggling references to the subject are not improbable at any time during the remainder of the session.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, has given notice that he will ask the senate to take up the war revenue bill early in the week. The understanding is that he will press that question to the exclusion of all other bills, except appropriation bills. Being a revenue measure, it will take precedence over all other measures.

There is no real opposition to the war revenue bill, but it appears probable that there will be some discussion of it as an easy means of delaying the consideration of the subsidy bill. If there is opportunity the subsidy bill will be taken up, but it is not expected that anything more definite will occur in this connection during the present week than the making of speeches.

The week in the house is likely to be monopolized by appropriation bills. Seven of the fourteen general appropriation bills have already passed the house, namely, the executive, legislative and judiciary, pension, military academy, Indian, naval, river and harbors and District of Columbia bills. Three others, the postoffice, agriculture and fortifications bills, have been reported to the house, and the remaining four, the army, consular and diplomatic, sundry civil and general deficiency, are still in the committees having them in charge. The three reported to the house and the consular and diplomatic, which is practically completed, probably will be disposed of during the week. Whatever time remains will be occupied with the bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service, which has been made a continuing special order, not, however, to interfere with appropriation bills.

The postoffice appropriation bill is likely to be made the occasion of much debate. All the questions raised by the report of joint postal commission are likely to be dragged into the arena. An effort undoubtedly will be made to continue the appropriations for pneumatic tube service, which were eliminated from the bill and there probably will be the usual fight on the appropriations for special mail facilities.

IOWA VETERANS' ENCAMPMENT.

Will Be Held at Dubuque During First Week in June.

SIoux CITY, Jan. 28.—Col. M.B. Davis, commander of the Iowa G. A. R., returned from Dubuque and announced that the annual encampment of Iowa veterans this year likely will be held June 4, 5 and 6 at Dubuque. The members of the council of administration will be consulted before these dates are definitely decided upon.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 28.—It has been decided that the annual state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Dubuque during the first week in June, subject to the decision of the council of administration, which body must give its sanction before the date is definitely settled. There is no doubt that the council will approve of the date.

Famine Sufferers of China.

PEKIN, Jan. 28.—There has been great distress in the province of Shan Si, owing to the famine, and thousands have died. The court has ordered rice relief to be issued in large envoys that native Christians suffering from the famine were to be discriminated against and to be punished if they even begged for food.

Kruger Has Three Doctors.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—(New York World Cablegram.)—An Amsterdam correspondent of the Express says that news has been received there that Kruger is so seriously ill that medical men have almost despaired of his life. Three doctors are attending him daily.

For a Maritime Congress.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 28.—The attendance at the maritime congress, which convenes Wednesday, is expected to approach 150. Advice is expected that Senator Hanna will come. Governor Candler, in anticipation of an effort to have the convention endorse the shipping bill, which he opposes, will attend. Meanwhile the board of trade, under whose auspices the meeting will be held, is endeavoring to eliminate everythingavoring of politics from the gathering.

BOERS MAKE THINGS LIVELY

Capture One Supply Train and Inflict Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The war office has received from the commander-in-chief in South Africa a dispatch dated Pretoria, January 26, reporting numerous engagements, the following being the most important:

"Cunningham was engaged at Middlefontein and Kopperfontein yesterday with Delarey's force. Babington, while moving north from Ventorsdorp, threatened the enemy's flank, whereupon the Boers retired west. Cunningham's casualties were two officers wounded, four men killed, and thirty-seven wounded.

"In the engagement at Lichtenburg, January 17, some yeomanry were captured. These have since been released, with the exception of a major and three men. No details are yet at hand.

"Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement of five hours, while on the march from Wonderfontein to Carolina, where the Boers had lately been concentrating. The enemy were in considerable strength and held the river, but were driven out. Our losses were one officer killed and two officers and thirteen men wounded."

Lord Kitchener confirms the report that a British train with troops and military stores on board was waylaid and captured at Sijiklipp, near Fourteen Streams, last Friday, but says the Boers retired on the arrival of the armored train sent in pursuit.

FAVORS THE SPOONER BILL.

Philippine Urges Legislation for Permanent Form of Government.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—The executive committee of the federal party has filed a petition requesting the Philippine commission to urge upon President McKinley that the passage of the Spooner bill by congress is an urgent necessity, as the progress of the archipelago demands an authority which can legislate and control the incorporation of concerns, regulate mining claims, dispose of public lands and perform other functions not vested in either the military or executive authorities.

The petitioners state that the time is ripe for a general civil government, the establishment of which will win over those favoring the insurrection while, at the same time, it will encourage the natives to subscribe in favor of the settled government in the Philippines under American sovereignty. Therefore they urge that the Spooner bill, which empowers President McKinley, in his discretion, to declare the insurrection ended and to establish a civil government, be passed by the present congress.

CRAZY SNAKE IS KIDNAPED.

Deputy United States Marshal Johnson and Companion Seize Rebel Indian.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—A special to the Republic from Henrietta, I. T., says:

Deputy United States Marshal Grant Johnson, who bears the reputation of being the boldest, most prudent and best man on Marshal Bennett's staff, and Bonnie McIntosh made a bold dash today into the stronghold of "Hitto Harjo, 'Crazy Snake," who was surrounded by his followers near Butala, thirty-five miles from here, and captured the chief insurgent. The Indian chief was brought here immediately and is being closely guarded by the deputy marshals and Troop A, Eighth United States cavalry, under Lieutenant Dixon. This capture, with the sweep east that the soldiers will make tomorrow, will probably end the insurrection. Marshal Bennett, with a dozen deputies, will leave with the troops and it is expected they will capture the other leaders of the insurrection.

CARRIES GERMS WITH HIM

Doctor Books Quarantine and Flees by Rail.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 28.—Dr. Rodermund, the physician who, to support his theory of non-contagion of disease, deliberately spread smallpox contagion in this city, broke quarantine Saturday evening, eluded the officers and aided by H. W. Rathbun, principal of a business college, drove to Waupaca and took a train to Chicago. Rathbun returned tonight and was arrested and put in the pest house. He will be prosecuted as will Rodermund also, if captured.

BOERS DYNAMITE TRAIN.

Special Bearing Lord Kitchener and Party Delayed.

PRETORIA, Jan. 28.—Yesterday a train, with Lord Kitchener and a body of troops, proceeded toward Middelberg, an armored pilot engine preceding. It was derailed by dynamite near Balmoral. The Boers, who were in force, opened fire and the British replied. The Boers were ultimately driven off. The British sustained no casualties.

New Labor Commissioner.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28.—Governor Dietrich has appointed C. E. Watson of Omaha to succeed Sydney P. Kent as deputy labor commissioner and head of the state bureau of statistics. Mr. Watson has for several years been prominently identified with the labor interests of Omaha, and was strongly endorsed for the position to which he has been appointed. It is announced that the appointment will become effective February 1.

SPAIN CAN KEEP HER DRY-DOCK.

Secretary Long Adopts Naval Board's Recommendation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The naval board, headed by Judge Advocate General Lemley, appointed to decide upon the desirability of buying the large floating steel drydock in Havana harbor from the government of Spain, reports that to place the dock in thorough repair and to prepare it for a voyage would involve an expenditure of over \$500,000 and that a dock could be built new at a figure not greater.