

NO LONGER INDIFFERENT.

The Present Attitude of the London Press Towards the McKinley Bill.

EXPRESSIONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Some "Don't Care a Hang" While Others Care Much—Some Views from the Great American Importers.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The McKinley bill having passed into law, the London press are beginning to take a more serious view of it. At first they were disposed to make light of the whole matter, then they found out that the enormous increase in duties on English imports into the states would give a great impetus to the commerce of this country and secure to Great Britain the control of all the neutral markets of the world.

The Daily News tells us that the effect of the McKinley bill must be to weaken American competition in the world's markets and confirm the commercial supremacy of the British people. The Standard takes the same view that the Americans are only injuring themselves. "This new tariff may be a process of development at the expense of the United States," remarks the Standard, "which has been going on since 1860 and will continue to go on somewhat at an accelerated pace."

Chicago houses have all along been strong opponents of the McKinley crowd. Mr. Yates of James H. Walker & Co., Chicago, said the increased duties would undoubtedly cause exports to fall off and that Yorkshire firms would be hit the hardest. Cotton goods will not, he thinks, be affected so much in comparison, except in the case of raw cotton, which will have the best, no matter what it costs. The tariff will simply tax the people of the states for the benefit of a few eastern manufacturers.

Edmund Potter & Co., the largest calico printers in the United Kingdom, are not in a position yet to estimate the probable result of the measure. J. R. Barlow of Barlow & Jones is at the head of the firm producing the most of the best and best quality fabrics that can be woven by complicated mechanism—the Jacquard loom. Their goods being of a character not yet seen by American manufacturers, he does not anticipate serious falling off in exports to the states. His firm employs 3,000 operatives and has a New York house.

Dear Sir—We have received your letter of October 1, in which you ask us to give in writing the effect of the new McKinley bill will have on trade between England and the United States. In reply we beg to let you have our answer to the question as soon as we receive definite information from our New York house as to the amount of extra duty which is to be charged under the new bill. At the present moment we have no definite information and are, therefore, not in a position to reply to you.

This letter is typical of many replies furnished, and coming from a house of such standing it may be taken as conclusive. The largest dry goods house in New York, whose opinion would be of the greatest interest, while talking freely, declined to consent to the publication of its name. The manager agreed that the effect of the bill would be to entail shipments, especially in low classes of goods, twelve to twenty per cent. extra duty which is to be charged under the new bill. At the present moment we have no definite information and are, therefore, not in a position to reply to you.

Count Munster at Berlin. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, Oct. 4.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Count Munster, German ambassador at Paris, reached here yesterday. It is said his excellency will be in the city for several days on his personal desire. The emperor will ask him to accept one of the high administrative offices vacant in the possession of the imperial government.

The Dockmen's Session. LONDON, Oct. 4.—At the session of the dockmen's congress today a resolution was adopted declaring it impracticable to limit a working day to eight hours. The delegates, however, are in favor of the proposition that forty-eight hours labor should constitute a week's work.

Mrs. General Booth Dead. LONDON, Oct. 4.—The wife of General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation army, died today.

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London's Delightful Weather. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 4.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Not for ten years has London known such lovely September weather as now. Statistics prove that not since the 20's has there been in England so much sunshine, so little rain and such a balmy of wintry gloom in London. The thermometer rose to 70 degrees or more on as many as fifteen days, and although the actual extreme, 77 degrees, has been exceeded, the coldest day, which was 63 degrees, has had no parallel in the past twenty years. In a vast majority of cases the thermometer on the coldest September day falls to reach 60 degrees, and in many instances does not succeed in touching 55 degrees. The fine weather still continues.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 4.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—There is no falling off in the excellence of the arts and crafts exhibition, which opens its third season on Monday. It is indeed a more practical nature than heretofore, and the most beautiful objects are on view. The purpose of Mr. William Crane, Mr. E. Barnegans, Mr. William Morris, Mr. C. R. Aske and others of their craft is to encourage a feeling of unity between the artist and craftsman, and in light it is interesting to note that some of the leading firms have for the first time been permitting employees to be named, and therefore take credit.

A Barber's Brilliant Scheme. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 4.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—A barber in London has been wise for his generation, and is now reaping a harvest catering to collectors of roles. For the last two years, it seems, he has carefully shaved every solitary hair out from the head of the great Catholic dignitary. He has those all carefully shaved and tabulated, so that the present aimers of the great department can, by paying the tariff demanded by the emperor's collector of any date and varying in time. For instance, a long tress of grayish yellow cutting of 1878, so much, etc. This suggests a new and lucrative business.

Still Preparing for a Strike. LONDON, Oct. 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The directors of the London gas and coke company continue their preparations to guard against the stoppage of their works in consequence of any possible trouble between them and their employees. Barracks have been built at Beckton to shelter the non-union employees and the coal and coke which it may be necessary to call upon to protect the workmen. The company has enough coal stored to meet its requirements for at least a week, and they are confident that they never intended to strike.

A Talk With Stanley. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Oct. 4.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—According to a reporter for La France, who claims that he had an interview with Stanley, the explorer said: "Assuredly I shall not soon return to Africa. First of all, I have to give a series of lectures in the United States, then an expedition to a little rest. I cannot bear inactivity. Every time I have come back from Africa I have promised myself that I would not return, but I always forget my previous resolutions, and it may happen again."

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Why They Are Not Wanted on the New York Central.

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DEMOCRACY'S FIRST GUN.

The Opening of the Campaign at Lincoln a Very Tame Affair.

JAMES E. BOYD ADDRESSES THE MEETING.

He Defines His Position on the Leading Issues—Speeches by Judge Savage, M. V. Gannon and Others.

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LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The democratic campaign was opened tonight in Lincoln's opera house, and was a very mild affair. Only a fair-sized audience was present, and although the best democratic talent in the state was congregated on the stage, the speeches evoked but little enthusiasm. Hon. James E. Boyd, the candidate for governor, was the first to speak. He was introduced by Mayor Sawyer and his appearance brought forth a faint ripple of applause. Mr. Boyd spoke as follows: "My fellow citizens—By the kind partiality of the democracy of the state of Nebraska I am permitted to stand before you this evening as your candidate for governor. Grateful beyond measure for the confidence they have reposed in me, in choosing me as their standard bearer at this most critical juncture in the history of our state, it is but right that they should know my opinions on any and all questions, but especially on those which concern our people most vitally. I am simply a business man and an unaccustomed to making public speeches. A long business career, however, has taught me that it is in the interest of the community to do a business; that when the government which is sworn to protect you lays its hands upon your property and takes away from you the fruits of the manufacturer, who is the cause of protection, it robs you of the fruits of your industry, and you are not the less a robber because you do not feel the robber's hand clutching your pocket. It is the duty of a government to protect the citizen, when wisely, fairly and patriotically managed a great blessing, and when unfairly and unjustly managed a curse. To the people of the cardinal principles of democracy is 'economy in public expenditures that labor may be lightly burdened, and economy in the administration of public affairs, so that the national was never more necessary than today. Ours, once the most unostentatious and economical of any government, is now a prodigious and extravagant. And so long as it takes over four hundred millions of dollars annually to support our government, and give protection to the interests of a few hundreds of millions besides, in the nature of additional charges on articles of domestic manufacture, no matter how insidiously it is done, it is a robbery of the citizen. It is necessarily suffering among those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The farmers of Nebraska are complaining, and a serious matter will be the loss of products of the fertile soil of our state should be quite sufficient to give every farmer of the soil a considerable loss. It is a well known fact that the price paid for our surplus grain in Europe establishes the price in this country. We export yearly from 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, and we must have a market for it. England is the great consumer of our grain. If she could raise sufficient cereals of other crops to feed her population, she would not be compelled to purchase from us. As it is, she takes as little as she can, and for wheat in India and other provinces, and she will purchase in any other market before she will from us. Thus the farmers of Nebraska have to compete with the grain of India, and the grain of the paper labor of India. Now do you not think if they have to sell their grain in competition with the cheapest labor in the world, that they would be compelled to purchase the necessities of life as cheap as possible. Take the tariff off those articles which are produced in Nebraska, and you will have a surplus of grain which will be used in the construction of the house that shelters themselves and their little ones. Take it off glass, iron, tin, and other articles, and you will purchase as much as one and one-half bushels of wheat for the same amount of money which you would otherwise have to pay for the same amount of money. The signal failure of prohibition in our neighboring states, and the success of our own law should leave no room for doubt, with reference to the wisdom of the course we should pursue. It is the duty of a government to protect the citizen, when wisely, fairly and patriotically managed a great blessing, and when unfairly and unjustly managed a curse. To the people of the cardinal principles of democracy is 'economy in public expenditures that labor may be lightly burdened, and economy in the administration of public affairs, so that the national was never more necessary than today. Ours, once the most unostentatious and economical of any government, is now a prodigious and extravagant. And so long as it takes over four hundred millions of dollars annually to support our government, and give protection to the interests of a few hundreds of millions besides, in the nature of additional charges on articles of domestic manufacture, no matter how insidiously it is done, it is a robbery of the citizen. It is necessarily suffering among those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The farmers of Nebraska are complaining, and a serious matter will be the loss of products of the fertile soil of our state should be quite sufficient to give every farmer of the soil a considerable loss. It is a well known fact that the price paid for our surplus grain in Europe establishes the price in this country. We export yearly from 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, and we must have a market for it. England is the great consumer of our grain. If she could raise sufficient cereals of other crops to feed her population, she would not be compelled to purchase from us. As it is, she takes as little as she can, and for wheat in India and other provinces, and she will purchase in any other market before she will from us. Thus the farmers of Nebraska have to compete with the grain of India, and the grain of the paper labor of India. Now do you not think if they have to sell their grain in competition with the cheapest labor in the world, that they would be compelled to purchase the necessities of life as cheap as possible. Take the tariff off those articles which are produced in Nebraska, and you will have a surplus of grain which will be used in the construction of the house that shelters themselves and their little ones. Take it off glass, iron, tin, and other articles, and you will purchase as much as one and one-half bushels of wheat for the same amount of money which you would otherwise have to pay for the same amount of money. 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