

"AN ACT OF MADNESS."

THE PROPOSED ABANDONMENT OF PROTECTION.

If We Are to Achieve Commercial Supremacy We Must Hold to the Policy That Has Made Us Industrially and Financially Supreme.

A timely article on the subject of "Commercial Empire and Protection" is contributed by Hon. Edward N. Dingley to Gunton's Magazine for October. It is just now quite the fashion among certain expounders of "advanced" economic theory to assert that protection has outlived whatsoever usefulness it ever had in the matter of developing and sustaining domestic industries, and, in view of the new conditions which have arisen, must now be greatly modified, or, better still, altogether abandoned. Such is the purport of an article in a recent number of the Forum, and to this proposition Mr. Dingley addresses himself with the vigor and zeal born of an intense conviction that the abandonment of our fixed national policy just at a time when its successful operation has wrought such splendid results would be an act of madness.

It was by establishing and maintaining a protective tariff, as Mr. Dingley points out, that the founders of our republic, after having thrown off the political yoke of England, took steps to throw off the commercial and industrial yoke which the "mother country" had so firmly fastened upon the necks of the American people. How successful was this determination and what magnificent results have flowed from the practical realization of the hopes of the fathers of the republic are matters of history. Today the republic stands supreme among the nations of the earth—supreme, industrially, commercially, and financially; the home of the most prosperous and powerful nation the world has ever known.

After the lapse of a century from the passage by congress of the first tariff bill under the federal constitution, framed by Madison and approved by Washington—an act "for the support of the government, for the discharge of debts of the United States, and for the protection of manufactures"—the same fundamental principles remain alive in the Dingley tariff law of today: the raising of revenues and the encouragement of domestic industries. The effective manner in which these principles are carried out under the existing tariff law, together with the demonstrated fact that because of the increased employment and the increased purchasing power of the people a protective tariff produces more revenue than a free-trade tariff, are matters which Mr. Dingley's article emphasizes most convincingly. Similarly cogent is his demonstration that the "home market can be preserved only by maintaining to the highest possible degree the purchasing and consuming power of our own people." This is the pivotal point of the whole question.

Turning to the question of commercial supremacy, Mr. Dingley urges that "a nation must be industrially and financially supreme before it can be commercially supreme; it must be strong at home before it can be strong abroad." It is for the full development and maintenance of this strength at home that the writer appeals—a strength which has come by and through protection, and which will remain with this nation as the result of steadfast persistence in the faith of the fathers who planned protection as the surest, the only, way to secure for their country absolute freedom, absolute independence, absolute prosperity. If for no other reason than to serve notice upon all whom it may concern that protectionists see nothing in existing conditions which suggests the wisdom of abandoning the American policy, but are, on the contrary, firmer than ever in their adherence to that policy, Mr. Dingley has done well to make public his views in the article in Gunton's from which we have quoted. Protectionists know where they stand, and it is well that the "advanced" theory expounders should also know.

NOT OVERPRODUCTION.

Underconsumption Caused Our Troubles in Free Trade Times.

Some of the free traders, like Mr. Bryan and Mr. Belmont, are still talking about the "burdens" of the people. Other free traders, who have sense enough to know that the people can't be fooled with any claptrap about "burdens" when they are in the midst of such prosperity as exists today, when work is seeking the worker and when the Saturday night wage is larger than it has ever been before, are looking about for some more available weapon to use against the protective tariff. The bugaboo they present is overproduction. This is a more subtle argument than that of the "burden" criers, but not more sound. Facts are quite as strong against it. Farmers, manufacturers and merchants all find a strong and steady demand for all their wares, and the prices are good. The demand for labor is unusually good, and is on the increase. These are not the signs of overproduction. People don't go on buying after they have had enough, and employers don't continue to hire more laborers when they have products enough on hand to satisfy existing demands.

The chances are that the free traders are not at all sincere in their cry against overproduction; but, if they are, it is only further evidence of their utter inability to understand economic principles. If the American people consumed no more in times of industrial activity, such as the present, than in times of industrial depression, such as

the years from 1893 to 1896, overproduction would be a reality. But industrial activity, with the increased work and wages which it means for everybody, brings also increased consumption on the part of everybody. As we produce more and have, therefore, more of the wherewithal to buy, the more numerous are our wants and the greater our demands for the products of other workers.

The economic system is a system of interdependence. The market for the increased product in any one industry is at hand in the increased demands of the workers in every other industry. Furthermore, if, instead of having more of the luxuries of life, we prefer to lay up money, there are the world's markets to take the surplus products which we don't want for ourselves. Our increased and increasing foreign trade shows that we are taking advantage of them.

In any case, so long as human nature is what it is; so long as the more we can have the more we want, there will be no overproduction. In free-trade days we have more than once suffered from underconsumption, but we have never yet had a case of overproduction, and we are not likely to have such a case.

Prosperity and Education.

From all over the country there are reports that the enrollments at public and private schools, from the primary grades to the universities, are larger this year than ever before. Some increase might have been expected as a result of the steady growth of population, but the marked gain noted this season is much more largely due to the general prosperity of the country. Thus the good times that have resulted from wise national policies, from large crops and from good markets not only bring employment to all who seek it, not only afford good investments for all who have money to invest, not only increase the earning power of both labor and capital and contribute to the comforts and necessities of daily life, but they open the way for more liberal education. Children who had been forced to earn something for the family are released from their employment and sent to school. Young men and young women who have had but limited opportunities for higher education now find themselves able to attend the colleges and universities. The benefits of prosperity are incalculable, but among them one of the greatest is along educational lines.—Kansas City Journal.

Never Again.



Wage Earner: "No, I thank you; not any for me. I tried your game in 1892, and know exactly how it works. Protection is good enough for me."

A Destructive Remedy.

Since the election of McKinley production has increased at such a rate that the per capita consumption in 1899 will probably be more than double that of the disastrous years under Cleveland. We can only maintain this rate of consumption by keeping our mills employed, and that can only be done by preventing the encroachments of foreigners, who are constantly trying to break into and break down our market. If we invade Germany and other countries where capital has been effectively organized to drive our industries to the wall. No sane people will take such a risk. If the trusts become oppressive the American people will take them in hand and regulate them, but they will not commit the blunder of destroying the manufacturing industries of the country in a senseless effort to avert an evil which may be remedied by a resort to sensible methods.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Truth as to Trusts.

Mr. Oxnard's statement that trusts are the result of competition which has taken business beyond a paying point is certainly the truth as applied to most cases. Combinations are the law of present day tendencies, and it is only natural that when competition so reduced profits that there was nothing left for the producer, combination should step in to prevent such a slaughter. This does not justify such combinations, but merely explains them. It also indicates the foolishness of connecting these results with the tariff. The greater trusts now in the United States were formed under the Gorman-Wilson tariff system. The greatest trusts in all history have been formed in other countries at other times and under nothing in the shape of a protective tariff system.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

Too Busy Now.

The laboring men who still cling to Bryanism should take into consideration this fact: When Bryan made his previous tour through the country they could go and hear him without losing any time whatever from the jobs they didn't have. Now every industriously inclined mechanic and day laborer will have to "lay off" from his job or miss the speech. The lesson is clear enough.—Indianapolis Journal.

TALK WITHOUT THINKING.

People Who Argue That the Removal of the Tariff Would Abolish the Trusts.

That a free-trader is a person who simply recites formulas without a thought as to their application is again shown by the attitude of the remnant of the old Cobdenite contingent in the Chicago conference. One after one the votaries—a man named Purdy from New York and a man named Holt from Boston and a man named Seymour from Chicago—like savage priests beating the temple gong, intone solemnly the words, "Abolish the tariff and you abolish the trusts," and thump their breasts, bump their brows and retire into the robing room.

Not one of these men had apparently ever thought of the consequences of the practice proposed any more than he had examined the basis of the theory propounded. He had heard that the tariff prevented competition, that a lack of competition created trusts and that trusts raised prices, and that, therefore, the lack of a tariff would prevent trusts and lower prices. Not one had ever tested the grounds of the major premise, nor noted the patent facts that the greatest trusts are the unprotected industries, and that the greatest increase of prices has been in the most keenly competed industries. As with cause so with effect. Not one can possibly have considered for an instant the immediate result of the adoption by the government of the course proposed.

The American Sugar company and its solitary rival are in all men's minds when the subject of a trust in a protected industry is mentioned. Let us suppose the tariff abolished on this commodity. What would be the result of the impact of the German, Austrian, French and Belgian goods upon the producers of the American goods? Which would suffer—the great combination with its \$50,000,000 capital, its enormous reserve of undivided profits, its huge plants and consequently cheap output, or the single corporation which is fighting it? Is it not plain that it would not be the "trust" or combination of concerns which would succumb to this foreign competition, but the individual concern? And what, then, would be the result? We saw it here a little over a year ago when the foreign steamship companies formed a pool to wring double rates from the United States government for carrying the Spanish prisoners to their homes. The result would be the formation of that thing so completely irresponsible and wholly unconscionable in its absolutism of its vengeance—the international trust. We would have a thing whose excesses would be blamed in Germany upon the American sugar trust. And the healthful domestic competition, which inside the tariff, with the aid of jealous public sentiment, had regulated the price of the commodity, would be extinct.

Every step of these processes must be unavoidably plain to the most commonplace mind at the moment that it is concentrated on the subject. Yet gentlemen travel a thousand miles, considering their "problem" all the way, and never once putting their formulated solution to the most obvious test of practice. There is no barbarian religion more thoroughly benumbing to the mind than the outworn doctrines of free trade.—New York Press.

Prosperity for All.

The editorial writer of the Gratiot Journal in last issue said that "the prosperity of the country had not reached the middle and lower classes of society," and then proceeded to get off a canned article on trusts. The Journal writer knows, if he has given the matter any attention, that even Ithaca factories are running on fuller time than they were during the last administration. There isn't a farmer in the vicinity of Ithaca that isn't getting more for his cattle, sheep and other stock. There isn't a workman in the country that can't get work if he wants it, and at good wages. The iron mines, the iron mills are hustling their hardest, something they weren't doing in '94-'96. Think of it! Big factories refusing orders because they are already filled up for three years to come, with their mills running on double time, and then have some one here yell out that the middle and lower classes are not feeling the better times.—St. Louis (Mich.) Republican-Leader.

Are There Any So Blind?

Ten thousand dollars paid to working men and women by four Xenia factories last Saturday. "The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker"; the dry goods dealer and the grocer; the clothier, the shoe dealer and the printer; and every line of trade, and the landlord, each got part of this money. Within a few hours it had passed from hand to hand and had bought the necessities of life to make home comfortable and happy. This is what internal industries do for a nation. This is what the Republican party has long and bravely fought for—protection to American industries. Is there a man or woman in our community so blind as to not see that these should be fostered?—Xenia (O.) Gazette.

Howling Not Popular.

Mr. Bryan is against trusts, but he hasn't said yet what he would do to throttle them were he elected president. And it may be necessary for him to outline a policy before the people place their undivided confidence in his ability. Mere howling isn't popular any more. The voters are too busy with the new McKinley prosperity to listen to declamation.—Winchester (Ill.) Standard.

ON FALSE ARRESTS.

SOME CHAPTERS DEALING WITH JUSTICE.

Law Abiding Citizens Are Never Safe From Arrest and Are Often Punished for the Crimes of Others—A Pardonable Crime.

Every year a large number of peaceable and law-abiding citizens are arrested and imprisoned for crimes of which they are about as guiltless as the proverbial babe unborn. This is not, perhaps, a particularly pleasing reflection for those timid souls to whom the machinery of the law is full of vague and majestic terrors, and who would probably be transfixed with horror if one fine day they were tapped on the shoulder by a gentleman in blue and requested to accompany him to the nearest police station. To be placed in such a position as that just described is at all times painful and irritating, but when the offense for which one is roughly arrested happens to be the grave crime of "wilful murder" the horror of the situation is intensified. Yet cases of mistaken identity are by no means rare in this connection, and whenever a crime of this character is committed and the criminal manages for a time to elude pursuit, a certain number of innocent people are pretty sure to be arrested on suspicion. Some years ago, when the brutal murder of a Mr. Gould in a railway carriage filled the public with horror and indignation, an acquaintance of the writer, who chanced to possess some physical resemblance to the murderer, at that time still at large, was arrested in this way and detained for some hours before he could prove his identity. He was a very nervous and sensitive man and the shock of the arrest and subsequent detention caused him a serious illness, from which he never fully recovered. In the case of crimes of heinous nature it is, perhaps, pardonable if justice, in its pursuit of the evil-doer, occasionally runs the wrong party to earth. But where the offense is of less magnitude it certainly seems desirable that greater care should be observed to avoid errors of this description. There is a story told of a judge who was once arrested on suspicion of having burglariously designs on the house of a friend. The police officer charged him with loitering with felonious intent, and the prisoner's description of himself as judge was received with a grin of sarcastic derision. At that moment an old offender was brought in who happened to catch sight of his face, which he had good reason to remember. "You here," he exclaimed, with unfeigned astonishment. "Well, this beats cock fighting." The rogue's unsolicited corroboration of the judge's declaration saved the situation, and he was allowed to depart in peace.

A well-known member of the sporting world was removing from his late dwelling to another in the immediate neighborhood. The rest of his goods and chattels had gone before in vanloads, but his silver trophies, prize cups, etc., he packed into a portmanteau and carried personally. It was late in the evening when he left the house, and the street, which was a long, leafy avenue, was quite deserted. He had not gone very far on his way, however, before a policeman stopped him and demanded to know what he was carrying. He revealed the articles, and explained that they were his own, but the officer "had his doubts," and conducted him to the station, where he was kept in durance, pending identification. It is not every day one is accused of burgling his own property.

A Dog-Policeman.

A gentleman who lives at Greenock, in Scotland, once received a young Scotch terrier, which he tied up in his office to prevent him from straying. He was absent from his office for a short time, and on his return he found the terrier gone. The youngster from the hills, liking freedom better than being chained to a stool, had quietly gnawed the string through and bolted. But Snider, a bulldog, was also absent, and this was a cause of great surprise, for he was never known to wander from the house without his master. A report was sent round that the dogs were stolen or lost, and the town was scoured in vain. The search was given up; then, late at night, Snider was seen in the distance making for home, dragging something after him. This was found to be the young terrier that had bolted. Nearer and nearer he drew, dragging him along, in spite of his efforts to go the opposite way, and at last he landed him at the office door. Not content with bringing the truant thus far, he tried to drag him up to the spot where he was tied before he broke away.

Tastes Differed.

In his entertaining biography of Lord Houghton, Sir T. Weymes Reid tells how when Carlyle paid his first visit to Fryston, Mr. Milnes (Lord Houghton's father), on hearing his guest express admiration of the prospect from the hall, pointed out the tall chimney of some manufactory on the far horizon and expressed his regret that it should recently have been erected and spoiled the rustic character of the view. "Spoiled the view!" said Carlyle, "why, sir, I think that is just the pleasantest feature in the whole bit of scenery. It shows us that somebody is doing something in this part of the world at any rate."

Inspiration is intelligent, continuous and progressive, not turgid or artificial or dogmatic.—Rev. J. Cummings Smith.

STORIES OF LONGFELLOW.

Great Poet Always Ready to Wait on Children.

Longfellow's love for children, breathes out in his poems, his journals and in every act toward them, as recorded in the reminiscences of his friends, says Christian Endeavor World. Mr. James T. Fields one day drove out to see him and took with him five children who had never seen the poet. Longfellow took them in his arms, showed them his house and gave them one of the pleasantest days of their lives. At another time a girl who had read some of his poems and wished to have some memento, was picking some of the changing autumn leaves from his hedge, when he drove around the corner and stopped. The child, embarrassed, knew not what to do; but Longfellow, comprehending the situation, spoke kindly to her, showed how prettily the leaves were changing, picked her some of the brightest and best, and walked away, leaving a child-beat full of the most loving thoughts. And still another story is related by Prof. Luigi Monti, an intimate friend who frequently dined with the poet. One Christmas day he was walking to the house, when he was accosted by a girl about 12 years old, who inquired the way to Mr. Longfellow's. He told her he would show her the way and when they reached the gate she said, "Do you think I can go into the yard?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, and he pointed out to her the window where Longfellow would probably be. When he entered the room he found the poet standing with his back to the window, so that his face could not be seen. "Do look out of the window and bow to that little girl, who wants to see you so much." "A little girl wants to see me very much? Where is she?" He went to the door and called to her. "Come here, little girl; come here, if you want to see me." He invited her in, showed her "the old clock," the chair presented him by the Cambridge school children and many other interesting things. She went away with heart a glow.

TO IDENTIFY THE BABIES.

Have Them Tattooed to Avoid the Risk of Mixing Them.

Marking children for the purposes of identification is the latest fad in foreign fashionable circles, says the Philadelphia Record. This is done by tattooing and several skilled men and women are making handsome sums of money by operating upon them and their elders. It seems as if this fad for disfiguring the beautiful skin of the body has taken too firm a hold upon the moneyed class to die away until everybody of note has been marked. Then some fine day a restless fickle-faced beauty will discover that she has tired of features of the man she thought she loved when they were ground into her white flesh, and suddenly up will spring a small army of skilled operators who will pick out the objectionable marks and charge a pretty penny for the job. The fad will gradually die out, but the value of tattooing will never be disputed as long as abduction occupies the attention of the wicked. Hosts of children could be lost and never traced because they have no distinguishing marks, not even moles, whose location could be remembered. The tattooed places need not be large or ugly, but they should be unique to fully answer their purpose. Owing to the use of cocaine very little pain goes with the operation, and even delicate children are not much inconvenienced by it.

A DEAL IN GLOVES.

Scotch Merchant Who Did a Clever Bit of Smuggling.

I don't suppose many people who go racing today remember Mr. Alder. He was a Scotch merchant who made a fortune in Indigo—clearing \$75,000 in one year, I have been told, says Bally's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes. He was an odd character and had some funny ideas. He would not bet on horse racing, but did not mind joining others in a big of smuggling. As an all-around speculator, perhaps, he thought it was a legitimate business. One of the most successful undertakings of this kind was a big deal in French gloves, which he or his confederates arranged very cleverly. The gloves were packed in two distinct descriptions of bales, one containing only right-hand gloves, the other only left hands, and the bales were shipped by different vessels, lest the preventive men should discover them. As it turned out one lot of the bales was seized, and, in accordance with the rules of the custom house, was put up for sale by auction. Intending buyers, of course, examined the goods before bidding, and found to their astonishment that the gloves—hundreds of dozens—were all for one hand. Naturally the whole parcel was knocked down for nothing to the wily smugglers.

His Record Saved Him from Punishment.

H. B. Ford was a member of company B, Idaho volunteers, which recently got home from the Philippines, with a splendid record of hard fighting to their credit. Ford went to Spokane after the regiment was discharged. There he was recognized as an escaped convict by Sheriff Tucker of Yakima county, whom Ford, then going under the name of Fordster, attempted to shoot several years ago. For the crime he was arrested at the time and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. He escaped from jail while his case was pending on an appeal and volunteered for service in the Philippines. When the sheriff heard his story he offered to ask for his permanent discharge, and the superior court has just suspended his sentence indefinitely.

Greeting for the Iowa Boys.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—The three sections of the train bearing home the Fifty-first Iowa regiment, passed through Lincoln on the Rock Island road, the last section going through late in the evening. Quite a number of Lincoln people were at the depot to see the soldiers when the last section went through. The committee from Iowa, which had come to Lincoln to join the boys, left on the first section which came through in the early morning.

When the last section of the train arrived at 5:30 a good supply of food was placed on the train through the generosity of Charles O. Whedon of Lincoln. Mr. Whedon was chairman of the committee appointed to receive the First Nebraska regiment, and some funds from that reception remained, but as the consent of the contributors could not be obtained for its use to relieve the Iowa soldiers, Mr. Whedon contributed the necessary amount from his own pocket. Two large boxes of sandwiches and two large cans of coffee were hurriedly gotten ready in time to reach the train. The delay of the last section in getting to Lincoln had given the boys a good appetite and they relished the food.

Price on Murderer's Head.

LINCOLN, Nov. 8.—Governor Poynter has issued the following proclamation offering a reward for the arrest or conviction of the murderer of Lizzie McAuliff in Omaha:

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting: Whereas, it has come to my knowledge, in form prescribed by law, that on or about the 28th day of August, A. D. 1899, in the county of Douglas, state of Nebraska, one Lizzie McAuliff was found murdered, said murder having been committed by one "Steve," last name unknown.

Now, therefore, I, William A. Poynter, governor of the state of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, do hereby issue my proclamation and offer a reward of two hundred dollars (\$200) for the arrest and conviction of said murderer.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 4th day of November, A. D. 1899. W. A. POYNTER. By the governor: W. F. PORTER, Secretary of State.

Alvin Saunders at Rest.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—Amid sincere solemnity and simplicity befitting a rugged, honest life, the remains of Alvin Saunders, Nebraska's war governor, were laid to rest in Forest Lawn cemetery. There was a notable absence of the pomp that frequently characterizes the funeral of a great man, but it was none the less notable. The cortege was one of the largest ever seen in Omaha, and among the mourners were many distinguished citizens and pioneers. Governor Saunders was plain in life and so far as possible, he was given a plain burial, because those he left behind knew his tastes and respected them. Governor Saunders belonged to the third class of the Loyal Legion, a rank composed of distinguished men, noted for loyalty, but not necessarily participants in active battle. This class is so exclusive and so high that only two men have recently had such honor in Nebraska. Governor Saunders was one of these.

Mourning Her Lover's Death.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—Emma Garlach, stepdaughter of William Fellows, residing at 2326 P street, died at the Clarkson hospital at Omaha. She attempted to commit suicide at the Dellone hotel in that city Friday night by taking morphine and allowing the gas to escape, but she was discovered soon and medical assistance was called. She lingered till early Sunday morning and died. The coroner's certificate ascribes her death to taking morphine and inhaling illuminating gas. James Wilcox, day porter at the Lincoln hotel, and a brother-in-law of the young woman, before he left for Omaha to assist while she was ill, said that she killed herself because she had been engaged to a young man who had committed suicide at the Dellone hotel a little while ago. It is supposed that she was disconsolate over the loss and

Jordan Held at Fremont.

WAHOO, Neb., Nov. 8.—Josiah A. Jordan, the man arrested at Central City and charged with criminal assault upon the 6-year-old daughter of Edward Lawson, was arraigned in county court. He pleaded not guilty and his preliminary hearing was fixed for next Thursday. His bond was placed at \$500, which he has been unable to secure.

Nebraska in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Hitchcock has affirmed the land office decision in the case of Jacob Cramer, against Jarvis Finn from the Sidney district of Nebraska. Finn's timber culture entry is held for cancellation. The comptroller of the currency has approved the City National Bank of Lincoln and the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City as reserve agents for the First National Bank of Blue Hill, Neb. Jacob Hill, Nelson and Charles B. Newton, carriers at Omaha, have been promoted from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum