

# SELECT THE RIGHT MEN

Good and Strong Words that Republicans Ought to Hear.

## RESPONSIBILITIES TO BE FACED.

Ring Words on True Republicanism—Experiences of the Past Should Be a Guide for the Future—Only Honest and Capable Men Should Be Honored With Place.

(From the Nebraska State Journal.)

The decision for an early convention for nominating all candidates for state and county officers, including members of the legislature, brings the republicans of this county face to face with important responsibilities that must be dealt with within the next thirty days.

The experiences of the last session of the legislature have taught the people of Lancaster county the absolute necessity of sending some strong men and trustworthy men to represent them in the legislature. In the last legislature adequate leadership was lacking to a painful degree on the republican side of the house.

A sufficient number of republicans, some of them from Lancaster county, got into the habit of bolting the decision of the republican caucus and joining with the fusion minority for personal or political ends to prevent wholesome action by the majority party and to endanger for a time republican success in the election of a United States senator.

This sort of thing cannot be submitted to and it behooves the republicans of Lancaster county to make no more mistakes in candidates. Whether the republicans of Nebraska will succeed in electing again a majority of the legislature, thereby securing with ordinary good faith and party allegiance, two republicans in the United States senate in place of Senators Thurston and Allen, remains to be seen, and there will undoubtedly be a lively campaign in the senatorial and representative districts of the state.

Every precaution should be taken by the republican organization to guard against accidents and failure, in case the republicans have a majority, when the votes are polled.

The majority will be a slender one in any event, probably, and that makes it exceedingly desirable, first of all that there shall be strong men elected in the republican districts, and second, men concerning whose fealty to the republican party there shall be no shadow of doubt.

No men should be nominated for the legislature weak enough and personally greedy enough to sign any sort of contract with the members of the fusion minority in case of a republican majority, binding themselves to act with the fusionists either in matters of legislation or in the matters of the selection of a senator.

The republicans of this county especially cannot afford to forget for a moment the occurrences of a year ago, nor can they afford to nominate or elect any man to the legislature who has been recreant in the past to the republican party, or who has bolted a republican caucus, and made ignominious terms with our political opponents.

Only by living up to this rule can the Lancaster county republicans hope to preserve their organization. It is a *sine qua non* this year.

To retain proper influence in the legislature it may be necessary to call upon gentlemen of Lancaster county who seek no office, legislative or otherwise, to make the sacrifice of allowing themselves to stand for a legislative nomination. The interests of the county and state often demand such sacrifices, and the Journal most earnestly appeals to the patriotism of our leading citizens to bring about an improvement in the material of a legislative ticket this year. Lancaster county demands for the emergency men of the highest character and of acknowledged ability and force on the republican ticket for both houses.

### World's Export Trade.

The export business of the United States is now almost as great as that of Great Britain, the figures for 1899 being \$1,253,456,000, or within thirty-four million dollars of the total from the United Kingdom. In 1875, however, the figures were: United States, \$497,263,737; Great Britain, \$1,057,497,000. The protective tariff has done wonders.

### High Yields for Bonds.

The outstanding 2 per cent currency coupon bonds of the United States are quoted at 103. The 2 per cent thirty-year gold bonds, which will be issued under the new currency bill, it is expected will sell at 105. These high prices are complimentary, indeed, to the stability of the financial system of the country. The bonds of no other country command such high figures.—*St. Louis Star.*

### Big Profits in the South.

Down where Bryan is certain that the country will vote for free trade, some of the new mills built up under the protective tariff are making immense profits. One cotton mill built at Clover, S. C., eight years ago, had on June 30, 1899, net earnings amounting to \$35,940, or 41 per cent for the year, on the capital stock of \$89,000. Previous to that time the stockholders had already got out of the mill in dividends more than their total investment.

### Watterson Denounces the Goebel Law.

In its issue of a few days ago the Louisville Courier-Journal contained the following editorial:

"It may be taken for granted that the present Goebel election law will be radically amended, or replaced by one very different from it.

"No party will care to go before the people as the champion of the existing law. It has been fully tried and the gravest fears for it have proved well founded. It is doomed, and those who hoped most from it now recognize that it is a failure and will cooperate with or lead a movement for a satisfactory substitute.

"Certainly those who a few months ago were the most sanguine advocates of the law are its champions no longer. It is they who have suffered most through its failure. The democrats know that at last fall's election they lost thousands of votes through the handicap of this law, and that since the election it has been used at almost every turn to further cripple them. They have had enough of it."

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### Money in the South.

The south is at last getting on a self-sustaining basis, and is able to move the cotton crop with southern capital. The general development of the industries there, on account of the protective tariff, has led to a great increase in the banking facilities so that the southern banks are now able to furnish the money needed to handle the crop.

In spite of this great improvement in conditions, the south will be expected to vote for free trade, free silver, anti-expansion or any other dose which the leaders of the democratic party see fit to concoct.

### Repudiates Goebelin.

John A. Yates, chairman of the democratic committee of Metcalfe county, Kentucky, has resigned his position. In his letter to Chairman Young of the democratic state committee he says:

"Seeing that the democratic legislature of Kentucky is determined to decide the contests for governor and lieutenant governor in favor of persons who were not elected, and that said legislature (a majority of whom are democrats) has no intention of repealing the Goebel election law, and inasmuch as my mind is made up never again to vote the so-called democratic ticket while the said law is on the statute books, and while Goebelin is in control of the party, I hereby tender my resignation as chairman of the democratic county central committee of Metcalfe county, and ask that the same be accepted at once."

### Savings Bank Depositors.

In the state of New York alone the increase in savings bank deposits have amounted to \$169,303,762 since McKinley's election. There are in the state now over 2,000,000 depositors, having to their credit \$887,480,658.

### Jones is an Octopus.

Chairman Jones of the democratic party is connected with one of the greatest trusts in the country, the round bale cotton trust, and has been a director and stockholder in the American Cotton company for years. These trusts are incorporated in New Jersey, the state which Bryan recently spoke of as the "robber's roost."

### Increased Money Circulation.

The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency for February shows that the total circulation of national bank notes at the close of business on the 28th was \$24,444,878, an increase for the year of \$6,532,511, and an increase for the month of \$2,447,685.

### Trusts in a Free Trade Country.

The official report comes to the state department at Washington that there is a wholesale movement in Austria toward the formation of trusts. Some of the combinations noted in the report are among the hat makers, paper factories, sugar makers, shoe factories, knit goods and gas plants.

And Austria is a free trade country, where the protective tariff could not be by any possibility the "mother of the trusts." The only tariff there is in the nature of an internal revenue on cigars, tobaccos and a few other articles.

### Paying the National Debt.

The monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for the month of February were \$45,631,265, and the expenditures \$37,738,472, leaving a surplus for the month of \$7,892,793.

In the last eight months the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$37,763,000, representing a reduction of the national debt by about that same amount.

When the democratic party was in full control the government failed to pay expenses, although it was a time of profound peace. It makes a great difference who is running the machine.

### Crocodile Tears for Puerto Rico.

The democrats of congress bewailed the fact that the United States was robbing Puerto Rico by the tariff. But when the proposition came up to devote all the collections from the tariff at both ends of the line to the relief of the people of Puerto Rico, the democrats voted solidly against it. For the sake of an additional plank in their platform they were willing to let the islanders starve.

The system of evolution obtains in the politics of Nebraska. A few years ago the independents resolutely against the lawyers, decided not to nominate or vote for them, and blacklisted them so far as the organization was concerned. Since then by a gradual process the lawyers have gained full control of the whole organization, and none but lawyers are elected to congress and to other important places.

### A Southern Expansionist.

Senator McLauren of South Carolina is an out-and-out expansionist, and he voiced the sentiments of a large constituency in the south when he said in the course of a speech a few days ago in congress:

"Our southern manufacturers have already reached out to the markets of the Orient and discovered their advantages. The southern farmer needs such markets for his raw cotton to make its production remunerative. By the acquisition of the Philippines we hold the key of the eastern situation. We need not rely solely upon treaty rights to secure the 'open door,' but can demand equal commercial opportunity with other nations, and if necessary, with the advantage ground we have asserted that demand. Will the United States throw away the golden opportunity by giving up the Philippines? I am in favor of holding them, and I believe the southern farmers and manufacturers will sustain me in my position. I believe further that the presence of the United States and of its flag, the emblem of human freedom, progress and civilization, will carry to

the millions in the Orient unnumbered blessings which, in the coming years, will be for their betterment and amelioration and will conduce to the perpetuity and glory of our free institutions and the commercial supremacy of the nation."

A table printed by Bradstreet's shows that 3,553 New York business houses, which had on their rolls 299,957 employes in 1896, have increased the number to 356,278, while the increase in wages in 1899 as compared with 1896 was over \$20,000,000.

During the first seven months of the current fiscal year the exports of American manufactures show an increase of \$52,000,000 over the similar period in the fiscal year 1899, in spite of the fact that 1899 beat all previous records.

The per capita circulation of the United States has increased from \$4.99 in 1800, and \$13.85 in 1860, to \$25.098 in 1900.

### The Gold Standard in Japan.

The "Report on the Adoption of the Gold Standard in Japan," by Count Matsuyoshi, minister of finance for Japan, has been received in a translated form at Washington, and contains some interesting information on a subject which is receiving considerable attention in this country. It discusses in detail the history of the currency in Japan, and closes with a chapter entitled: "Effect of Coinage Reform upon the Economic Condition of Our Country." The following is a quotation from the report:

"Since the adoption of the gold standard (in 1897) our currency has been freed from constant fluctuations in its exchange rate, to which it was subject before. Owing to this latter fact, moreover, the relations between the claims of the creditor and the liabilities of the debtor become less subject to sudden and unexpected changes; business transactions are made safe; an improvement in credit took place in the community at large; prices became more constant; in a word, the way was now opened for the steady and orderly growth of our commerce and industry."

The minister of finance refers to the great expansion in the commerce and industries, and especially to the large increase in number and amount of checks and bills passing through the clearing houses. He says that since the adoption of the law capitalists from the gold standard countries have been investing freely in the country, and there is a growing tendency toward lower interest rates, the investors being no longer afraid of the loss subsequent to the fluctuations in the price of silver. A great increase in the commerce with gold standard countries is also noted. Another quotation from the report is as follows:

"Since our coinage reform enabled us to avoid all the evil effects of fluctuations in the price of silver, we stand now no longer, as was formerly the case, under the necessity of making plans for financial matters with the currency constantly changing in value, and sometimes suffering unexpected losses and evils in times when those evils are unusually violent. All those fears of miscalculation and losses have now become a thing of the past. Most particularly in the last few years when national expenditures for things bought abroad, such as war ships, etc., have greatly increased in amount, we have doubtless been able to avoid, on account of our coinage reform, great losses on the part of the national treasury. Besides, since our adoption of the gold standard, our government bonds have been sold in no small amount in the European market, so that their names appear regularly in the price list of the London Stock Exchange. This fact at once converted our bonds into an international commodity, and will no doubt lead to a closer relationship between our home and the foreign money markets."

This glowing report of the improvement of conditions in Japan will be cold comfort to the silver men of this country who have repeatedly declared that the adoption of the gold standard by any country would bring nothing but distress and disaster.

### Justifying the President.

Senator Lodge: In the long process of the patient years those who now assail the president with epithets and imputation will shrink down beyond the ken of even the antiquarian's microscope; but the name of the president who took the Philippines and planted our flag at the portals of the east will stand out bright and clear upon the pages of history, where all men may read it, and he will have a monument better than any reared by hands in fair and fertile lands blooming after long neglect and in a race redeemed from tyranny and lifted up to broadening freedom and to larger hopes.

Seven shillings a day has been adopted by the New South Wales government as a minimum wage to railway laborers.

Thomas Darragh, of Granite Mountain, Texas, claims to be the oldest republican voter living. He is 98 years old.

A woman suffrage amendment received 54 votes, against 48, in the Ohio house, but failed in not receiving a constitutional majority of 66.

Australia raises tarantulas for the sake of their webs, the filaments of which are made into thread for balloons. They are lighter than silk and, when woven, lighter than canvas. Each tarantula yields from twenty to forty yards of filament, of which eighty twisted together form a single thread.

One of the features of the drawing room at Gen. Baden-Powell's home in London is the aplary. Two large beehives, with glass sides, stand on ornamental pedestals close to a large organ which occupies one wall of the room overlooking Hyde park. The bees escape through a windpipe which leads out of the window.

## O'FLAHERTY'S VIEWS.

WISE COMMENT ON A QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Liberal Version of the True Inwardness of Judge Van Wyck's Affiliation With an Organization Formed for the Extermination of Trusts.

"O! see be th' papers," remarked O'Flaherty to his friend Doolan, "thot a mon be th' name av Hoge 'as writen a letter to th' newspapers in th' name av th' Commershall Travelers' an' Hotel Min's Aunty-thrust league, advocatin' th' nominashun av Judge Van Wyck fur prisdint be th' Dimycrats bekaese th' Judge 'as no other occupashun than travellin' aroun' th' country in parlor cars tellin' funny yarns to th' commershall travelers, which, av coorse, saves th' drummers lots av money they wud otherwise 'ave spent on th' theyaters fur amusemint."

"There's just wan inconsistency in th' argymint made in he's favor be Mither Hoge, who says he's agin th' trusts, an' thot is, th' Judge appears to 'ave a monopley av th' funny stories, an' gives thim away gratis."

"This bein' th' case, how do he expect the playactor byes, or th' funny byes av th' newspapers to make a livin' be sellin' thir writ to th' theyaters or th' noospapers, as th' case may be?" "It's very onsainable," interjected Doolan, and inquired, "do yer Uncle Tim, th' commershall traveler, know any av these laddy bucks?"

"Me uncle," rejoined O'Flaherty, "knows thim be heart, an' he says th' league exists only benathe th' hats av th' prisdint an' secretary, who started out wid a skame to git th' 500,000 commershall min av the country to fine their league, at an expense av wan dollar a year each."

"This wud make a half a million dollars a year to divart towards th' pockets av this git-rich-quick league, do ye moind?"

"Av coorse, th' commershall min, who are havin' all kinds of silly offers made to thim be people who wud want to buy th' earth wid a discount av two foives aff an' sixty days datin', cudn't see th' needability av payin' a half a million dollars a year fur decayed goose eggs, an' declined wid thanks."

"Thin th' prisdint gits mad bekaese he cudn't make a thrust av th' drummers, fur he's own blinfit, and wrote a letter to Mither Croker, av th' Tammany Hall thrust, tellin' him he had raysined from th' Republican party, an' wud throw th' infloence av th' Commershall Travelers' Nashinal league on th' side av th' Tammany thrust, or any other widing thud money in it."

"As Mither Croker knows more about politycks, an' gittin' th' biggest



### O'FLAHERTY AND DOOLAN.

share av th' spoils than he do about commershall min, he bit loike a hungry fish at dead bait, thinkin' thot th' high-soundin' name av th' Commershall Travelers' Nashinal league wud catch famished gudgeons; an' thin, to make it more takin' loike, he annexed th' Raines law hotels to it, an' they now call it th' Commershall Travelers' an' Hotel Min's Aunty-Thrust league, 'avin' out th' Raines law part of it bekaese av th' onsavory character."

"Me uncle towld me there's nary a commershall nor hotel mon on he's route from Boston to Shaykago thot knows anythin' about th' concern, thot th' hotels they name must be loike McFadden's father's Irish castle, where ye cud put yer arum down th' chimbley an' staale everythin' in th' house."

"Th' hotel min towld me uncle that they 'ave no consumin' daysire to complate wid free soup houses, an' prefer open mills to thim, and thot clowns, fur commershall min, are not in as much demand as they appear to be fur Dimycrat prisdinshill candydates."

### NOW THEY KNOW.

People Who Were Frost-Bitten Don't Want to Repeat the Experience.

Ex-Congressman Hogg, of Texas, professes to think that "everything looks as though this would be a Bryan year." He says that thousands of men who did not vote for Bryan in 1896 will vote for him in 1900. Eight years ago the voters of the country sacrificed the prosperity which they were enjoying under the McKinley tariff law and elected the "stuffed prophet" of free-trade to the presidency. Perhaps it is this fact which leads ex-Governor Hogg to think that they will go and do likewise in 1900. There certainly is no other sign anywhere which would lead a man in the possession of his senses to think that there was even a remote possibility of this being a "Bryan year." But, Governor Hogg, the fact that the people have done a thing once is no sure sign that they will do it again. In fact it is often the surest sign that they won't repeat it. And that is the way it is in this case. In 1892 the majority of the people of the country did not know from actual experience what free-trade meant, nor what Democratic tariff reform would mean, either. Now they do. They felt happy and prosperous and were willing to experiment a little with free-trade—just to see what would happen. But "a burnt child dreads the fire," and the people of this country got pretty badly

burned by playing with free-trade in 1892. Or, perhaps it would be more appropriate to say that they got badly frozen through it, because of the lack of having sufficient warmth in their houses and for want of comfortable clothes to wear. In any case they are not likely to repeat the experiment of 1892. One period of idleness, poverty and discomfort is enough for a lifetime. That is what free-trade would mean, and the election of Bryan and of a congress in sympathy with him would mean free-trade. The people want no more of either.

### FACTS THAT SHOULD TALK.

Difference in Purchasing Power of the Wage-Earner's Dollar.

That was a very clever cartoon of Dairymples, in the issue of "Puck" of Jan. 10. It was entitled "The Evolution of the Dollar."

It showed the difference between the purchasing power of the wage earner's dollar in 1875 and 1900, as well as the difference between the earning power of the capitalist's dollar in 1875 and 1900.

In 1875 the wage earner holds up a very small dollar to match the capitalist's very big dollar. Then the interest on money was from 7 to 10 per cent, while coal cost \$9 a ton, flour \$12 a barrel, coffee 50 cents a pound, sugar 16 cents a pound, shoes \$5 a pair, kerosene oil 50 cents a gallon, gas \$3 a 1,000 feet, cotton cloth 20 cents a yard, clothes \$20 a suit, and other things in proportion.

In 1900 the capitalist holds up a very small dollar to match the wage earner's very big dollar. Now the rate of interest on money ranges from 2½ to 3½ per cent, while coal costs \$5 a ton, flour \$5.25 a barrel, furniture 15 per cent cheaper, coffee is 30 cents a pound, sugar is 4½ cents a pound, shoes are \$2.50 a pair, kerosene oil is 12 cents a gallon, gas is \$1 a 1,000 feet, cotton cloth is 5 cents a yard, clothes are \$10 a suit, and so on.

What an object lesson this is! How it answers the cry of the demagogue that the poor are getting poorer and the rich richer all the time!

And while making the comparison, let us not forget that wages are from 10 to 25, and even 30 per cent higher than they were in 1875, while the ten-hour day has given way to the nine-hour day, and, in some industries, to the eight-hour day.

Facts like these talk. At least, they should talk, and they should do something to convince us that the world is really progressing, and that the struggle of the average man for a living is getting easier and not harder all the time.—John C. Freund, New York Music Trades.

### Will Not Kill Trusts.

Free-Trade will kill the trusts.—Carmi Democrat.

We do not wonder that the editor of the Democrat thinks Free Trade would kill trusts, for he knows it has a very killing effect. In fact, he knows it killed nearly everything when we had it before, but if he will remember the trusts are the only thing it did not phase. He knows, or ought to know, that the Standard Oil trust, sugar trust, and numerous other trusts lived all through the Free Trade period of Democratic misrule and prospered on it by the aid of the Democratic party. The great depression in business and stringency in the money market during this Free Trade, soup-house era made it impossible for the smaller firms to exist, and the trusts squeezed them out of existence. During the Free Trade, soup-house administration there were almost as many failures in one year as there are in two now. Many of the trusts the Democratic party are now pretending to fight were organized during Democratic rule, and others were assisted in various ways. The most disgraceful of all, perhaps, was the assistance Havemeyer of the sugar trust, received at the hands of the Democratic senators, headed by Senator Vest of Missouri. In Free Trade England trusts are being formed at a rapid rate. No, Brother Charles, Free Trade will not kill trusts, but it will kill everything else, free soup-houses excepted.—Benton (Ill.) Republican.

### Tariffs, Trusts and Prices.

Attention is called to the fact that while the American price level is 17 per cent higher than a year ago, that of England is 12 per cent higher. If the advances in prices is due to trusts, solely or primarily, it must be that they have trusts in England. But if England, with no tariff except for revenue, has trusts, what becomes of the plea that the tariff is the mother of trusts? The fact is that free trade England, as well as protected America, has trusts; that America has trusts in articles that are not protected as well as in those that are; that part of the advance in some of the articles controlled by trusts is due to their manipulation, and that a few of the trusts which have thus abused their power have been enabled, by the existence of a high tariff on those articles, to push prices a bit higher than would have been possible if competition with the old world product had been free. Not the tariff, but the commercial advantages and the attractions of stock jobbing have been the parents of these new corporations, whose real power for good and for ill, even to the wisest and most careful of observers, is still a problem.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

### A Cobdenite Phonograph.

The whole system is pernicious and unnatural. When seen in its extreme view it is as irrational as the attempt to force water up hill or to cultivate oranges in Canada.—St. Joseph (Mo.) News.

What would you suppose this man was writing about? You wouldn't for a moment imagine that he alluded to an economic system which has made ours the greatest among the nations of the earth, and made our people the most happy, prosperous and envied among all the peoples of the earth. But you would be wrong. This Cobdenite phonograph was actually talking about the protective tariff.

### For All or None.

These attacks on the part of the opponents of the question are not to be ignored, for there is an element of sound reason in them. If any break occur in the Protective system by means of reciprocity, then there will be danger of the whole system giving way. There should be Protection for all or Protection for none.—San Francisco Call.

### The Colonel and the Coon.

Col. Willie Jenkins Bryan is still gunning for an issue which will stick in the coming campaign. The coon which once remarked to Davy Crockett, "Don't shoot; I'll come down," has not yet put in an appearance.—Phoenix (Ariz.) Republican.

### Way They Struck.

The strike of 400 laborers in the employ of the American Steel & Wire Company is another one of those prosperity strikes that do not involve any reflection upon the conditions existing in the industry affected. These employees were granted an increase in wages of 7½ per cent, and struck because their demand for a 10 per cent increase was not granted.—Sioux City (Ia.) Journal.