POPULISTS NOT SINCERE

Debased Attitude of Fusion Leaders in . Their Hypocrisy.

A GREAT BEATING OF TOM-TOMS

But It is All for Political Effect-No Manhood, No Sense of Future, No Squre Tood Business - All Hypocrisy and Folderol.

After more than three years of selfhumiliation and abasement to the railroad companies, after accepting every favor offered and begging on their Lended knees for more; after more than three years of the most abject and blind servitude, the populist state officials have commenced to make capital for the next state campaign by wanton and foolish persecution of their benefactors. The fact that they have allowed three full years to elapse before making any move, that rates established have not been interfered with, that the assessments fixed before they came into power have not been changed, is sufficient evidence of the insincerity of the present bluster and house-top persecution of the railroad interests. There is probably no great, at least no permanent, danger in it to the companies. There will be a great beating of tom-toms and a whole lot of orders and suits that will not be enforced or brought to trial until after election, when they will be quietly dropped. The pop state officials have been goaded on by the World-Herald, the anger of whose editor has been groused by the neglect of the populist party to recognize his power and humor his ambitions. He has turned state's evidence against his co-conspirators and is loudly demanding their persecution at the bar of public opinion. And the poor, little, weak, cringing, venal populist state officials under the stinging lash of their party press are being driven, halting, half resisting, half-yielding, bel-towing steers from a cornfield. Leering and grimancing at the railroad companies to assure them they do not mean it and to save their passes, they drew down their faces when they turn toward the people and attempt to look gerious and severe. Next to farming the railroad interests of Nebraska are by far the largest and most important in the state. They are as much a part of the state as any other interest and are of the greatest importance. They should not be the sport of politicians nor the target of irresponsible demagogues. Common sense would suggest that an interest of such magnitude and importance should be dealt with in a manly, square and business-like way. They should receive open and exact justice, they should not be an-royed by childish interference, but I'ke all others they should be required to do right. But there is no manhood. no sense of justice, no square-toed business in fusion politics. It is all deceit, false pretense, sneaking hypocrisy and folderol. The populist state officials may annoy and hurry the railroad companies for effect, but they will not do anything that will benefit the people. If they steal anything from the corporations it will be coined into political buncombe for their own use and while the companies may sufter the people will not be in the least benefited.-York Times.

Teller's Endorsement of Gold, Senator Teller is, of course, opposed

to the financial bill which is before his chamber, the principal purpose of which measure is to put the gold standard in the statutes. He dislikes the bill for several reasons, but chiefly on this account. Yet he unintentionally, and perhaps unconsciously, says a good word indirectly for it. "Is there any necessity for this legislation to increase American credit?" he asks. "I would like a ask the Senator from Rhode Isla: (Aldrich) whether there in any trouble with American credit. Is there any other country which can sell its securities at such high prices as we can? All our bonds are higher than are those of any other country. Nobody is questioning our honesty. And yet we have legislation here the avowed purpose of which is to strengthen our credit and relieve tax-

The Colorado senator paid a fine tribute here to the merits of the gold standard which he opposes. He passed a glowing eulogy on the republican party which he has left, and which talked himself out and frankly said he is in the habit of denouncing. It is the gold standard which is the cause of the advancement in the credit of the United States. It is the republican party which is responsible for the gold standard. "Is there any other country which can sell its securities at such prices as we can?" Not one. Our low interest government bonds rule higher on the markets of the world than do the British consols, which are Europe's gilt-edge securities. "Nobody is questioning our honesty." The senator is emphatically correct here also. Moreover, nobody will ever have a chance to question the nation's honesty while the republican party remains in control of its government. Teller is unquestionably correct on both points. The credit of the government is the highest in the world and its honesty is undisputed simply because the republican party is now, has been for some time past, and is likely to be for some time to come, in complete charge of its affairs.

It is a pity that Teller left the republican party. The senator is a man of character and ability. No other man who has ever been on the silver side has as much brains as Teller, ex-Jones, of Nevada, and Jones has abandoned that cause, and has come back to the republicans. Teller will be compelled to do the same in the ery near future. His state is drifting back to the republican party, as is shown by the fact that in the recent county elections it chose 181 republican officials, as compared with only eighty-one democrats, and only 216 of ail the non-republican elements of the state in combination, and these number eight distinct parties or fractions. Teller is out of place in the Bryanite aggregation. In his present affiliations

he can never have any influence on the country's politics. He is cut off from all connection with the forces which control the nation's destinies, and make it glorious and prosperous. Moreover, he is putting himself in a false position, and is liable to have his motives and ideas misunderstood. Though ostensibly an anti-republican and an anti-gold standard man, he has just furnished an impressive tribute to the beneficence of the gold standard and to the financial sanity and cour age of the republican party.

Products of the West.

The total wheat production of the United States in 1898 was 675.148.000 bushels, of which 85 per cent was raised in the west.

The production of corn for the entire country was 1,924,000,000, of which the west raised 1,440,000,000, or 75 per cent. The oat crop amounted to 730,906,000 bushels, of which the west produced 72 per cent.

The farm value of cattle, sheep and heps for the entire country was \$1,-289,972,000, of which the west owned \$1,055,410,000, or 76 per cent.

The west also produces practically all of the gold and silver, most of the copper and zinc, and a large share of the iron and other metals. It is also a remarkable fact that almost one-half of the total cotton production of the country comes from west of the Mississippi river.

Plenty of Gold.

It only takes a few words to dispose of the charge that there is an insufficient amount of gold in the country, and that is constantly increases in value.

From 1492 up to 1871 the world's production of gold was 19,087,823 pounds. Since 1871 the total production has been 13,420,035 pounds. From 1492 to 1871 the annual pro-

duction was 50,485 pounds. For the last twenty-eight years the annual average has been 462,963 pounds. It would seem that there is no danger of a scarcity of gold.

Expansion of the Currency.

The total circulation of bank notes on February 28, 1900, was \$249,434,878, being an increase of \$6,532,511 in one year. The high water mark in the circulation was reached in 1882, when the amount was \$361,880,764. From that time to 1891 there was a steady decline to \$167,577,214. During 1893 it was increased by the panic scarcity in the currency, and further expansions were made in the three following years when the banks subscribed liberally for government bonds.

Prosperity in Wisconsin.

In 1898, the semi-centennial of Wisconsin's admission into the Union, there were in the state 10,417 manufacturing institutions, capitalized at \$246,516,404, and employing 115,269 lands. The total annual output was valued at \$248,456,164, or a little more than the total capital stock. Since that time there has been an increase in the number of establishments, and the number of hands employed.

Freight Shipments Increasing.

For the week ending March 12, 1898, Chicago made a new record, having shipped by rail 158,232 tons of freight. This was while the Leiter wheat shipments were in progress. This record was broken during the last week in February, 1900, when the freight shipments by rail amounted to 212,-312 tons.

It is recorded that a farmer in Fulton county, Ohio, recently sold 25 head of sheep for \$800, being an average of \$6.40 per head. The farmers there say that under the Wilson bill period that number of sheep would not have brought to exceed \$125, and that the owner would have had to look around e long while for a purchaser at any

Coal Expansion.

In 1870, three years before "crime" was committed, the United States mined 36,806,560 tons of coal and Great Britain mined 123,682,935 tons. In 1899 the United States mined 244,000,000 tons, and Great Britain 234.000.000.

The Bond Crop.

The late John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., it is said, listened two hours to a New York promoter who wanted to sell him \$100,000 of bonds in a new corporation, then asked: 'Are you done?" The man had about so. Then the aged millionaire re-"I've got all the bonds I marked: want. The printing press is always busy, and the only crop that never fails is the bond crop.'

Tue "Lity's" Soldier Husband Ill.

Captain Hugo de Bathe, Mrs. Langtry's youthful husband, has been dangerously ill at Cape Town. He is a member of the staff of General Kitch euer, by special assignment of Lord Roberts, and displayed courage and soldierly qualities in the battle of Colerso and in other engagements in which he has participated. He accompanied the staff on its entry into Kimberley, and it was there he was taken

An Old New Woman Lawyer. A new aspirant for legal honors is Mrs. Catherine V. Walte, a western woman, 71 years old, who will soon go to Denver and establish a law office there, with her husband as a partner. Rumor says that Mrs. Waite is by no means a poor woman, as she is the owner of large tracts of land, many horses and a block of real estate in Chicago. Her husband was at one time a judge in Idaho.

Has Bo n . Fruit to Him Charles Major, who less than two years ago, was a struggling lawyer at the Shelby county, Ind. bar, and who was made wealthy by his book, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," has just paid \$17,000 for a farm near Shelby-

Try throughout life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves. And the truest companion is be who most enjoys solitude.

THEY MISS THE POINT

FREE-TRADE ARGUMENT WITHOUT FORCE

Large Profits and Low Prices in the Iron and Steel Industry Sustain the Contention as to the Value of the Protective Policy.

The free-traders are setzing upon the opportunity afforded by the bringing of suit by Mr. Frick against the Carnegie company and by the statements made by him in respect to the enormous profits made by the company to reiterate their old claim that the protection of American Industries is a rob bery of the American people in behalf of American manufacturers. Just how they would figure it out to show that, with the same degree of activity in the trade and with the same rate of wages, the prices of iron and steel products would have been lower or the profits of the steel companies less during the last two years, if there had been no tariff on iron or steel, does not appear. American manufacturers have exported great quantities of Iron and steel products since the enactment of the Dingley law. In foreign countries they have no advantages, either from a tariff or otherwise, over any foreign manufacturer of iron and steel. Yet it has been the American manufacturers who have, in large measure, controlled the foreign markets, who have secured large orders in face of their foreign competitors. If, as has been the case, American manufacturers have, in open competition with all the world, secured the lion's share of the orders for iron and steel products in other countries, what possible shadow of a reason is there for the assertion that the tariff has enabled them to unduly inflate prices? If foreign manufacturers could not offer lower prices or greater inducements to foreign buyers, what reason is there to suppose that they would have done so in the

case of American buyers? The truth of the matter is that the prosperity of this country under our restored system of protection has been so great that our iron and steel plants have been hard put to it to fill orders. They have been crowded with work to their utmost capacities. In such a state of affairs it is inevitable that profits should be large. The tariff has been connected with these enormous profits in these respects only, viz., that it is the protective tariff which has given to us an iron and steel industry, and that it is the protective tariff, as embodied in the Dingley law, which has given to the country such wonderful prosperity that our iron and stee mills have been overcrowded with work. For it is American prosperity which is responsible for the large profits. It is the American demand which keeps the mills running. Foreign orders are not extensive enough to keep our mills running, though they do help to run up the profits.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED. Wage-Earners Voluntarily Accorded a

Five hundred wage-earners in one of the large mills at Paterson, N. J., were agreeably surprised last week when pay day came. Instead of one envelope they received two. In one envelope was the surprise in the shape of the usual pay and a 5 per cent increase; in the other the explanation. This was simply that the company now finds itself able to keep its promise of sharing any prosperity which might come to it with its workers; that trade had improved and a 5 per cent advance was made possible. The advance, of which there had been no intimation whatever, caused muca rejoicing.

It is understood that the Barbour Flax Spinning company, which employs several thousand hands, will take similar action, the advance of 5 per cent having been agreed upon by the two companies.

Episodes like these, bringing joy to the hearts of many thousands dependent upon the wages paid are characteristic of the period of "McKinley and prosperity." They furnish an agreeable and very instructive contrast to the condition of things which existed during the never-to-be-forgotten time when the country was experiencing the fruits of "Cleveland and tariff reform." Wage-earners in those days sometimes got two envelopes instead of one, but | al prosperity. the second envelope always contained an unpleasant surprise in the shape of a notice that "in view of the existing depression it has been found necessary to reduce wages."

To find employers of labor voluntarily admitting their employes to a share of their profits and their prosperity is doubly pleasant and gratifying, for it conclusively proves what has been so insistently disputed by free traders, that protection operates alike to the advantage of wage-payer and wage-earner.

Where Charity Should Begin and End. Charity ought to begin at home if it begins anywhere. But it is a long sight better not to have any call for charity to begin at all. The better way is for every one to have plenty of work at good wages, and so be able to pay for everything needed. This is the way it has been with the American people ever since the enactment of the Dingley law started up the fires of the factories of the country and gave to every man who wants it a chance to work. There has been little need for charity. The old charity doling days of free trade and free soup houses have gone. The doctrine of the protective tariff is not to begin at home, or anywhere, with tharity, but to begin at home with the | -- Lawrence (Kan.) World.

providing of work for those who want TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. it; to see to it that the American people are not robbed of their chance to work, and that the American market is not given over to the products of foreign labor, but is made secure as the market for American products. In this way there is an end put to all need for the bestowal of charity on any one who is able and willing to work.

PROOF OF PROSPERITY. Remarkable Decrease in the Number of the Unemployed.

Probably in no single year in the history of the United States has there been so great a change in the industrial conditions. Think of it! In the great state of New York fourteen months ago more than a quarter of the working people were unemployed and steking work from day to day to enable them to procure the necessaries of life. Within the ensuing ten months the unemployed numbered less than five in every hundred, and, as the World suggests, at the present time the per cent is "incalculably small," probably less than 2 per cent. But these statistics do not tell the entire story. The fact must be remembered that the report of the New York labor bureau covers only ten months of the year 1899, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. In the early months of 1898, and during the previous two years or more, the depression was far greater. The process of recovery from the awful stagnation and prostration incident to the anti-protection policy of the Wilson-Gorman act had commenced, and some progress toward the restoration of industrial prosperity had already been made previous to Jan. 1, 1899. The fuil measure of the happy results of the Dingley act can be known only by comparing present conditions with those existing at the period when industrial prostration under the Wilson-Gorman act was most complete. That period is not covered by the report from which the above is quoted.

As we have said, the figures alluded to refer only to New York, but it is safe to say that if the statistics covered the entire country the improvement shown would be equally marked in many states, probably in all of those having important manufacturing industries. We are quite assured that Pennsylvania makes as good a showing as New York. Industrial prosperity has reached high-water mark in nearly every community, and only in localities where a vast excess of unskilled labor abounds are there idle hands seeking employment without being able to find it. These localities are few now and the number is diminishing from week to week.-Wilkesbarre



It has grown to be almost proverbial that a presidential year is a bad year for business. In fact, this has often been presented as a reason for lengthening the presidential term. The year 1900, however, bids fair to discount the proverbial claims. Wherever statistics are gathered together the fact appears that the year 1900 has started out with better business than did 1898 or 1899, wonderful as was the showing made by each of those years. Every sign points to a bigger volume of business for the country than ever before. Business men feel reasonably sure that the country will not consent to go back to the starvation days of Democratic tariff reform; they feel reasonably sure of the continuance of our present policy of giving protection to American industries. Therefore they have the confidence to go ahead. With protection as the established policy of the country, with no possible danger of its downfall, presidential years, as well as all other years, will be years of nation-

Real, Sound, Permanent. Kansas City is said to be very proud of the fact that more buildings were erected within the limits of that city during the year just ended than during any other twelve months since 1890, when the "boom" was at its height. Even "booms" have to take second place when it comes to comparison with the results of a national protective tariff policy. Under the prosperity which a protective tariff inevitably brings to a country the value of property increases to the top notch without any "boomers," and, what is even bettar, the values are real and sound and permanent.

Ought to See It.

It will be difficult this year to convince the voters that there is urgent need of a change when all of them have employment at good wages, and the people are contented and happy. A blind man ought to be able to see that. -Cleveland Leader.

Give Us More Such Lies. Debs says that the prosperity of the country is a "ghastly lie." All right. The more ghastliness we have mixed with our lies the happier we will all be,

Facts Which Testify to the Wisdom of the American Pottey.

Analysis of the conditions of trade between the United States and the United Kingdom is very encouraging to us. It is well known that the increase in our cotton manufactures has been immense. New mills have sprung up all over the south, and there has been great expansion of the output of the mills in the northern states. Nevertheless, our imports of cotton goods from Great Britain in 1899 were in excess of those of 1898 by about \$1,500,-000. This proves two things-firstly, that the present tariff cannot foster an American cotton trust, and, secondly, that the increase in wages and other forms of income has been so great as to demand a supplement of increased imports, in addition to the increased output of home-made goods.

Another curious and eminently pleasing circumstance is that our imports of pig iron from Great Britain were more than three times as large in 1899 as in 1897; they were worth \$360,-000 in the last named year and \$1,280,-000 in the first. The free-trade theory is that it is better to ship pig iron, which is but one advance from raw material, to be brought to the perfection of manufacture abroad; the protective practice has resulted in large imports of foreign pig to be manufactured by well-paid American artisans. While we have enlarged our imports of pig iron, we have diminished those of manufactured steel; our imports of cutlery were a third less in 1899 than in 1897; our tin-plate imports were greatly reduced; our imports of worsted yarn, worsted tissues and woolen tissues have shrunk in ratios varying from one-third to two-thirds during the last two years. Concurrently with this our imports of machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen textiles have risen from \$1,220,000 in 1897 to \$1,825,000 in 1899. This is the result in large measure of international patents upon the machinery imported. It is also conclusive evidence of a great expansion of American manufacturing enterprise,

We now stand a close second in the trade of the world. A few years more of protection and expansion will give us first place.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Make a Note of It.

Discussing the lumber trade, E. C. Baker of the Baker Brothers' Lumber Company of Plattsburg, is reported to have said recently:

"The lumber trade is in an unusually prosperous condition. There is a great deal more market than we can find product with which to supply it, while prices are constantly advancing. Yet the increased prices do not seem to have interfered with building in any way. The outlook for continued ac-

tivity is very bright." This is a decidedly different situation than was the case when the Wilson law was on our statute books. There were no surplus of market during that time. Thousands of lumbermen were idle, and, even so, there was still a good deal more product than there was a market. Lumbermen will do well to make a note of the contrast and to remember it when the time comes again to choose between "Tariff Reform" and the continuance of our present prosperity-bringing Protective Tariff.

Because.

A commercial paper says: "Traveling men are being received with open arms everywhere. There is no haggling about prices or terms. All they have to do is to show their goods, which must be of better quality than heretofore, guarantee prompt delivery, and they are sure of liberal orders." In spite of the trusts, therefore, the traveling men seem not to be left out of the good times. Under the protective tariff, the business of the country is increasing at such a rapid rate that it will be impossible for as many traveling men to be thrown out of employment by the consolidation of different industrial concerns as there will be demand for because of the establishment of new industries and because of the growth and increased trade of all the business enterprises of the country.

No Reason Why.

It may be good policy to encourage the building and operation of fast ocean liners like the St. Paul, New York, etc., which can be taken into the service of the government during a war and converted into cruisers, but such ships should not be encouraged to the prejudice of the freighters, upon which the extension of our ocean commerce depends. If congress can be made to see the matter in its true proportions the shipping bill may be made one of the most popular protective measures ever passed by that body. There is no reason why our industry on the sea should not be protected as well as our industry on the land.-Minneapolis

What to Expect.

The present prosperity of the country has caused no relaxation of efforts on the part of the Republican administration and Congress to increase our prosperity and provide for its continuance. The people know by experience that they can always expect prosperity from the Republican party.-Sonora (Cal.) Independent,

They Will Learn

The industrial growth of the south is puzzling to those statesmen who have always opposed the national policies which have made this growth possible. In time the people in Dixie will learn to appreciate the principles upon which their industrial prosperity is to rest .-

Peoria (III.) Journal.

IT IS QUITE A TRICK. Picking Up a String of Barges Require

More Than a Little Generalship. "It is all very well to talk about the captains and pilots of the large sound steamers having hard times," said an old-time sailor at the custom house, "but for real good seamanship you must go to the captain of a tug. He has to be able to handle his boat as if it were about six inches long, and that is no easy matter." "Look at that," he continued, calling the attention of the assembled listeners, and pointing to a tug slowly steaming out into the harbor. "Just watch him and see the way he has to maneuver if you think handling a tug is an easy job," Then all watched, and truly it did take more than a little skill to handle the tug. First, she steamed to the nearest pair of barges, and taking a position at the side, was made fast. A minute afterward the two barges and the tug began to move slowly toward another barge. Then there was considerable tacking and moving about. The people watching, with the exception of the old salt, could not understand what it was all about, but that very soon became evident, even to the uninitiated. The checker board moves completed, it was seen that the tug with the barges were in such a position that throwing a tow line from the stern of one barge to the bow of the other was easy. The hawser was paid out until the barges were far enough apart to be safe and the crab-like evolutions were repeated. These were gone through with several times and each time another barge or pair of them was added to the tow, and scarcely an hour after the first barge was picked up, the tug with six barges in tow was steaming slowly out of the harbor, taking an easterly direction. "There, now," said the sailor, "what do you think of that bit of piloting?" and all who had watched the operation of picking up the tow were obliged to acknowledge that easy as it had looked it would require more than a little sea knowledge to do the trick without in-

TEACHING PERSISTENCE.

juring one or more of the barges and

in anything like the time.-New Lon-

don Telegraph.

Even Mere Babes Can Be Encouraged in the Habit of Trying Again.

Few little children, of course, voluntarily set themselves to overcome difficulties, yet more would do so if parents and nurses were not in the habit of catering to that flightiness characteristic of all young things, which leads them to follow up whatever momentarily attracts their attention. The capacity to dwell for a long time on one thought involves both intensity of desire and innate ambition to reach right results. I have seen this struggle for perfection in an incipient form show itself in a little child but 18 months old. And how sincerely I respected that little one. He was sitting in his mother's lap beside the library table one evening, when in an idle mood she took up a penny and set it on the head of a small gilt image three or four inches high and with a head scarcely larger than the head of the coin. Seeing that the baby watched her, she said playfully: "Baby can't do that!" The little one's brown eyes sparkled with a say, "Oh, can't I?" And taking the penny in his fingers he essayed to balance it as she had done. It fell, 'Oh," said the baby, quietly, and picking it up tried again, with the same result. without the least sign of discouragement of impatience the little thing tried over and over again for a score of times, until at last he succeeded in balancing the coin on the head of the image. The brave baby! We gave him a round of applause, and he looked from one to the other of us with a curious little glance of satisfaction. The next day he could not be prevailed upon to undertake the same feat again. Once having demonstrated that he could do it the act lost its interest. Here was a tiny hero in want of difficulties to conquer; an infant Newton, excelling in the ability to concentrate his whole mind upon a single object so long as it was necessary for that object to engross his attention.-Wom-

To Preserve Fish.

an's Home Companion.

Everything that appertains to the preservation of food products in a pure and uncontaminated state is of very great advantage to the world at large. Within the past few years there has been no little complaint about the unwholesomeness of fish. To be a suitable article of food, fish should be used within a few hours after they have been caught, as they deteriorate and decompose with very great rapidity, producing ptomaines of a most dangerous character. The new idea is the preservation of fish in a tank of sea water, which is continually agitated and kept in circulation by a pump. So strong is the current made by the pumping engine that the fish must swim almost constantly to keep from being drawn upward by it. Some of these tanks hold 2,000 pounds of fish, and the water is furnished in such quantity that it entirely changes five times an hour, and is, in the course of the change, re-oxygenized and made wholesome. Sixteen hundred pounds of fish were kept for eight days in one of these tanks in perfect condition. It is claimed that the cost of preserving them in this way 1s less than half a cent a pound per day.

His Boss' Suggestion.

Grinder-What! asleep at your desk, bir, and work so pressing! Meekly-Excuse me, sir; baby kept me awake all night. Grinder-Then you should have brought it with you to the office.

Lots of English Women. England contains 2,000,000 more women than men.