THE FIGHT IS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

United States Senators to Be Elected from Two States-Everything Points to Republican Victories but Democrats Are Banking on Over Confidence.

Washington Letter. · Advices from Ohio indicate that the voters there understand pretty clearly the heavy responsibility which rests upon them. A failure to elect a Republican from that state passes the control of the Senate into the hands of those opposed to President McKinley at least until March 4, 1899, perhaps to the end of his term. It is a big responsibility, and it is well that the Ohio Republicans recognize it.

Much interest is felt here in the Senatorial contests in the several states. especially Ohio, and also Maryland, New Jersey, Texas and Iowa, for portions of the Legislatures which are to be chosen in Iowa and New Jersey are to participate in the election of Sen-

While all Senatorial elections are subjects of especial interest here, those this fall, especially in Ohio and Maryland, are particularly so because the control of the Senate from March 4, 1809, to 1901 may be determined by them. On the Ohio election will depend the complexion of the Senate between this and 1899, provided a Republican is seated from Oregon.

tention, because she may determine the control of the Senate for the next two years, while she, with the other states above named, may control it for two years more. It is not surprising, then, that every politician from Ohio is eagerly questioned on his arrival here, and that those from other states are also the subject of attention when they put in an appearance. On the state above named may depend the control of the Senate during all of President McKinlev's term.

There are now 43 Republicans in the Republicans, so-called; 5 Populists and 3 sound-money Democrats. The death of Senator George and the absence of a Senator from Oregon leaves the total number but 88. With a Republican in Ohio, that party would, with the co-operation of one Populist, control

on Ohio, Maryland and a few other close states as to the control of that body during the remainder of President McKinley's term.

Happily, the reports from all of these states are very encouraging to the Republicans. In Ohio there now remains no doubt of success provided the members of the party in that state do not allow their good prospects to lead to a neglect of duty. They have some very shrewd men to deal with, and some very, unscrupulous ones, too, and between these two they will need to get out every vote. But if they do so, it is conceded they will win. In Maryland the Republicans are hopeful. They are all standing now well in line, and when the good, round majority by which they carried the state last year is remembered, it is apparent that they have good chances of success. Yet, they have as shrewd and unscrupulous a man to fight as have the Ohioans, for Arthur P. Gorman is a man who can only be beaten by the most heroic work on the part of the Republicans of Maryland.

G. H. WILLIAMS.



Exclude This Cheap Labor.

It has long been known, and recent experience has shown its intensity. that quite a number of unemployed laborers come to this country across the Canadian border. It is not the mere fact that they are unemployed to which we object, as it is the fact of their unfortunate impoverished condition. The immigration laws upon our statutes are supposed to check any influx of pauper labor. But they do not, because they are not rigidly enforced. It is not possible to watch every mile of the Canadian border, but it should be possible seated from Oregon, and one elected to prevent the admission of British pauper labor at those points where American officials are stationed. With the restoration of prosperity under our policy of Protection, and the consequent greater employment of labor, we one of the Populists would co-operate | are sure to see many hundreds of EnREPUBLICAN OPINION.

The silver men admit grumblingly that there has been an advance in wheat while silver has fallen, but say that this is due to shortages abroad. Oats are 25 per cent higher than a year ago; wool 50 per cent higher; tobacco double in value; corn, rye, barley, hay and meats have all advanced; meantime silver has fallen 20 per cent in a year. How is this, anyway?

Can it be possible that the "gold power" has obtained control of the trades unions? Here they are reporting an increase of 34 per cent in the number of people employed as against one year ago, and silver steadily falling mean-

That party of Republican "spellbinders" who are stumping Ohio will please omit to mention the fact that silver has fallen over 15 per cent in value since the Democratic platform was adopted, and 20 per cent in the past year. The mention of unpleasant facts of this sort is rather embarrassing to Mr. McLean and his followers.

Mr. MBryan still has confidence. He hopes that the price of wheat will go down again, and then there will be another chance for the silver argument and the calamity cry. At least he predicts that the price will soon go back, and that the demand for free silver will then come again with renewed vigor.

Altgeld, in his speech in Philadelphia, says that railway rates are twice as high in this country as they are in Europe. On the contrary, it is shown by abundant consular evidence that railroad travel in this country is cheaper, more comfortable, and better than anywhere in Europe. Such reckless statements as these can only result to the disadvantage of the speaker when the facts become known.

Those who have doubted the accurac: if reports of increased employment can now have the benefit of official figures. The reports of the New York trades unions show an increase of 34 per cent. in the number of people employed in that city compared with those of one year ago. It is estimated that this rate of increase applied to the country at large would mean about 350,000 additional persons at work in these Mc-Kinley times.

Senator Foraker says Ohio sheep have doubled in value in the past few months. That may be more difficult for Mr. Bryan to "explain" than was the advance in wheat, which he says was due to scarcity abroad. The fact is, the theory that the low prices of farm products were due to the treatment of silver never had any foundation, and the general upward march of farm prices while silver was falling shows it to be true.

The great free-coinage prophet, John P. Aligeld, in his speech on Labor Day, was strangely silent on the money question. Last year, according to Altgeld, all that was needed to effect a perfect condition of affairs was to establish free coinage, but even so soon as this he has practically dropped the silver issue and is now holding forth on government ownership of telegraphs, railroads and other things. Without going into the question at all of the merits of these questions, the cople will be liable to doubt the desirability of any measure advocated by such a champion as Altgeld, who, it thus appears, is liable to let go of his subject at any time to take up some other idea.

The free-traders contend that the consumer pays the protective duty. Why should foreigners object to it, then, and threaten retaliation and all that sort of thing? The following statement by the Daily Argus, of Bradford, Eng., is significant: "There is not a weaver for the American market in this district who could not offer his or her own experience showing that he or she contributed by the docking of weekly earnings to pay the duty America imposes."

How do the friends of silver account for the fact that there was an advance of 61/2 per cent. in values during the months of July and August, while silver was rapidly falling? Silver in New York was worth 61 cents per ounce on July 1 and on September 1 was worth 51 cents per ounce, a fall of 16 per cent. Yet Bradstreet's index table of the prices of 100 staple raw and manufactured articles show an average advance of 61/2 per cent. in their value during the two months.

It may be that the advance in wheat is due to shortage abroad, but how about cotton, wool, barley, tobacco, corn, oats, and meats of all kinds? They have advanced, too, and yet silver has fallen.

The calamity shouters are not referring to the fact that official reports of the New York trades unions show an increase of 34 per cent, in the number of people employed.

Bryan Democracy is being assailed at every point by sound-money Demo-The late action of the Ohio sound-money men will tend still further to decrease the McLean vote in that state.

Silver fell 16 cents an ounce in the year from September 1, 1896, to September 1, 1897. At that rate it will be worth just 3 cents an ounce by the time the campaign of 1900 opens.

Ohio-Democrat-afraid-of-hisplatform is having difficulty in escaping from it.

A PROTEST IS FILED.

OBJECTION TO THE USE OF SILVER REPUBLICAN.

Hon. J. R. Webster of Lincoln Makes the Complaint on the Ground that it is the Use of an Old Party Name-Silver Republicans but an Offshoot of the Party.

A Republican Files Protest. John R. Webster of Lincoln filed a rotest last week against the use of the party name "silver republican" on the official ballot. The protest was filed with Secretary of State Porter who will fix a date for a hearing after he has consulted the attorney-general in relation to a method of procedure. The protest is filed by Mr. Webster as an elector. He objects to the use of the name "silver republican" because it is the adoption of an old party name; because it is calculated to confuse voters, and because the party attempting to use it is but a faction of the re-publican party and by the statutes of the state is prohibited from using the name "republican." The protest in full follows:

"Whereas, A political party designating itself as the "silver republican party" has filed a certificate of its nominations by its said convention in the office of the secretary of state, certify ing that said party did at said convention nominate John J. Sullivan for the office of judge of the supreme court for the state of Nebraska, and George F. Kenower and E. von Forrell for the office of regents of the university of Nebraska, now, therefore, I, Joseph R. Webster, an elector and member of the republican party, and a resident and citizen of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, hereby protest and object against the use of the term 'republican' by said party and hereby protest and object to the use of the term 'silver republican party' as a party name, and protest and object against designating the nominations of said party on the ticket as 'silver republicans' and protest and object against the placing on said ticket of the words 'silver republicans' and pro-test and object to the secretary of state certifying to the several county clerks of the state of Nebraska said nominations under the name and style of 'silver republican.'

"Said Joseph R. Webster objects to the use and designation of the name 'silver republican' on the said ticket for the reasons:

"First: That it is the adoption and use of an old party name, to wit, 'the republican party' which party is known as a national political organization, which has been in existence for more than forty years and which is a party organization in the state of Nebraska, and throughout the United States and has a place in history under the name of the 'republican party.' That the ase of the name 'silver republican' on the said ticket over the said nomina-tions is calculated to mislead and confuse the voters and electors of the state and is in violation of the letter, spirit and intent of the statute.

"Second: That said Joseph R. Webster further objecting and protesting says that the 'republican party' of the state of Nebraska met in convention on the 26th day of August, 1897, and adopted a party emblem and made nominations for the said offices and a certificate of the party device and emblem, and of the said nominations made by the said 'republican party' of the state of Nebraska at said conven-tion have been duly filed by the prop-er officers with the secretary of state of Nebraska, and no objection to the same has been filed and the said party name and emblem of the 'republican party' are entitled to a place, and will be placed upon the ticket by the see-

"Third: Said Joseph R. Webster protests and objects for the further reason that the said party styling itself as 'silver republican' is but a reason that the said party styling itself as 'silver republican' is but a faction and off-shoot of the said 'republican party' and by the statutes of Nebraska is prohibited from using or adopting the old party name 'republican' of which the said 'silver republican' of which the said 'silver republican'. lican' is a faction and off-shoot, members and organization of which are not in accord with the principles of and do not and did not at the late general national or state election support the platform of principles adopted by the 'republican party' or support the nominees thereof, but opposed and endeavored to defeat the same, and aided their adversaries in so doing.'

Mexican Price for Wheat Detroit Journal: Misfortunes never come singly. Mr. Bryan has hardly had time to flounder through an ex-planation of the simutaneous rise of wheat and fall of silver when another perplexing situation has arisen to an-noy him. When the Nebraskan was noy him. When the Nebraskan was making his memorable campaign for cheap money last fall, it will be re-membered that one of his stock arguments was the assertion that the low prices of farm products was directly traceable to the gold standard. Based upon this assertion, he drew the con-clusion that the free coinage of silver, by largely increasing the amount of oney in circulation, would effect a corresponding increase in whatever the farmer had to sell. In proof of this contention he was accustomed to point to Mexico, as tangible evidence of the value of cheap money to the pro-

ducing classes. It may be unkind of the Mexicans to strike a man when he is down, but the facts appear to indicate that they have dealt the boy orator a body blow when he was hardly in condition to receive such a shock. In a dispatch from the City of Mexico yesterday, it is said that wheat is selling in some parts of the republic at prices equal to 50 or 60 cents in gold. American farmers who are receiving from 95 cents to \$1 a bushel for their wheat will probably find it difficult to reconcile Bryan's flimsy argument with the cold facts.

Wild Guesswork of Popocrats. Kansas City Star: There seems to be a serious disagreement among the silver men as to what the price of wheat ought to be. Bland says, "under a good government wheat would be worth \$1.75 instead of a dollar." Ex-Congressman Towne says wheat ought to be selling for \$2.50, and Altgeld declares that \$1.50 would be the price if this country had free off-hand guess, whereas there is some draw the wage laborer of the country the selection would be made through to the radical party.

With silver and golfl at the present commercial ratio dollar wheat, measured by the gold standard, is equiva-lent to \$2.50 in free coinage dollars, and that is the price, plus freight charges and import duty, for which wheat sells today in Mexico. So the logical slogan for Mr. Bryan's followers today is "free silver and \$2.50 wheat."

The Fused Triplets.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The demo-cratic party in Nebraska hardly known whether it is standing on its head or on its feet. It is triplets, and there is much noise in the land.

Globe Democrat: A change of 7,006 votes in Nebraska will give the state to the republicans. There should be more than that number of voters who are tired of exploded fallacies.

Buffalo Express: As Mr. Bryan is preparing to make the fight in Ne-braska this year on the silver issue, his challenge should be accepted by the republicans and the best oratorical talent of the party in the country should be employed to beat him on his own ground. Two months of hard cam-paigning would probably end forever the career of the late national candidate in Nebraska

New York Mail and Express: The republican party, supported by the sound money democrats, should be able to defeat this combination of popocratic forces in Nebraska. Business conditions and political events have discredited the issue upon which Mr. Bryan carried the state last fall and his fight this year is inspired not by any vital public question, but by a des-perate realization that his defeat now will render him an impossible candidate for the presidency in 1900.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The Nebraska populist convention adopted one resolution expressing thankfulness to Providence "rather than to any man for the measure of prosperity with which our state has been blessed and we attribute the rise in wheat to foreign scarcity rather than suppose it to be the result of dear sugar or an increased tariff on straw.' creased tariff on straw." It is some-thing for populists to admit the ex-istence of a measure of prosperity from any cause whatever outside of populist government. Altogether, then, the resolution exhibits populist platform improvement, both in temper and wit.

Blow Hot and Cold.

Ord Times: The without-the-aid-orconsent people claim now that prices are getting too high for the poor labor-ing people. Last fall prices were too low for the poor farmer. When prices are low they are anxious to die for the farmer and put the price up, and the next week when the price has come up, they begin to be friends with the city consumer and want the price down. Now if they will explain how to have high prices for one and low prices for the other at the same time, there would be some sense in their talk.

Not a Democrat.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Mr. Bry-an deplores the fact that the New York popocrats refuse to say anything about silver in the present campaign. In this Mr. Bryan and his national committee chairman, Mr. Jones, are at loggerheads, Mr. Jones having advised the course which Mr. Bryan deprecates. This, however, is only one of the differences between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones was long a good democrat; Mr. Bryan has always been more of a populist than a democrat, and more of a Bryanite than anything.

Weeping Water Republican: Judge Sullivan said the next day after he had received the nomination for supreme judge that he thought the high prices for farm products would injure him to some extent in the campaign, but flot enough to prevent his election. May the good Lord deliver us from a party that thrives on the adversity people. Is it not about time for honest men to cut loose from parties holding theories that require calamity to the people in order to secure party success?

If It Should Rain.

South Sioux City Record: Our free silver friends hate to admit that times are picking up under a republican administration, but it keeps them busy getting out of the way of prosperity. No matter how unwilling they are it s bound to be thrust upon them, and the Record advises every one of them to hold fast to as much as he can. If the unexpected should happen and the democrats secure control three years hence, they will need all they can get.

Boston Journal: Those who are inclined to cast harsh reflections upon Mr. Bryan because he traveled on which implies that he represented papers with which he had no connection, should pause a moment and consider his means of support. He is an office-seeker without an office, and a lawyer without clients. The lecturing business has been ruined by the wheat crop, and the misguided. over advertised man has a family. What if he did stretch a point to get a pass?

Elk Creek Herald: The populists did not do a thing but sell their body, and souls to W. J. Bryan and the crippled wing of the democratic party at the triangular state convention at Lincoln. It was another one of Bryan's smooth schemes and the pops are now black and blue from kicking them-selves over being duped so easily by their idol. After all the scheming it took exactly twenty seven hours to select a candidate.

Bitter Pill for Pops.

South Omaha Sun: The fact is daily becoming more apparent to the populists that they were buncoed in the recent three-cornered state convention They went there to have one of their kind put up for them to vote for. but they have got to swallow the pill of voting for one who in no way represents them. They are to furnish most of the votes and the other fellows are to get what there is in it.

The Con Man Among Farmers. Springfield Republican: The silver republican Charles A. Towne of Minne-sota is telling his democratic audi-ences in Iowa that under silver remonitization the American farmers would today be getting \$2.50 instead of less than \$1. This would mean flour at silver coinage. They merely made an over \$15 a barrel. How that would at an early date and announcement of draw the wage laborer of the country the selection would be

ITS WORK IS DONE.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE IRBI-GATION CONGRESS.

Tenor of the Resolutions Adopted-Colonization of the Arid West Commended-Cheyenne, Wyoming, Selected as the Place for the Next Meeting-The Executive Committee and Choice of Officers for the Ensuing year.

Closing of the Irrigation Congress. On the last day of the irrigation con-sess in Lincoln the following resolu-

tions were adopted: "The value of the irrigated farm and the security of the homes thereby created are alike dependent upon the efficient public control of the water supply and the prevention of water becoming a speculative commodity. We believe that the waters of all streams should forever remain public property and that the right to their use should inhere not in the individual or the ditch, but in the land reclaimed.

"Whereas, The perpetuation of the forests of the arid region is essential to the maintenance of the water supply for irrigation as well as the supply of timber for industrial needs,

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be memorialized to, so soon as a proper and adequate form of administration shall be provided, withdraw from entry or sale under the act of congress of March 3, 1891, all the public lands which are of more value for their timber than for agriculture or for their minerals.

"Whereas, The present public land laws having developed under the conditions where irrigation is not a necessity and having in their operation proved utterly unsuited to the conditions and the needs of the arid region,

"Whereas, The present policy of divided control between state and nation of the public lands and waters of the arid region retards development, misleads settlers, hampers enterprise and is responsible for the rapid destruction of western forests and pasture,

"Resolved, That we favor the creation by congress of a commission of skilled and experienced persons to vestigate the conditions now existing and to submit to congress such changes in our land laws as the investiga-

tions shall show to be desirable.
"Resolved, That the executive committee be authorized to appoint a committee to proceed to Washington and urge the early creation of such a commission. We favor the construction at the earliest practicable date by the general government of two reservoirs, recently located under the direction of the United States engineer corps, one

each in Colorado and Wyoming This section brought a minority report as follows:
"Believing that the construction of

storage reservoirs for irrigation purposes is not a proper function of the federal government, but its work should be confined to surveys and investigations for the collection of information in regard to water supply, ex-tent of irrigable lands, location of res-ervoir sites, etc., the minority of the committee on resolutions recommends that the resolution favoring construction by the federal government of res

ervoirs be not adopted."

The majority report was adopted.
"Resolved, That we commend all efforts looking to the colonization of the arid west and the creation of homes

there for the worthy poor.
"Resolved, That we have heard with the greatest interest and pleasure Mrs. Booth-Tucker's presentation and explanation of the plans and purposes of the Salvation Army in organizing colonies of the worthy poor of our great cities to settle and build homes upon the rich irrigated lands of the west Theirs is a grand, noble and patriotic work and deserves the earnest commendation and support of every citizen of our country. The west extends its hearty welcome to those worthy people and pledges our sympathy and support in aiding the people to make happy homes upon our rich and pro-

ductive lands."

Delegate S. M. Emery of Montana warmly protested against a project which he asserted was bound to bring to the western states a population that might prove undesirable, but this motion to strike out was defeated. The report of the committee was then adopted as a whole.

Cheyenne, Wyo., was settled as the place for the next meeting.

The election of officers being in

order the roll of states was called, and the following members of the executive committee were named: California, C. M. Heintz; Colorado, A. L. Kellogg; District of Columbia. E. F. Best; Idaho, F. J. Mills; Illinois, C. A. Park; Kansas, J. A. Churchill; Kentucky, A. W. Pickering; Missouri, Thomas Knight; Minnesota, T. J. Frost; Michigan, O. E. McCutchen; Montana, S. M. Emery; New Mexico, Thomas J. Clark; Nebraska, Matt Daugherty; Nevada. H. B. Maxon; Ohio, W. Lawrence; Oklahoma, H. E. Glazier; South Da-kota, C. V. Gardner; Tennessee, Chas. T. Harrisson; Utah, H. L. Shurtleff, Wyoming, George East.

The executive committee made its report, having selected Joseph M. Cary of Wyoming as chairman; T. G. Mills of Idaho, secretary, and C. M. Heintz of California, treasurer. The selection of the committee to wait upon congress was left to the chairman. It was decided that each member present be charged \$1 membership fee.

The congress adopted a supplementary resolution endorsing the Herman irrigation and commission bill, which provides that the government cede to each state 1,000,000 acres of arid lands, provided they reclaim the same within ten days after the cession. The business having been completed,

the convention adjourned sine die.

State Irrigation Association.

Lincoln dispatch: The state irriga-tion association elected the following officers for the coming year: President, A. G. Wolfenbarger; vice-president, W. R. Akers; secretary, Joseph Ober-felder; treasurer, T. C. Lloyd. The telder; treasurer, T. C. Lioyd. The committee on resolutions was instructed to report to the executive committee, which was authorized to act on the report. President Wolfenbarger stated that the executive and other committees would be appointed

So Ohio is the first to attract at-

Senate 32 si ver Democrats, 5 silver the Senate. Even if a Democrat were appointed to succeed Senator George it is considered probable that at least

KEEPING OUT THE FOREIGN LIVE STOCK.



with the Republicans, thus leaving that glish, Canadian and Chinese laborers party in control of the Senate, with the aid of the vice-president's vote.

Thirty-one seats in the Senate are to be filled between now and March 4, 1899. Eleven of these are now filled by Republicans, fifteen by silver Democrats, two by Populists, two by silver Republicans and one by a sound-money Democrat. It is conceded that the Republicans will elect Senators from Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Connecticut, Pennsylvania. lowa, Michigan and Minnesota; the Democrats in Virginia, Florida, South Carolina, Texas and probably Missouri and Tennessee and the silverites in Nevada, Montana and Utah. With the Ohio Republicans successful this fall the Republican party is practically sure of 41 votes in the Senate in the last half of McKinley's term and the silver Democrats 25. There is reason to believe that the Republicans may be successful in sending members of their own party from Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, North Dakota, California, New York and New Jersey to succeed Demccrats now holding seats from these states. Should this happen it would give the party an easy control of the Senate. Should by which American legislators seek to they only win in one-half these states exclude our manufactures. - Edinburgh they would be able to control the Sen- Scotsman. ate with the vote of the vice-president.

It will be seen, then, that there is good reason for the intense interest with which the Ohio election of this fall is being watched. Upon it alone may depend the control of the Senate between this time and March 4, 1899, while upon Ohio, Maryland and a few other close states will depend the control after March 4, 1899, to the end of President McKinley's term.

Therefore, all eyes are on Ohio as during the next eighteen manths, and | vention.

attempting to locate in the United States, and every effort made to do soin contravention of our immigration laws-should be promptly checked. The American labor market should be supplied by American wage-earners. There are more than enough of them to supply all demands at present.

Effect of Discriminating Duty. A 10 per cent, discriminatory duty imposed by Great Britain against United States wheat and corn would soon bring the latter to their senses.

The Canadian Manufacturer. We are rather inclined to believe that "a 10 per cent. discriminatory duty imposed by Great Britain against United States wheat and corn" would have the effect of bringing the people of Great Britain to their senses by showing them, directly and conclusively, the benefit of a policy of Protection to British agricultural interests.

A Grumble from Scotland. The people of these (British) islands. who admit the surplus produce of the United States free, will not be disposed to grumble over-much at the barriers

Why, then, so much grumbling on the part of the Scotch manufacturers because we propose to establish industries for the manufacture of our own flax goods, burlaps, bags, bagging, etc.?

The End of Bryan. To-day Bryan couldn't poll half as many votes as he did in November .-Minneapolis "Journal." Glad to hear it. And let us take care

that he doesn't poll a dozen votes in to her possible control of the Senate 1900. Kill him at the Democratic con-