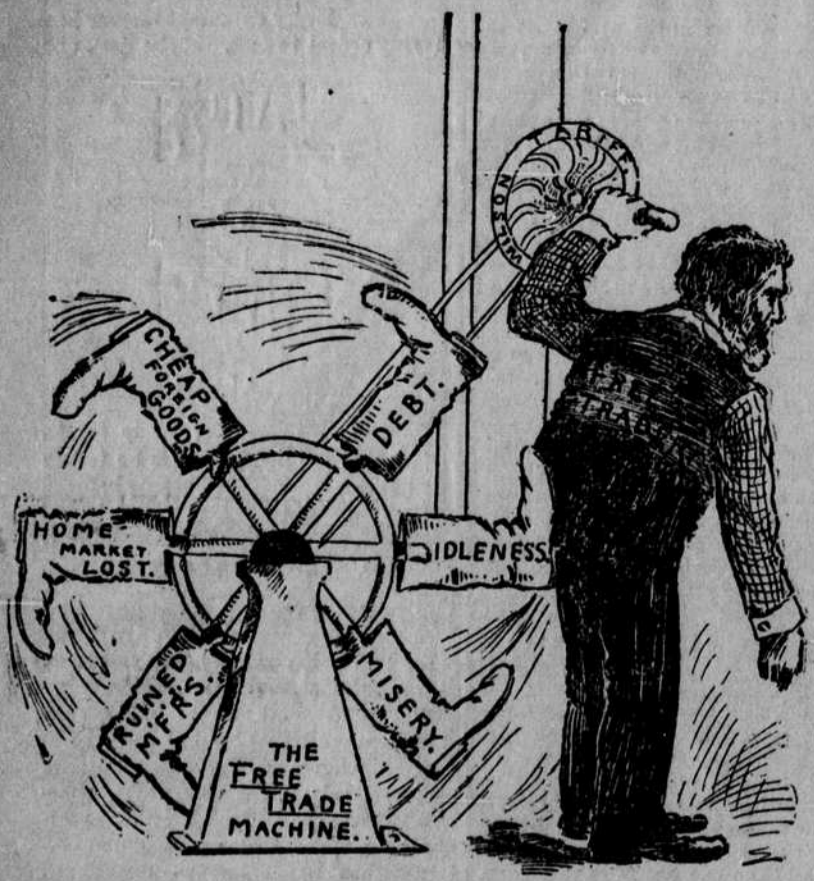


HOW THE FREE TRADE MACHINE WORKS.



JOHN BULL IS MAD. HE BITTERLY COMPLAINS OF DECREASING TRADE.

Increasing Loss of Trade Grows Out of American Aggressiveness - In the Meantime Our Shops and Factories Show Signs of Prosperity.

This week we reproduce several articles from British trade papers which relate to our own industrial affairs. One of these refers to the "murder" of the Welsh tin plate trade, "the first blow having been administered by the McKinley tariff and the mortal stroke by the Dingley bill."

Another paper refers to the determination of the "Yankees" "to secure their share of the world's trade in iron and steel." The English iron trade views the effects of the policy of protection far differently from our free traders, who assert that we can not capture "the world's trade" when our wall of protection is erected.

A third complaint comes from the British hardware and cutlery trade, which deplures "the loss of our United States trade," which has become "one of the most insignificant" to the British manufacturers. The figures of their exports of hardware and cutlery during the month of August for several years past show why they are querulous.

There was certainly a big "drop" last August, but that can be partly accounted for by the heavier exports of the preceding months. Still what is England's loss is our gain, and our tariff that was enacted in 1894 for the benefit of British industries has been repealed in favor of a tariff that protects American enterprise.

The "Textile Mercury," of Manchester, points out that the protection afforded to American carpet manufacturers, under the Dingley bill, will enable the manufacture "of whole-piece Axminster and other pile carpets in the States;" in fact, the work is already in progress. This, of course, will result in a loss to the English trade that has been supplying our markets with these high-priced carpets, but they frankly acknowledge that it is only the extent of the protection afforded by the Dingley bill that will enable us to make these higher grades of carpets, giving employment to more Americans and circulating more wages here.

Another strong point, and one which we commend to free traders in this country, is also made by the "Textile Mercury," as follows: "The commercial condition of the United States may always be gauged by an investigation of the exports of its cotton manufactures. When the country is prosperous it sends very few abroad; when it is impoverished the

Loss of Tin Plate Trade.

A contemporary in a very plaintive tone wants to know what South Wales will do with its plates when the the American trade has gone. "We have been asking this question, or variations of it, for any number of years past, but have never yet had a practical response," it writes, "and we scarcely hope for one at this late stage of the melancholy history—we might almost say suicide—of the Welsh tin plate trade." The term suicide is rather uncalled for. If the trade is ended by American action we should rather call it murder—the first blow having been administered by the McKinley tariff and the mortal stroke by the Dingley bill.

Canada's Fiscal Policy.

Before Premier Laurier returned from Great Britain to Canada he was the guest of the Cobden Club, which presented him with the club's gold medal as a token of its appreciation of his successful efforts to advance free-trade between Great Britain and Canada, and to point out the course that all other colonial governments of the Imperial Confederation might adopt.

You do not ask us to abate one jot of our free-trade principles; you ask for no preferential treatment; you make yourself as large a step in the direction of free-trade as your present circumstances will permit, and you desire to treat the rest of the world as you are now treating us. We, on our part, hail your offer, and meet it by removing, not by imposing a restriction. We desire not less trade with Germany and Belgium, but more trade with you; and while we shall oppose with all our power any attempt to close our markets against these or any other foreign countries, we shall view with delight our increased freedom of trade, whether it be a trade between the nations who compose the British Empire or a trade between those nations and foreign countries.

The Worst Mistake.

The Review of Reviews has leanings toward free trade, but even its free trade leanings were not sufficient to make it defend that piece of patchwork—that tool of trusts—the Wilson-Gorman law. In its August number it says:

"One of the worst mistakes the country had made in many years was the permission it gave to the Democratic party to tear up the McKinley tariff and substitute for it a haphazard measure which, in the nature of the case, could not be expected to remain in force for more than from two to four years."

The American people showed conclusively last November that they had no sympathy with the free trade leanings, but they all agree with the Review of Reviews in saying that "one of the worst mistakes the country had made in many years was the permission it gave to the Democratic party to tear up the McKinley tariff." In fact, they are quite agreed that it was not only "one of the worst mistakes" but quite the worst mistake we ever made.

Japanese Lead Pencils.

The Japan Weekly Times says that there is a constantly increasing demand for lead pencils in Japan, the supply being mostly drawn from Europe or America. These manufactured in Japan are inferior in quality. Lead pencil making in that country is generally carried on by small establishments, and the companies devoted to the manufacture of the pencil are few in number. The inferiority of the Japanese pencil is due to the fact that the black lead, obtained chiefly from the Hokuriku district, falls in quality far below the foreign product. As to the wood, Hokkaido and other places produce an excellent supply. Some of the companies in Osaka are said to have succeeded in manufacturing good pencils with black lead imported from America, and a considerable number of the pencils have already been exported to Hongkong, Bombay and other ports of the east.

Far from Discouraging.

The free trade organs are fond of comparing the tariff receipts of the first sixty days of the Dingley law with the first sixty days of the Wilson law—well knowing that special conditions operated in favor of the Wilson bill before its passage, and while the Dingley law was pending."—Doyletown, Pa., Intelligencer, October 2, 1897.

Allowing for the disadvantages under which the Dingley bill suffered, during the first sixty days of its enactment, a comparison of its results with those of the Wilson bill during its first two months' incubation, is far from discouraging to the friends of protection. It will be found elsewhere.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

INSANE UTTERINGS OF A DEMOCRATIC SHEET.

A Reckless Statement that is Fully and Completely Answered—The Party that Always Brings Good Times—Something that Bill Bryan and Sockless Simpson Will Have Difficulty in Howling Down.

Let's See About That.

In a moment of temporary insanity the Indianapolis Sentinel announces that:

"The single gold standard has proved a curse to every nation that has tried it. Business depression, bankruptcy, panics, and widespread ruin have followed wherever it has gone."

Well, let us see about that. Great Britain has tried that standard since 1816—eighty-one years, or nearly three generations. She has in that time grown enormously rich and has some thousands of millions loaned out to her colonies and to silver countries, such as India and Mexico and South America.

France, Germany, Belgium and Holland adopted the gold standard from twenty-two to twenty-four years ago and have never prospered as much or so fast in the same length of time or twice that length of time in their whole history as since they went on the gold basis.

Japan is just entering upon the gold standard. India has taken the first long step towards it by stopping the free coinage of silver and having a limited coinage. She is now preparing to take the next—to coin and circulate gold. China thinks slowly about anything, but that ossified nation is seriously considering whether she had not better adopt the gold standard and stop coining cheap, debased, fluctuating silver.

Russia has, in effect, after long thought adopted the gold standard and has accumulated \$400,000,000 of gold for that purpose. Before 1900 silver will cease to circulate in the great Russian empire except as "subsidiary" money.

No nation in modern times having once adopted the gold standard and dropped the silver standard has ever returned to silver. No civilized nation ever will take such a backward step and return after having once discarded it to the use of clumsy, bulky, vacillating silver. Gold is stable in value. Silver is fluctuating and cheapening, so that yearly a greater quantity of it is needed to do a given amount of monetary work.

At this moment international balances had to be settled in silver the weight of the bullion shipped would be forty times as great as that of the equivalent sum in gold and it would take over fifty times as much space to contain the silver as it does the gold. So the freight charges would be much higher.

Despair of Waterson.

Henry Waterson has given up the fight, says the Iowa Register. In an editorial in the Louisville Courier-Journal he makes a formal announcement of his intention no longer to strive for party leadership. He turns the democratic party over to those who have defeated him; that is, to the free silver faction as opposed to the gold standard faction. He says that "what the rest can stand, we can stand." He says "we may regret the verdict against us, but we accept it. We shall make no further effort to direct the party course or councils, or to share in any of the responsibilities of party leadership, having done our best, according to our conscience and belief, to divert our political associates from a policy and procedure, the end of which no man can now foresee, the results of which we very much fear, both to the welfare of the country and party." He announces that he is still a democrat in political belief, but that he still believes in what has become known as sound money.

The giving up of the fight by Mr. Waterson is marked. The fight between the two factions in the democratic party was made squarely in the state of Kentucky. It was a fair test and the gold standard faction has been routed beyond all anticipations. There is no longer room to doubt where the democratic party in the west and south stands. The work for sound money must henceforth be carried on by the republican party, and we believe that many of those who have become known as gold democrats will cast their votes with us. They can not do otherwise. We do not look for a gold democratic party in succeeding elections, now that Waterson has given it up. In the congressional elections next year the issue will be put to the front again. In Iowa the free silver faction will force the fight along the old lines. We shall be ready to meet them there, nor shall we doubt the outcome.

Reducing Expenses.

There is not a county in Nebraska says the Lincoln Journal, that has been under republican control in local affairs for the last five years that does not show a direct reduction in running expenses and a saving to the people. It is no truer in Lancaster county than in all others in which republicans have had unbroken control. In this county for five years there has been a steady decrease in the grand total of assessment and a decrease in the levy. The records which have been published over and over prove it and are open for inspection. The hue and cry made by the fusion forces to let them in, is simply the cry for personal greed. With the best of records in control of local affairs there should be no break in local tickets. Every fusionist placed in a county office is a protest against the return to Nebraska in its business relations to the profitable and business associations of certain and proved value. Every fusionist placed in a county

office is there to contribute from his earnings to every campaign against republicans in the future. It is the best ticket for Nebraska that is republican from commencement to close. Every county official lost weakens the verdict. Every one gained adds emphasis to it. The more emphatic the record of Nebraska's return to normal conditions and associations the more advantageous it will

Republicans Bring Good Times.

Lincoln Journal: A republican administration of national affairs always has been and always will be attended by the best times ever enjoyed in the nation. The protective tariff policy stimulates business and supplants idleness with industry. The home tariff market is always stable and they have money to buy the best the farmer raises. The republican policy of reciprocity goes out in the world and commands a market for our surplus products. In eighteen months during the administration of Benjamin Harrison, it increased the foreign market for wheat and flour over 20 per cent and increased the foreign demand for the meat product of this country over 30 per cent. Reciprocity is with us again. The republican tariff policy has raised the price of wool 10 cents a pound. There will be two million sheep fed in Nebraska this winter and their fleeces taken before shipment in the spring. Democracy in the nation and fusion in Nebraska crippled ready for destruction the best sugar industry. The republican policy has protected the beet sugar industry and it will grow and prosper in Nebraska as never before. Why should not Nebraska be at home politically with the party which is doing all the good for it?

Republican Wisdom.

Philadelphia Press: The discovery that the Dingley tariff bill has a clause giving our merchant marine some share of the protection afforded other industry, has stirred up a great deal of excitement in some quarters. It does not find favor with a few New Englanders, who are more alive to the local advantage which their section enjoys through the tariff over Canadian railway lines than to the interest of New England vessel owners and ship builders. The provision is in thorough accord with republican pledges and to give to our ship owners some of the measure of protection so willingly accorded to our manufacturers, mine owners and agriculturists.

The Dingley tariff bill is a magnificent piece of legislation. While filling the treasury it will promote American industry in every field, including that long-neglected one—American ship-building. Chicago Tribune: The returns from Kansas, where district judges and county officers were elected this fall, come in slowly. It is apparent, however, that the republicans have made decided gains in a state which gave Bryan 13,500 majority last year. Counties which he carried then now elect republican county officers.

The Administration Endorsed.

Kansas City Journal: The only disappointment to republicans in the results of this year's elections is in the size of the majorities. They carried practically everything. But the McKinley administration has done so well they had a right to expect a sweeping popular indorsement. The people, however, rarely record their judgment of a national administration until they see how it is going to wear. Next fall they will be ready to do some talking at the ballot box.

South Dakota in Line.

The Bryanites carried South Dakota last year by less than 200 votes. At the judicial election held this year they are badly defeated. That was to be expected, for populism and agriculture do not get along well together. The latter always drives out the former. But in spite of the result in South Dakota that renegade republican, Senator Pettigrew, will continue to vote and talk for free silver and 40-cent dollars.

McLean's Head Was Level.

Johnny McLean showed a level head when he refused to allow Mr. Bryan to enter Cincinnati with his 16-to-1-or-bust oration. Hamilton county would have gone republican notwithstanding the unholy coalition between the populists and disgruntled republicans had Mr. Bryan rounded up his trip with a triumphant entry into that city, as was at first announced.

McKinley is All Right.

President McKinley is complacent. If the election returns were not all that republicans desired, he knows the fault was not his. The platform pledges upon which he was elected have been redeemed with wonderful promptness and success. The president's conscience is clear.

Sixteen Speeches Would Have Done It. Lincoln Journal: If Mr. Bryan had made sixteen speeches in Omaha instead of eight, goodness knows what would have happened. Had Douglas gone unanimously for Post and the republican ticket we would have carried the state by a safe majority.

Horace is Happy.

"I frankly confess," says Uncle Horace Boleas, "that I had no part in the formation of the Chicago platform." That's what Uncle Horace says, but it isn't just what he means. He doesn't frankly confess—he proudly boasts.

Returned to Her Wallow.

Kentucky has gone back to Democratic rule. The washed sow returns to her wallow in the mire.

RESULT IN NEBRASKA

SULLIVAN'S PLURALITY WILL BE ABOUT 13,000.

Full Returns From All but Five Counties in the State—Custer and Kearney the Only Important Ones Yet to Hear From—How Those Reporting Voted For Supreme Judge.

Nebraska Supreme Judgeship.

Returns from eighty-five counties—all but five in the state—says the Lincoln Journal, put Sullivan's plurality at 12,183. Custer and Kearney are the only counties of importance unreported, and these are expected to increase Sullivan's plurality. The final figures, it is thought, will not be far from 13,000.

Table with columns: County, Post, Sullivan. Lists election results for various counties in Nebraska.

State University Lectures.

Mr. Andrew Rosewater, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, now City Engineer of Omaha, has consented to deliver five lectures upon the subject of "Municipal Engineering" before the Civil Engineering Club of the university. The first lecture of the series will be given on next Monday evening. The subject will be treated under the following heads: "City Surveys and Grade Systems," "Pavements and Their Maintenance," "Water Supply and Fire Protection," "The Engineer as a Factor in Municipal Government." While the lectures are to be addressed primarily to the students of civil engineering, every one of them will treat of certain points that are of great interest to every student of municipal problems.

Good to Look At.

We cannot look too often at the record of Nebraska this year. The final report of the crop product of the state is staggering in its magnitude. Here are the figures: Wheat, bushels, 32,967,736; corn-237,907,964; oats, 71,234,769; rye, 6,393,343; potatoes, 9,876,321; barley, 2,987,876; flax seed, 296,834; hay, tons, 4,981,733; sugar beets, tons, 190,680; chicory, tons, 6,722. The report places this value upon the products, computed at values on the local market: Farm products, \$99,370,955.21; dairy products, \$9,438,000; eggs, \$2,250,000; poultry, \$7,567,245; live stock, \$61,893,000.

Father Shoots His Little Son.

About 7 o'clock last evening, says a (Unadilla) dispatch, Ralph Van Horn, a farmer, 30 years of age, shot and fatally wounded his 3-year-old son, Clarence, and then committed suicide by shooting himself, the bullet lodging in the brain. The cause was family troubles. The child will die from the wounds inflicted.

Richard J. B. Waldley, a well known young man of Nebraska City, has mysteriously disappeared. He was married Monday in Omaha to Miss Kittle Felt-houser, also of Nebraska City, and arrived with her on the afternoon train. He placed his wife in a hack, remarking that he would ride up town on the street car. There is no trace of him since that time.

Convicted Men 'entanced.

Wilber dispatch: Before adjournment of district court yesterday Judge Hastings gave sentence in criminal cases as follows: Joseph Richards, of DeWitt, assault, fine of \$100 and to pay costs of prosecution; Herbert Perkins, of Friend, bastardy, ordered to pay for maintenance of child of Helen Milton, \$2,000, in monthly installments of \$12.50, and to pay costs of prosecution. Whitney Stotts, statutory assault at Crete, three years in the penitentiary.

A fine new mill is being built at Harvard.