JOHN BULL IS MAD. supply is greater than the demand, and

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." The use of these strong terms, while acknowledging that "the loss of the American trade is a great disaster" under our policy of protection, is hardly calculated to persuade the Welsh workers that their sufferings "must be accepted patient-

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. This "Iron Trade Circular" asserts that six manufacturers of Pittsburg have formed an "Export Iron and Steel Company," that a London agent has been appointed, and that an effort will be made to do business in India, South America and Japan. It is acknowledged that "Americans are an enterprising body of men," and that the export company will doubtless succeed in its enterprise. This will be no new steel and their manufactures last year, every part of the world, and this valuable export trade was rendered possible by the policy of protection which enabled us to establish and build up our great iron and steel industries.

A third complaint comes from the British hardware and cutlery trade, which deplores "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 queru-

EXPORTS OF BRITISH HARDWARE AND CUTLERY IN THE UNITED

August. 1894£14,249 1895..... 17,798 1897..... 3,104

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is England's loss is our gain, and our tariff that was enacted in 1894 for the benefit of British industries has been repealed in favor of a tariff that protects American enterprise.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 Manches ter, 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 en 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. Heretofore these advantages accrued to England because this branch of our carpet industry had not received ample pro-

Another strong point, and one which we commend to free traders in this country, is also made by the "Textile cury," 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

to get rid of the same it begins to export them."

This has been very true in the past, not only of our manufactures of cotton. but of other goods. With impoverishment here, under free trade, our people have not been able to buy and consume all the goods we could make. This has been an invariable rule, and then "the dumping periods" began, when our goods were shipped to any foreign market that would take them, even though sold at a loss to our manufacturers. Lately we seem to have "dumped" our surplus cotton goods largely upon the markets of Canada, China and South America. This "dumping" process has no doubt affected the export trade of the cotton manufacturers of Manches-Whether it will continue remains ter. to be seen.

A Problem to Solve,

If the United States can push its wares into Europe, South America, the Far East, and into our various possessions, while pushing out the products of those countries by a prohibitive scale of duties, it would be an achievement the like of which we are unable to point to in the whole history of commerce. We are inclined to believe that the feat is impossible.—Financial Post, London, Eng.

We hope to prove that it is possible, and thereby upset another of the Cobden apple carts. Before pushing our wares in Europe, South America and the Far East, however, we intend to push them in our own market, and push out from the United States the products of those foreign countries which have been supplanting our own during our experiment with the British free trade idea. Our market is more valuable than all the foreign markets combined, and our first object is to setrade to us, because we exported up-ward of \$57,000,000 worth of iron and we will turn our attention to Europe, South America and the Far East, supnot including ore. We sent this to plying them with our surplus products through advantageous reciprocal treaties where possible.

The Eclipse of 1894.

The Passing of the Shadow.



American Silks to the Front

Our imports of slik manufactures last month were much below the value of similar imports in the month of September in the three previous years under the free trade Wilson bill, showing that the Dingley protective tariff is operating to the benefit of the American manufacturers of silk goods. The import values were as follows:

September.	THE REAL PROPERTY.
1894	\$2,251,390
1895	
1896	. 1.491.846
1897	

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. The Welsh makers could not help this, and it is not their fault if the American works, brand new in all their appointments, turn out plates a little cheaper than the Welsh mills. Besides, the Americans get their tin bars cheaper. With all this it is surprising that the Welshmen can make any struggle at all. Yet they are doing so, and dispatched 21,-021 tons abroad last month against 20,726 tons in the same month last year, which does not look like throwing up the sponge. Of course, the loss of the American trade is a great disaster, but it came in the natural order

Loss of Tin Plate Trade.

Canada's Fiscal Policy.

of things, and must be accepted pa-

tiently.-"Hardware, Metals and Ma-

chinery," London, September 16, 1897.

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 freetrade between Great Britain and Canada, and to point out the course that all other colonial governments of the Imperial Confederation might adopt. In a very complimentary speech Lord Farrer presented the medal, and referring to the Cobden Club's attitude toward events following upon Canada's action, he said:

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

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

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."-Doylertown, Pa., Intelligencer, October 2,

Allowing for the disadvantages under which the Dingley bill suffered. during the first sixty days of its eaactment, 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 cise-

THE GOLD STANDARD.

INSANE UTTERINGS OF A DEM-OCRATIC SHEET.

A Reckles: 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.

In a moment of temporary insanity the Indianapolis Sentinel announces

"The single gold standard has proved a curse to every nation that has tried it. Business depression, bank-ruptcy, panics, and widspread 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, de-based, 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.

If at this moment international bal-

ances 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.

As gold is the best monetary instrument yet devised by man, it has much value in little bulk and has a statility which silver does not possess. It is easy to understand why the latter has been discarded for the former. It is impossible to conceive of any civilized nation relapsing into the use of as defective a monetary in-strument as silver or abandoning some labor saving machine to go back

Despair of Watterson.

Henry Watterson has given up the "One of the worst mistakes the country had made in many years was the Journal he makes a formal announcepermission it gave to the Democratic ment of his intention no longer to can do them any good. So they are 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. Watterson 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 Watterson 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 en 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 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. fice is a protest against the return to Nebraska in its business relations to the profitable and business associations of certain and proved value. cratic rule. The washed se Every fusionist placed in a county of-to her wallow in the mire.

fice 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 emphasis the record of Nebraska's reemphatic the record of Nebraska's re-turn to normal conditions and asso-ciations 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 it is thought, will not be far from 13,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. Democ fore shipment in the spring. Democracy in the nation and fusion in Nebraska crippled ready for destruction the beet surgar industry. The re-publican policy has protected the beet sugar industry and it will grow and rosper in Nebraska as never before. Why should not Nebraska be at home politically with the party which is doing all the good for it?

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 re-publican 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 shipbuilding.

Decay of Populism.

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. Countles which he carried then now elect republican county officers.

The insanity with which the Kan-

sans have been afflicted for some years is slowly passing away. The abundant crops of 1897, which have brought high prices, paid in honest money, with which the farmers have been paying back the honest money they borrowe to enable them to get farms of their own, have had a soothing effect on their minds.

The farmers are getting to understand that neither 40 cent silver dol-lars nor 5 or 10 cent flat scrip dollars turning their backs on free silverism and Populism.

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 Mc-Kinley 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 40cent 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-orbust oration. Hamilton county would have gone republican notwithstanding the unholy coalition between the pop-ecrats 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 The presipromptness and success. dent's conscience is clear.

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

Horace is Happy.

"I frankly confess," says Uncle Horace Boles, "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 Demo-cratic rule. The washed sow returns

RESULT IN NEBRASKA

SULLIVAN'S PLURALITY WILL BE ABOUT 13,000.

Full Returns From All but Five Countles 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 countiesall but five in the state—says the Lin-coln Journal, put Sullivan's plurality at 12,183. Custer and Kearney are the

Blaine	69
Haine Boone Boone Box Butte Boyd Burt Butte Buftalo Brown Chase Cass Cherry Cedar Clay Colrax (maj.) Cuming Cheyenne Custer (maj.) Dakota Dawson Deuel Dodge Dixon Douglas Dundy Fillmore Franklin	1,079 1.
Boyd	548
Burt	548 1.264 1.1
Butler	1,250 1,9 1,652 2,1
Brown	333 2,1
Chase	244 2,310 558 2,3
Charry	2,310 2,5
Cedar	1,006 1,
Clay	1,006 1,3 1,491 1,8
Cuming (maj.)	1,037 1,
Cheyenne	1,037 1,8
Custer (maj.)	
Dawson	674
Deuel	1,120 1,4 273 2 1,736 2,0
Dodge	1.738 2,0
Dixon	901 1,0
Douglas	9,616 7,9
Fillmore	1,534 1,5
Franklin	751 1,0
Frontier	733 8
Garfield	1,034 1,5
Gosper	1,034 1,5 154 2 342 6
Greeley	310
Gage	2,860 2,3
Hayes	2,860 2,3 325 2
Fillmore Franklin Frontier Furnas Garfield Gosper Greeley Grant (maj.) Gage Hayes Hooker Howard	and the second
Hall Hamilton Harlan Hitchcock Holt (maj.) Jefferson	1 684 1 5
Hamilton	1,219 1,5 717 1,0 402 5
Hitchcock	402 1,0
Holt (maj.)	5
Jefferson	5.00
Johnson Kearney Keith Keya Paha Kimball	1,303 1,1 777 1,1 207 2
Keith	207 2
Kimball	244 3
Knox Lancaster Lincoln	91 925 1.2
Lancaster	5,057 4,6
	1,073 1,1
Madison Merrick Nance Nance Nemaha Nuckoils Otoe	1.375 1.5
Nance	857 9 693 9
Nemaha	1 040 4 #
Otoe	1,349 1,7 1,235 1,1 1,877 2,2
Pawnee	1.340 1.1
Pierce	549
Polk	140 2 6 8 1.
Phelps	781 1.0
Platte	1.005 2,6 891 9
Rock	354 2
Richardson	2,107 2,4 1,629 1,7
Pawnee Pierce Perkins Polk Phelps Platte Red Willow Rock Richardson Saline Sarpy	FQ1 6
Sarpy Saunders Sheridan Sherman	
Sherman	494 7
	1,725 2,5 494 7, 433 7 87 1 1,458 1,8
Seward	1,458 1,8 628 7 248 1
Stanton	628 7 248 1
A Hely CL	1,340 1,3
Thomas	563 5
	624 8
Washington	1,179 1,2
Webster	1.082 1.2
Wheeler	
York	1,707 1,7
Totals	84,508 96,6
State University Lee	
STORE INIVERSITY LOC	

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,' "Drainage and Sewerage of Cities,"
"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, 6,398,-343; potatoes, 9,876,321; barley, 2,987,-876; flax seed, 296,884; hay, tons, 4,-981,733; sugar beets, tons, 190.080; chicory, tons, 6,722. The report places this value upon the products, computed at values on the local market: Farm products, \$99,370,965.21; dairy products, \$9.438,000; eggs, \$2,250,000; poultry, \$7,567,245; live stock, \$61,899,-

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 fa-tally wounded his 3-year-old son, Clarence, and then committed suicide by shotoing 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 mys-teriously disappeared. He was married Monday in Omaha to Miss Kittie Felthouser, also of Nebraska City, and arrived with her on the afternoon train. He placed his wife in a hack, remara. ing that he would ride up town on the street car. There is no trace of him since that time.

Convicted Men 'entenced.

Wilber dispatch: Before adjourn-ment 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, statu-tory assault at Crete, three years in the penitentiary.

A fine new mill is being built at Harvard.