

### WORK OF THE MCKINLEY TARIFF

Woonsocket, R. I., is a good place in which to study the practical operation of the McKinley tariff act. Among the new establishments which have been brought into existence by that act are the River Spinning company's works for manufacturing fine woolen and worsted yarns. When the act was passed a Belgian firm having a plant worth \$2,000,000 was exporting fine grades of yarn to the United States on a large scale. It determined to put up a plant in Rhode Island with the assistance of English and American capital. Breaking ground in Woonsocket last July, it had in operation by January four buildings and an extensive plant. Its first investment was \$220,000, and within three months it has found itself able to manufacture the finest lines of goods most successfully. The capital is to be increased to \$1,000,000, and the works are to be speedily enlarged so as to include sixteen buildings and to employ 400 operators. As the qualities of the yarns is superior in fineness, the most skilled labor is required, so that wage earners in the new factories will have the best class of mechanical labor, and will receive the highest wages for it. The success of the venture is so well marked that it is not improbable that the Belgian plant will be abandoned or largely transferred to Woonsocket, and a great industry introduced on a large scale.—The Tribune.

### THE NEW SHIP.

The launch of the Raleigh at Norfolk on Thursday has an interest not only because another fine warship is now added to those we have afloat, but from the circumstances of her construction. She is the first unarmored modern steel war vessel ever put into the water at the government yards, and is likely enough to be the first completed. The Maine preceded her at the Brooklyn yard, but is an armored vessel, the completion of which is likely to be delayed beyond that of the Raleigh. The latter and the Cincinnati were begun by Secretary Tracy's orders in the navy yards, because the bids of the contractors were not within the limit fixed by congress. The problem was one which the secretary had to face soon after assuming office, and it was not an agreeable one. However, he was not long in determining to take advantage of the proviso in the act of congress which enabled him to build these ships in the government yards, and no doubt the general effect was good, while so much was added to the resources put under contribution to hurry forward the new navy. With the high speed which her 1,000-horse power will give her, a good radius of action, and a fine battery of rapid-fire guns, the Raleigh will be a valuable addition to our navy.—New York Times.

### HOW PROTECTION HAS WORKED IN THE CASE OF CALICO.

Before we made any [cotton prints] in this country they were bought in Europe, and we paid 38 cents a yard for them. We placed a protective duty upon them. We immediately began to establish the manufacture here, and the price has kept on going down, until to-day what do we see? The duty on cotton prints is 4 cents a yard. They are worth 5 cents, common standard prints, in Great Britain. Now, if the tariff is a tax, all the domestic prints in America should be sold for 9 cents a yard. Are they? Two years ago I sent to a friend in Manchester, England, and asked him to buy me a piece of English cotton print. He paid 5 cents a yard for it and sent it to me.

I asked my wife to go to a store here in Washington not distinguished for its cheap prices, perhaps, and get me an American print of equal quality and inform me what she had to pay for it. She bought a piece that she said was better and she paid 5 cents a yard for it, precisely the English price. Thirty cents a yard when we first applied protection, five cents to-day, and every yard made in this country. We never could have established the manufacture of those articles if we had not adopted protection. The price would never have fallen as low as it has if it had not been for protection.—Congressman Dingley of Maine.

### A MCKINLEY DEMOCRAT.

About a week ago Governor McKinley of Ohio received by express a big pocket knife, the first made by the Cattaraugus Cutlery company, whose factory at Little Falls, N. Y., was opened as a result of the increased protection to the cutlery industry afforded by the McKinley law. With the knife came the following letter:

I voted the democratic ticket for nearly thirty years, but a drive through New England in the year 1890, past idle cutlery factories in Bridgeport, Naugatuck, Union City and Torrington, together with the nearly paralyzed industries of Lake-

ville, Northfield, Thomaston and Shelburne Falls, convinced me of the error of my ways.

I found old friends, who were good mechanics in our line, driven by the cheap Dutch knives, which were on sale in every city and hamlet through which I passed, out of profitable employment, and seeking work as common laborers, ditch diggers and coal heavers. Grass grew around many of the doors of factories.

Passing through the towns, I heard Bill McKinley and the McKinley bill talked of on every side. I was first convicted, then converted, and, like Saul of Tarsus, the scales fell from my eyes and I saw the parties contending over American industries in their true light.

Thanks to your efforts, the McKinley law was enacted, and hard times in our line of industry are past. Trade is good, wages are good, our little town has nearly doubled its population in two years, and we believe it will double again in two years more.

Hoping in the near future to address you at the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., instead of Columbus, Ohio, we remain, yours sincerely,

J. B. F. CHAMPLIN,  
For Cattaraugus Cutlery Co.

AN ingenious superintendent of a reform school in Jersey has devised a scheme of corporal punishment that keeps the most incorrigible of the boys in complete subjection. He found after repeated trials that the dark cell with bread and water treatment had no appreciable effect on the bold and bad pupils, and it was necessary to find a substitute for that time honored method of administering punishment. Taking an ordinary electrical battery he placed a sponge on one handle and an electric brush on the other. The subject for punishment is now taken into the private room where this mysterious machinery is kept. The sponge is applied to the base of the skull and the brush is applied to the face, neck or arms, giving shocks that are painful enough to leave a deep impression on the memory if not on the body. There is something mysterious about the machine that inspires the culprits with the deepest awe, and it is not found necessary to repeat the operation. The apparent similarity of the process to the one used in executing criminals by electricity undoubtedly has a great deal to do with impressing the youngsters with the undesirability of undergoing this particular form of punishment.—Lincoln Journal.

### REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN THE AIR.

Mr. Charles W. Hackett of Utica, N. Y., who was for two or three years chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, in talking about the outlook in New York State, said: "The strong enthusiasm among republicans in this state, growing out of their earnest work and grand success at the spring elections, is a certain harbinger of our success this fall. We have the votes to carry the state in any presidential election if we can hold them together. There wasn't the slightest friction in any of the cities or counties where I am acquainted between individual republicans or republican factions while the contests were going on this year. The objective point in every republican's mind was the defeat of Hill and his methods, and the result was a Waterloo. It is rather difficult to say at this time anything about the sentiment of republicans on the presidential question. It is probable that we will just drift along until convention time and send an un-instructed delegation to Minneapolis to select the best man."

Do the veterans understand what is being done by a democratic congress? The house has passed a pension bill \$35,000,000 below Commissioner Raum's estimates, and \$12,000,000 below the estimate of Secretary Foster; but this same body of democratic statesmen is almost daily passing southern war claims. The question of the war being a failure seems to be a question.—Capitol.

WHY can't the republicans of each county organize a lodge of "Knights of Reciprocity?" This order is educational in its aims and its object is the discussion of government financial policies.

MONEY to loan on farms from 6 1/2 per cent up, on 1 to 10 years time, to suit the borrower. Also loans on second mortgages.

J. M. LEYDA, Plattsmouth.

### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

### Not in the Purchase.

Many New England farms are known to the people in the surrounding country by the names of former owners, who perhaps moved away or died many years ago. Martin Baker came from "York state" to live on a fine old Vermont farm.

The farm had belonged to his cousin, another Baker, and the present owner was cultivating it, as he said, "to the very top of the notch."

He painted a sign for the barn, which announced to all beholders that this was "Mountain View Farm," but to his disgust he heard his new property spoken of on every hand as "th' old Batchelor place."

His patience was greatly tried by this fact, and at last he broke out in a rage one day when a farmer who lived a short distance from him was explaining to a newcomer that he, Martin Baker, was a man who was "fixin up th' old Batchelor place an' callin' t' hev it known th' kentry round."

"I ain't calculatin to have it known as th' 'Batchelor place,' though, I can tell you!" blazed Martin Baker, turning upon his petrified neighbor.

"Haven't I lived on the place over a year now? Didn't I buy it and pay hard cash for it? Didn't I buy the stock, and the pasture land, and the wood lots, and the meadows, and everything that ever belonged to Batchelor? My cousin didn't own all the land, but I do. I've bought every inch of it and paid for it. What is there I ain't done in the buyin line in regard to that farm, and why don't the folks call it by the name I've given it? It made me!"

"I see it doos; I see it doos," replied the old farmer calmly. "Ye see, friend Baker, ther's jest one way ye've over speclated a grain. Ye ain't bought all of us old folks' recollections; an' I'm afeard ye won't be able to fr a year or so, t' put a low figger on it. I call'ate it's one o' them few cases wher time shows for more'n money!" — Youth's Companion.

### Origin of the Lone Star.

Colonel J. F. Troutman, of Fort Valley, Ga., a courtly gentleman of the old school, gave this interesting history: About 1835 Captain Mirabeau B. Lamar organized a Georgia company, of which Justice Lamar, of the supreme court, was a member, to go to Texas to fight for her independence against Mexico. As this company passed through Knoxville, Ga., Miss Johanna E. Troutman, sister of the colonel, then a beautiful girl of eighteen, presented the company with a silk flag, embellished only with the "Lone Star," the flag and the emblem being her own conception. This Georgia company distinguished itself for bravery, and was allowed to retain two specimens of plate, a huge silver spoon and fork of antique design, captured from Santa Anna.

When the Lone Star was adopted and placed on the seal of the state of Texas this company, by unanimous vote, at the instance of Captain Lamar, presented to Miss Troutman these articles of silver plate in honor of being the author of the Lone Star emblem. Captain Lamar was afterward one of the presidents of the Texas republic, and in his honor Lamar county was named in 1840. Miss Troutman afterward married a Mr. Pope of Montgomery, Ga., and died a few years since, leaving one son, H. B. Pope, who now lives at Rome, Ga., and has in his possession these two pieces of unique silver given to his mother.—Dallas News.

### Smoking in Church.

The custom of smoking during church service was not confined to the laity and minor clergy, for it is recorded that an archbishop of York was once reproved by the vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, for attempting to smoke in the church vestry.

The Rev. John Disney, of Swinderley, in Lincolnshire, writing on the 13th of December, 1773, to James Grainger, says: "The affair happened in St. Mary's church, Nottingham, when Archbishop Blackburn was there on a visitation. The archbishop had ordered some of the apparitors or other attendants to bring him pipes and tobacco and some liquor into the vestry for his refreshment after the fatigue of confirmation. And this coming to Mr. Disney's ears he forbade their being brought thither; and with a becoming spirit remonstrated with the archbishop upon the impropriety of his conduct, at the same time telling his grace that his vestry should not be converted into a smoking room.—All the Year Round.

### A Philosophic Frenchman.

About half past 11 one night the concierge, in delivering a letter at the door of M. Meilhac, noticed that the entrance hall was full of smoke, and that flames were issuing from a wooden panel. He immediately alarmed the other families in the building and sent for the firemen stationed at the ministry of marine, who were quickly on the spot. The flames were extinguished without great difficulty.

In the course of the excitement M. Meilhac proved himself to be a philosopher as well as a talented librettist. On being told of the fire he asked whether the pompiers had been summoned, and on hearing that this precaution had been taken, replied: "Well, it is their business to put the fire out. I shall not get out of bed."—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

### A Printer's Blunder.

Not long since a London lady went to a stationer and ordered a number of invitation cards which she proposed to issue for an evening party. She particularly instructed the stationer to print "igh tea" in the left hand corner of each. When at length the cards came home they all bore the letters "I. T." in the corner specified.—Public Opinion.

### Always the Same.

Dix—How old was your wife when you were married?  
Hicks—Twenty-six.  
Dix—And that was ten years ago; she must be thirty-six now?  
Hicks—No; twenty-six.—New York Truth.

### Pathetic Farewell.

Jacques Jasmin, a barber and poet of France, began life in extreme poverty. That the pathetic events of such a childhood must have sunk into his soul may be guessed from one incident which, in after years, he set down in his "Recollections." His grandfather, when too old and infirm to solicit alms, quietly made arrangements to be carried to an almshouse in order that he might no longer burden the family. Jasmin says:

I was then ten years old. I was playing in the square with my companions, girded with a wooden sword, and I was king, but suddenly a dreadful spectacle disturbed my royalty. I saw an old man in an armchair borne along by several persons. The bearers approached, and I recognized my own grandfather. In my grief I saw only him.

I ran up to him in tears, threw myself on his neck and kissed him. He returned my embrace and wept.

"Oh, grandfather," said I, "where are you going? Why are you leaving our home?"

"My child," said he, "I am going to the almshouse, where all the Jasmins die."

He again embraced me, closed his eyes and was carried away. We followed him for some time under the trees, and then I abandoned my play and returned home, full of sorrow.

In five days the dear old man quietly breathed his last. His wallet was hung up on its usual nail in the room, but it was never used again. One of the bread-winners had departed, and the family was poorer than ever. On that Monday I knew and felt for the first time that we were very poor. Fortune came to me years after, but for some of those I loved she came too late.

### Vegetable Hedgehogs.

Cactuses are the hedgehogs of the vegetable world; their motto is "Nemo me impune lacessit." Many a time in the West Indies I have pushed my hand for a second into a bit of tangled bush, as the negroes call it, to seize some rare flower or some beautiful insect and been punished for twenty-four hours afterward by the stings of the almost invisible and glasslike little cactus needles. The reason for this bellicose disposition on the part of the cactuses is a tolerably easy one to guess. Fodder is rare in the desert. The starving herbivores that find themselves from time to time belated on the confines of such thirsty regions would seize with avidity upon any succulent plant which offered them food and drink at once in their last extremity.

In the ceaseless war between herbivore and plant, which is waged every day and all day long the whole world over with far greater persistence than the war between carnivore and prey, only those species of plant can survive in such exposed situations which happen to develop spines, thorns or prickles as a means of defense against the mouths of hungry and desperate assailants.—Grant Allen in Macmillan's Magazine.

### The Father of Modern Jurisprudence.

Louis IX was practically the founder of modern jurisprudence. About the year 1241 he noticed the abuses which were caused in France by men taking into their own hands the work of redressing their own wrongs, and published a proclamation establishing the quarantine du roi. This forbade private redress for wrongs for the space of forty days after the injury was committed. During that time the injured person must seek redress and satisfaction in the king's court, and if his wrong were not righted at the end of forty days he might then take its rectification into his own hands. This proclamation made justice speedy and tolerably sure, although of course its administration was in a rough and ready way, and unless the records are at fault some law of this kind prevailed in Louisiana at the time when Missouri was a part of the French king's possessions.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### How New York Appears to a Foreigner.

Of the ugliness, confusedness and shabbiness of New York nothing new can be said; but full justice is done to the Central park, which in another generation will be the most beautiful public resort in the world. It would, however, be altogether unfair to judge of America by New York; no other town in the Union can vie with it in dirt, inconvenience and meanness of appearance.—London Spectator.

### Writing Letters Without Sight.

A woman whose eyesight has passed almost beyond the failing point finds such relief in using the ridged tablets upon which paper is laid that she says all nearly blind persons should do likewise. "They have made letter writing a pleasure," she says, "where before it was a pain. I put a pin in where I leave off, and I can begin right again after any interruption."—New York Times.

### When You Are in Doubt About a Diamond.

Put your finger behind the stone and look at it through the diamond as through a magnifying glass. If the stone is genuine you will be unable to distinguish the grain of the skin, but with a false stone this will be plainly visible. Furthermore, looking through a real diamond the setting is never visible, whereas it is with a false stone.—New York Herald.

### The Last Office.

Poet—They tell me I've got to die.  
Editor (weeping)—Yes, John.  
Poet—We can't take anything with us into the next world, can we?  
Editor—No, John.

Poet (sadly)—Then I'll have to leave all that unpublished MS!  
Editor—Don't worry about that, John, I'll see that it's buried with you.—Kate Field's Washington.

### A Bear That Would Not Be Tamed.

The officers of the Bear tried to make a pet of an arctic cub bear which they had caught. It would brook no familiarity of any kind, but would walk up and down the deck, looking straight ahead and growling and gnawing at everything.—New York News.

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Cary the largest line of carpets in the county,

ALL of which we offer at lowest possible prices.

RICHEST designs in body Brussels and Moquets.

PRETTIEST and newest designs in two ply and three ply carpets.

EVERY piece of carpeting sold on its merits, IF WE SELL YOU AN ALL WOOL CARPET YOU CAN DEPEND ON IT BEING SO.

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Serges New French Cigams  
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## DON'T YOU THINK That Old Carpet

of yours has been turned for the last time, it will hardly stand another such beating as you gave it last spring besides we know you are too tender hearted to give it such another lashing. It will be a useless task as you cannot lash back its respectability. Better discard it altogether and let us sell you one of these elegant new patterns that we have just received.

## Spring House Cleaning.

Will soon be upon us and you will want new carpets, curtains, linens, etc. We are head quarters for anything in this line, we can sell you hemp carpets as low as ten cents a yard, Ingrains as low as twenty-five cents and Brussels from fifty cents upward. This is a

## NEW : DEPARTMENT

with us. We have handled them with samples but finding that we could sell them much cheaper by having them in stock we have discarded the former method and are now able to sell them at a very low price, will duplicate Omaha prices every time, kind and quality taken into consideration Being all new goods we have no old designs in the line, We have just received an excellent assortment of

# CURTAINS

We can sell lace curtains for 50 cents a pair upward, Irish Point curtains, Tambour muslin curtains, Swiss curtains, curtain screen in plain and fancy, table silks for draperies, Chenille Portieres. Also a fine line of window shades at the lowest prices.

## LINENS. LINENS.

We have the finest line of linens ever brought to this city. Table cloths with napkins to match, Table scarfs, Burlin drapes, bleached table damask with drawn work and hem stitched by the yard, plain damask for drawn work, linen scrim, stamped linens, an elegant assortment of towels with fancy and drawn work borders, plain and fancy Huck and Turkish Towels, linen sheeting and pillow casing etc.

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