

THE HERALD.

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IT REMAINS to be seen whether the democratic platform was for buncombe, or for practical application.

THE weather bureau report a cold wave coming. In Manitoba the mercury has fallen to eight degrees below zero.

IT is gratifying to know that Cleveland had the courage of his profanity in resisting the demands of Tammany office seekers.

NEXT Thursday is the day to give thanks for the privilege of living in the best and most prosperous nation on the face of the globe.

THE Omaha Daily Public, the independent organ published during the campaign at Omaha has given up the ghost and ceased publication.

THERE is some likelihood that the republicans will control the Kansas legislature after all, and name the senator who is to be chosen this winter.

UNION services will be held in the Christian church tomorrow morning, and services will also be held in the Episcopal church, so there is no reason why all should not go.

JERRY SIMPSON will have to make "the beg effort of his life" if he successfully plays the clown to the next congress. It is going to be "the biggest political show on earth."

THE Durban (N. C.) Globe is doubtless the happiest paper in America, for Cleveland is to be given another opportunity to "slap the dirty beggars (pensioners) in the face."

THE Kansas City Journal says: "If Mrs. Lease goes to the senate, the position of hide-peeler in that body, which has been vacant since the retirement of Senator Ingalls, will be filled." This is high praise.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S breast must certainly have swelled with pride when he gazed upon the aggregation of small boys with tin horns and cowbells who were awaiting his arrival. Such a reception was enough to make strong men weep.

THE republicans of Iowa have a special cause to observe Thanksgiving day to the utmost. The state treasury is safe for at least two years more, and the voters of the state have grandly endorsed over a third of a century of republican government.

ONE of the causes of Harrison's defeat is to be found in the fact that the republicans did not have the same facilities for keeping democratic voters away from the polls in the north that the democrats had for keeping republican voters away from the polls in the south.

St. LOUIS is one of the pieces which the republican party has saved out of the general wreck. St. Louis is one of the few large cities which returns a republican plurality. It is situated in a democratic state while the other large cities, New York, Chicago, etc., are situated in republican states.

TELESCOPES now reveal six comets in sight. On next Saturday and Sunday night the public is informed that the earth will move through a meteoric zone. The phenomena are not likely to be in any way alarming. It is hard to scare the people who passed through the zone of a dozen comets on the night of November 8.

ENGLAND, it is said, is firm in its opposition to bimetalism, and will so state through its representatives in the international monetary conference. This means that the conference will fail to accomplish anything, as the other conferences did. In this event the United States government will be compelled, for self-protection, to stop purchasing silver altogether. This will send the price of silver away down, throw India's finances into serious disorder, and eventually start a cry in that region for an international rehabilitation of silver which England will be compelled to heed.

A FOREIGNER'S FORECAST.

The Montreal Gazette takes an editorial utterance of our own Mugwump Boston Herald as the basis of a prognostication concerning the effect of democratic legislation upon the farming interests of Canada. Says the Boston Herald:

The tariff will be adjusted for purposes of revenue, but with ample consideration for the protection of American industries as one of its incidents. This will be especially the case as far as labor is to be affected. The duties that are lowered will still be sufficient to more than cover the different in the cost of labor between this country and abroad. If labor is cut down, therefore, it will not be on account of the tariff.

This is in wholly different tone from the before the election utterance of the Herald. That it had no language too strong for approval of the democratic platform's total renunciation of protection as an unconstitutional condition of tariff. Then it was in favor of "tariff for revenue only." But now that its democratic allies are in power it prophesies and advocates a tariff which "ample consideration for the protection of American industries." Oh, what falling off is there, Brother Watterson and fellow citizens!

But the Montreal Gazette argues that the Mills bill will be a model of future democratic legislation on tariff, and reminds its readers that that measure left an average duty of 30 per cent. per yard, with 30 per cent. ad valorem added on carpets; a duty of 45 per cent. on china ware; a duty of 40 per cent. on cotton clothes, and a duty of from 25 to 40 cents per pound, with 35 per cent. ad valorem added on woolen clothing. But it reminds them also that it robbed the American farmer of all protection to wool, in order to feed the woolen manufacturer with high duties on woolen cloths.

Hence the Montreal Gazette predicts a democratic tariff that will remove or reduce duties on all farm products, and so open the United States market to Canadian farm products. By way of encouraging its Canadian readers, the Montreal Gazette publishes this comparison of duties on farm products:

Table with 3 columns: ARTICLE, Mills Bill, McKinley Bill. Rows include Harley, Buckwheat, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Butter, Cheese, Beans, Eggs, Hay, Hops, Potatoes, Garden seed, Bacon & hams, Beef & mutton, Wool.

And it bids them hope for a revival of the Mills bill, or the passage of a tariff bill based upon it. It is not improbable that such hope will be proven to be well grounded. But was it for the purpose of abolishing or diminishing protection to their own products that the farmers who voted for Weaver aided in the election of Cleveland?

OUR TARIFF IN SHEFFIELD.

There can be no question that so far as Sheffield is concerned, American protection means loss of employment to large numbers of English workmen, and proportionate loss of profit to their employers. Nor can it be much comfort to them to be informed that though they are so heavily hit, England as a whole benefits by Brother Jonathan's fiscal policy. That may or may not be the case, but the Sheffielders feel it hard to have the meat taken out of their mouths for the advantage of American manufacturers and workmen. But we are inclined to suspect that there are other British industries which suffer almost equally from the McKinley tariff. The continuous diminution of our exports this year, compared with last, goes some way to indicate that they are restricted by some cause which did not operate in 1890. There is no reason to suppose that the external markets are over-stocked with English manufactures; were that the case prices would have fallen largely. As they are fairly maintained on the whole, the inference seems to be that the diminution results from shrinkage of the American demand.—London Globe.

SUGAR, COFFEE AND TEA.

Some democratic statesmen and editors are revealing by their demands that the capacity of the prominent men of their party for blundering in critical exigencies has not been overestimated says the Globe-Democrat. They are recommending that not only sugar, but also coffee and tea, be put on the dutiable list. Sugar was made free by the McKinley law, while the other articles have been on the free list for twenty years. Neither tea nor can sugar except to the extent of a tenth or a twelfth of our needs. Each of these articles has been materially cheapened by the removal of the duty. The duty was for revenue purposes purely, but that is the chief reason why the democrats want to restore it. It

protected nobody in this country except a few sugar-raisers in Louisiana. If the duty were reimposed sugar, coffee and tea would immediately and permanently be advanced in prices to the extent of the duty.

The lack of revenue is the cause alleged for the restoration of the duties on these articles. The government's outgo under present conditions about equals its income, leaving no margin for extraordinary emergencies or for debt paying. But the income can be increased without touching any of these things. Duties now practically prohibitive on many commodities could be reduced sufficiently to considerably increase the revenue, while still affording all the protection that is required or is desirable. An expansion of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 in the revenue is all that would be needed under any circumstances. It is much more than would be needed if the democrats carry out their loudly proclaimed cry of "retrenchment and reform." Nobody asks for a return of the old heavy payments on the national debt. Our obligations have been cut down to manageable proportions and are not troubling the country. None of the government's creditors are clamoring for their money.

The democrats make the assault on the breakfast table which some of their leaders recommend, the days of supremacy for their party are numbered. The removal of these duties hurt nobody, but their reimposition would instantly injure every person in the country. There is no real reason for the for the chance suggested. Sufficient revenue for all the needs of the Government can be gained without touching sugar, coffee or tea. There is a decided opposition among the people to the revival of any impost which has been for any considerable length of time abolished, and in the case of these articles the opposition would take on a pronounced and aggressive phase. The people are decidedly hostile to the surrender of the \$30,000,000 which they have gained from the removal of the duty on sugar, and of the \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 which they have gained from the removal of the duty on tea and coffee on the free list and if the democrats reimpose these duties they will be driven out of power by a more sweeping majority than that which put them in.

TRUSTS TO BE MOST FEARED.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "The worst trust the American consumer has to contend with is the importer's trust. So long as we were dependent upon the foreigner for many classes of manufactured articles which we now produce in great abundance, we paid all that the importers' judgment decided we could bear. An article once introduced into the country at a certain price was kept at that price, the importer generally assuming that the volume of his sales would be about the same at the higher as at the lower price. Take the case of prunes. For a period of years prices scarcely varied, no matter how great the foreign production. It was only when the American producer entered the field that competition became sharp and the importer was obliged to relinquish his enormous profits. It has been the same with all the classes of woolen goods which we have learned to produce on a large scale. All such goods are now sold at a very narrow margin of profit, but the fine cloths and cassimeres, those of a quality we are not yet producing largely, are still at old time prices, because the importer, having no American competition to meet, can get, so long as a demand for these superior cloths exists, any reasonable price he chooses to ask. This is bound to be the importer's method so long as he has us at his mercy, but so soon as we meet him with an American product of equal value he will abate his demands at first and then ultimately retire from the field and leave the market to the home producer."

All true and clear, save that we make more fine cloths than The Chronicle supposes, yet not enough to be felt by the foreign makers as is the competition in our substantial wools for common wear. Combinations, at home or abroad, to keep prices above a fair level are not to be encouraged, but they are not a result of either protection or free trade. They exist in England as well as here, and the Reading coal combine aims at the control of the anthracite coal supply, a kind of coal on which there is no duty. The Chronicle well says that the importers' trust, the keeping up prices on foreign goods by breaking down home manufactures and competition, is the worst to deal with.

CLEVELAND has twice prevented the nomination of ex-Governor Gray of Indiana for the vice-presidency, and it remains to be seen if he will mould a cabinet officer of a man against whom he is thus committed,

PRINCE BISMARCK IN OPPOSITION

Prince Bismarck in opposition and out of office is a very different figure in European politics from the Iron Chancellor, who for so many years was a more potent influence in the cabinets of Europe than ever his imperial master, says the Inter Ocean. The sudden fall of Bismarck in the height of his power suggests the parallel of Cardinal Wolsey in all save the attitude of the two men toward their sovereign after their fall. Both the great Cardinal and the great Chancellor came eventually almost to consider themselves rulers and sovereigns, and each was suddenly flung from power. Wolsey's spirit was crushed by the magnitude of calamity that had overtaken him, but Bismarck, though stripped of office, is still a power in Germany, and his criticism of government measures has become a modifying and restraining force, though his voice is not heard in the Imperial Diet. Could the ex-Chancellor but restrain his personal feelings and give forth his utterance with less of the bitterness of disappointed ambition his influence would be still greater, and he might become the leader in bringing about a peaceful revolution in Germany.

But Bismarck in retirement is still in spirit the haughty statesman who, when according to his own account, the Emperor William asked him whether he was prepared to govern against the majority of the national representatives even without a budget, unhesitatingly answered "Yes." This attitude and spirit deprived Bismarck of the full influence his great talents and genius would otherwise command among the moderates and those who would fashion Germany upon the model of the England of today, where the sovereign's power is but a shadow of its former greatness. Bismarck's criticisms of imperial measures are too evidently inspired by resentment to commend them heartily even to the most resolute of the opponents of the government. In a recent interview when asked whether he would not come to Berlin and repeat before the imperial diet the views he had just expressed about the army bill, in which case he was assured a large majority would group themselves around him, the ex-Chancellor replied: "Majority, indeed. The majority would stum me as if I were pest-stricken. A cholera patient straight from Hamburg would have a better welcome than I should. Most of them would be afraid to lose their chance of an invitation to court, or would fear to injure their son's prospects, or what not."

Something, of course, must be pardoned to a fallen minister, but if Bismarck is correctly reported in the above utterance, misfortune does not seem to have chastened him, or given him larger faith in the people or clearer vision of the coming day in Europe, when the people shall have learned how to govern themselves and be able to dispense with kings and emperors. Bismarck, great as he was and is, belongs to the old order, and will never become like Gladstone, a leader in the mighty but peaceful revolution which is slowly but surely changing the old order into the new.

Nevertheless, Prince Bismarck's opposition to the new army bill is the greatest obstacle in the way of the realization of Chancellor Caprivi's great measure, and its effect will probably soon be felt in the debates of the Reichstag. Bismarck's question as to how the tremendous increase of expenditure is to be met is as yet unanswered. The federal states, he declares, cannot do it, and an attempt to force them would provoke a discontent which might have serious consequences for the national cause. Bismarck adds that he recognizes the shortcomings of the military organization, but claims they do not arise from a deficiency of men, but from a deficiency of officers, non-commissioned officers, and horses on a peace footing. The proper solution of the difficulty, in his opinion, is for the Imperial Diet not to reject the bill off-hand, but to declare its readiness to supply the deficiencies he refers to "as soon as the sources of revenue are indicated, which are to meet the extra expenditure, without imposing fresh burdens upon the separate states."

INSURANCE companies doing business in Nebraska will be interested in the verdict rendered at Nebraska City given to a party whose property was only partially burned the full amount for which it was insured. This is the first case under the value policy law passed by the last legislature, and the verdict is unquestionably in accord with the intent of the legislature. The act is very clear and explicit in its terms, and it was passed as a necessary protection to insurers, who formerly were largely at the mercy of the insurance companies. Now if a company takes a risk it does so with the full knowledge

that it may have to pay what the policy calls for, regardless of the actual amount of damage. It can do as it pleases in assuming the risk, but it cannot settle on its own terms.—Bee.

THE STILES OF RESPONSIBILITY.

"It is an out of politics" says the New York Times, in relation to the tariff legislation. It cannot be. But beyond the Times that its friends, the democrats, solely are responsible for the political character of the controversy and tariff legislation. In the beginning, and from that time became a synonym of non-partisanship, which was early in the century, protection to home industries was held by federalist and republican to be an essential to tariff legislation. It was when the federalists became whigs and the republicans became democrats—which then meant slaveholders—that the democratic party, led by such men as Calhoun and McDuffie, began to assert the unconstitutionality of tariff for protection. The doctrine of these eminent slaveholders is the doctrine placed in the platform of the democratic convention of 1832. It is distinctly a democratic doctrine that protection—accidental, incidental or of set purpose—is vicious. It is the doctrine of a great majority of the American people—even of that part of it which voted for Cleveland—that some measure of protection to home industries is needful. Hence the question of tariff legislation can be taken out of politics only by a formal recantation by the democratic party of the last democratic platform, and also of all democratic traditions concerning tariff. This act of confession and contrition by the democratic party must precede any non-partisan debate or legislation.

If the democratic party makes full confession of belief in protection as a necessity of American conditions, but avers that the amount of protection needed it but slight, than the republican party might join non-partisan issue as to the amount of protection required upon the basic idea of revenue. But this would require plain renunciation of the democratic platform, plain renunciation of Cleveland's description of the protective principle is "the various, inequitable and illegal source of national revenue." It would require, also renunciation of the dictum of Lewis, of Alabama, who spoke thus in congress on the tariff legislation of 1832:

Our complaint (the democratic complaint) has been that protective duties are levied on those articles which are made in one portion of our country, for the purpose of raising the price of manufacturing labor.

And it would require democratic renunciation of the dictum of Senator McDuffie, of South Carolina, on the same topic:

The aggregate of all the other elements of cost being less in England, except the price of labor, does it not follow that in a free competition for the market of the United States, the wages of labor in the manufactures of the Northern States must be reduced at least as low as the wages of the same labor in England.

All these things are by implication affirmed by the democratic platform made at Chicago, and denied explicitly by the republican platform made at Minneapolis. There is no way by which congress can "take it out of politics" except by democratic confession and repentance of error.

Nothing more cowardly, more vile, more scandalously hypocritical than this mugwumpian plea for non-partisanship action by the present senate has been made. The open falsehoods of the always untruthful world are respectable in comparison to the mugwumpian can't that seeks to avoid danger to its democratic allies by supplicating for non-partisanship action on tariff legislation. The democrats have elected a president and a congress; let them use them.

If it be true, as they have said, that it is "democratic doctrine" that all protective legislation is unconstitutional, let them boldly repeal all such legislation, let them construct their boasted "tariff for revenue only." And let them account to the people for the disasters that will attend it.

Or if it be true that they do not believe what they said in their platform, if it be true that the President Cleveland of 1892 is wiser than the President Cleveland of 1887, and has recanted his express opinion of the "vicious, inequitable, and illegal" nature of protection, then let the democratic congress and president follow the path trodden by republicans, and continue the republican gift of adequate protection.

The democrats are about to assume power. Their cowardly allies, the mugwumps, will not be allowed to induce republicans to divide the responsibility. The democrats must wear their mantles of office lined with the thistle of responsibility.

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THEIR OLD TRICKS.

An assured majority of eight in the house of representative ought to satisfy democratic greed; it should commend itself to democratic cunning as a number beyond which a majority cannot be increased with safety to the party in power, but the greed of democracy is stronger than its cunning, and its natural love of fraud, as fraud, is stronger than either its greed or its cunning. To cheat a republican out of his place in congress is a pleasure that no democratic majority ever has been able to forego.

Hence no one will be astonished if in the contest for the First district of North Carolina Williams be declared by the democratic majority to be duly elected, although the vote for Settle, republican, has been declared by the district authorities to be greater by 400 than that cast for Williams, and this, after 378 votes that were cast for Settle in Granville and Guilford, had been summarily rejected by the democratic inspectors and judges.

Nor will it be surprising if the congressional majority, in contempt of the large majority—nearly 1,500—which Mr. Cannon has gained over Mr. Bussey in the Fifteenth Illinois district, should try to unseat the duly elected representative, Mr. Cannon's election was honorably won, and despite of a most unscrupulous and vigorous opposition. But it is quite probable that the presence of so logical and eloquent a representative of republican principles will be objectionable enough to incite an attempt to reinstate Bussey, who was elected by an accident in 1890 and was fairly defeated in 1892. Such an attempt will fail.

THE FARCE ENDED.

Labor Commissioner Peck has just been acquitted by a court of competent jurisdiction of the charge preferred against him by the democratic gang of New York. Indeed the gang did not make a serious effort toward his conviction. There was no case in law against him. The charge was brought for political purposes only. The figures which he officially gave in proof of an increase in wages and production of manufacturers since and because of the McKinley bill were unimpeachable, and no democrat has dared to impeach them nor ever will. The suit brought against the publisher of these uncontroverted figures was brought without intent to prosecute it. It was brought solely to mislead the public into a belief that they were fraudulent. When there was no further benefit to be gained by the democratic gang in misleading the public the sham prosecution was dropped.

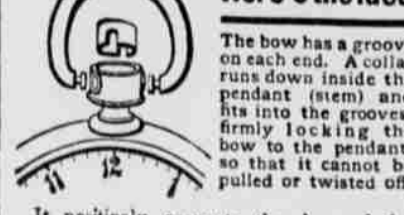
In like manner, all those republicans of New York who were arrested at democratic instances because of their intent to enforce the law that provides for a free vote and fair count were discharged as soon as the election was over.

In both cases the arrests were malicious, and were manifestations of a democratic love of bull-dozing that only is restrained in New York from proceeding to southern extremities by fear of the law as administered by northern courts that have not as yet become parts of the political machine.

If one-half what the democratic orators and writers have been saying about the McKinley bill be true it is almost a crime to leave it untouched on the statute book one week longer than is absolutely necessary. The democratic party can not afford to hang fire over it, now that it has got hold of it. Prompt repeal of it, or prompt modification of it, is what the business interests of the country call for, and in this we are sure republican and democratic business men are of one mind.—New York Evening Post (Dem.)

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