

ON AN EXPORT BOUNTY

Speech of Senator Butler Favoring Real Protection for American Farmers.

MR. CANNON'S AMENDMENT.

Farmer's Forced to Buy in the Highest Market and Sell in the Lowest.

The Farmer a "Forgotten Man."

While the Senate had the tariff bill under consideration last week Senator Cannon of Utah offered an amendment to the bill intended to correct the inequalities of the bill and give some practical protection to the farmers of the United States. The amendment was as follows:

"And from and after sixty days from the passage of this act there shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated to any exporter of wheat or wheat flour, rye or rye flour; corn, ground or unground; cotton, hops or tobacco, produced wholly in the United States, and exported by sea from any port to the United States to any port of any other country the following export bounty, by way of an equalization to agriculture of the benefits of this act to encourage the industries of the United States, to wit: Ten cents per bushel on wheat; fifty cents per barrel on wheat flour; ten cents per bushel on rye; fifty cents per barrel on rye flour; five cents per bushel on corn; ten cents per cental on corn ground; one cent per pound on cotton; two cents per pound on hops; two cents per pound on tobacco. And all payments of bounty under this act shall be made upon negotiable vouchers issued by the collector of customs at the port of clearance, upon presentation at the treasury or any other sub-treasury of the United States; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby charged with making and enforcing such regulations as may be necessary for the full protection of the exporter and of the government according to the true intent and meaning of the law."

Senator Marion Butler addressed the Senate in support of the amendment. He said in part:

There is no protection in this bill (the Dingley bill) for agriculture. Those who produce wheat, corn, cotton, and other staples of agriculture, of which we produce a surplus for export, have the prices of their own products fixed in Liverpool in competition with the products of the pauper, serf, ryot, and coolie of Europe and Asia, the fellah of Egypt, and the cheap labor and cheap lands of South America.

The farmer is forced to pay the advanced price not only for domestic manufactured goods, but also forced to pay more for the articles upon which a revenue duty and an internal revenue tax is placed, and at the same time is left to struggle with the free trade markets of the world in which to sell his products. In short, the farmer is forced by law to buy his supplies in the dearest market in the world and to sell his products in the cheapest markets of the world. He must buy in a protected market; he must sell in a free-trade market. Is this fair? Is it just? If this is not robbery, then what is it?

The republican party offers this bill to the American people as the measure that will redeem their promise to restore prosperity. Can such a measure possibly contain this boon?

If the effect of this bill will be to enlarge the ability of the one-half of our people who live by agriculture to purchase the products of our manufactures, a general revival of business will follow. If it fails to do this, the increased price of the manufactured goods will compel the farmer to consume less than they now do, and more factories will be shut down or work on short time and the yearly income of factory operatives will be less than before. Thus the laborers in our factories and mills will find themselves unable to purchase as much of the products of the factory or the farm as before, and the effect of the bill will be to aggravate and intensify the evils which its authors proclaim it a remedy to cure.

The pending tariff bill is framed upon the idea that the American people—purchasers and consumers of large quantities of foreign manufactured goods. It is framed upon the idea that if we shut out our markets foreign goods our people will buy and consume the products of our own factories, and that then the mills will start up, labor will be employed, and the prosperity that has been promised will be restored.

But let us suppose for argument's sake that this bill will give ample protection to the laborer employed in the factories. Let us suppose that the bill will carry out in good faith the republican promises to the manufacturer and to the laborer he employs. Is that all of the republican promises? The promise was to protect American labor and American industries against cheap foreign competition—not a part of our labor and industries, but all American labor and industries. Do the manufacturing concerns of this country comprise all of our industries? I now put this question to my republican friends: Do you consider agriculture an American industry? Do you consider the labor employed upon the farms of this nation American labor? You must answer this question now or you will have to answer it on every stump in the United States. You have done nothing for agriculture or farm labor in this bill.

The American farmer who has voted for protection for so these many years has done it, knowing or feeling that he got little or no benefit from it, but he did it because he felt that he was protecting some American citizen from competition abroad. I wish to ask you how you can satisfy that farmer in the next campaign when he is shown that you could protect him with this amendment, that you could protect him equally with the manufacturer by applying your principle of protection through an export bounty, and that you would not do it.

Protection is the principle. These import duties are simply the method employed by you to apply the protection to the manufacturer. The export bounty is the method which you should employ to extend the same protection to the farmer. Will you do it? If not how can you expect the farmer to continue to support the unjust and one-sided protective system? Such discriminations will drive him to free trade, if anything will. How many laborers are employed in the manufacturing concerns to-day? Only about 4,000,000. How many are employed upon the

farms of the nation? How many American laborers are employed in the wheat fields of the west, the cotton fields of the south, and in the agricultural interests of the country generally? More than twice as many as are employed in the factories. Are they not American laborers? Are they not forced to compete with the cheap pauper labor of India, Egypt, Argentina, and Russia, just as the manufacturing concerns of the country would be if we have general free trade? When the farmer exports his products, he meets competition in Liverpool.

The cheap foreign pauper labor that you are so afraid of, that gives the nightmare to your manufacturing concerns, stands in Liverpool to crush the life out of agriculture. You protect the manufacturer against such competition by an import duty. You can protect the farmer from the same competition by applying the principle of protection by the method of an export bounty. But you have not done it; you have liberally drawn a tariff bill that says to the 9,000,000 American laborers engaged in agriculture that "you must stand under free trade while paying tribute to the minority class protected; you must sell in a free trade market and at the same time pay more for what you buy from the protected class." You know and every farmer who has supported protection knows, that these duties increase the price of the manufactured goods that he buys; yet you want him and expect him to continue to support this one-sided protection while you refuse to give him the same benefit that you give the manufacturer. He will not be satisfied with such discrimination any longer. He is growing too poor to stand it.

Suppose that you reverse the position of the farmer and manufacturer. Suppose you protect the farmer against the cheap foreign competition and then put the manufacturer under free trade and force him to compete with the world; and when he began to grow poor under such competition, then you should attempt to appease him by telling him that he should go into some other business or should diversify, as you now tell the farmer. How long would the manufacturers submit to such injustice, such insult, such impudence? But the American farmer is more conservative than the manufacturer. He is more patient and long-suffering. You advise him, when cotton, wheat, and the other great export staples get too low to return a profit, to diversify.

In the south he has begun to take your advice. He has begun to raise potatoes, beans, grapes, strawberries, cabbage, and all the other perishable farm products which are not exported. He is rushing them into the northern and eastern markets in large quantities each year. He is competing with your New England truck farmer. This has lowered the price of such products, to the detriment of your New England farmer. To illustrate, in 1894 there was raised in the United States 170,787,338 bushels of potatoes, which brought \$91,526,787; in 1895 there was raised 297,237,370 bushels of potatoes, which only brought \$78,984,901. Over 100,000,000 bushels more potatoes produced in 1895, yet the whole crop sold for nearly \$13,000,000 less! This has caused your New England farmer to consume less of manufactured goods and has helped to shut down the mills and throw factory labor out of employment.

The farmer is now discriminated against in two ways. Not only is a bounty given to manufacturers, from whom the farmer must buy and pay an increased price on account of the tariff, but a bounty is also given to his competitors who raise wheat and cotton in foreign countries. The republican party is to a great extent responsible for this double discrimination, this deadly competition which the farmer is today struggling against. Our competition comes largely from silver-using countries. That competition is deadly largely because of the enhanced price of gold and the fall in silver exchange. The cotton farmer in India and Egypt raises a pound of cotton, takes it to Liverpool, and sells it for, say, 5 cents in gold, which he takes home, where it becomes 10 cents in the money of his country. With this 10 cents he makes two pounds of cotton and faces the American farmer in Liverpool next year. The American farmer sells his one pound of cotton for 5 cents in gold, takes it home, and it is still but 5 cents, in gold standard America. He has 5 cents capital, his competitor has 10 cents. It amounts to a bounty of 100 per cent to our competitors.

Those of you who favor the gold standard favor a policy that gives this bounty to our competitors. The competition would be hard enough on the farmer if our competitors did not have that bounty. In fact, if you would restore the money of the constitution and thus take this bounty from our competitors, still the American farmer ought to have an export bounty as long as the manufacturer has an import duty, which is but another name for bounty.

Mr. President, this is no new doctrine. It is not a doctrine started up since the gold standard has been fastened upon our country. One of the clearest-headed men that this country has ever produced preached this doctrine of justice in the early days of the republic. Alexander Hamilton, when secretary of the Treasury, in 1870, in an official document, said:

"As often as a duty upon foreign articles makes an additional to its price, it causes an extra expense to the community for the benefit of the domestic manufacturers; a bounty does no more. The true way to conciliate these two interests (agriculture and manufacture) is to pay a duty on foreign manufactures of the material the growth of which is desired to be encouraged, and to apply the produce of that duty by way of bounty."

It was the clear head of Alexander Hamilton, at the beginning of the republic, looking at our broad country, foreseen that there would be a clash of interests between agriculture and manufacturing if one was protected and the other was not, seeing that they ought to work in harmony, seeing that they both ought to be treated alike as American industries seeing that it was necessary for agriculture to prosper in order that the whole country might prosper, who made this proposition, who offered this solution. He favored giving all the money collected from import duties which would enhance the price of domestic manufacturers to agriculture in export bounties as a compensatory protection to them. Yet this amendment proposes to apply only a small portion of such import duties to agriculture by way of an export bounty. Henry Clay

gave utterance to the same opinion when discussing the tariff bill in 1824. In the same debate Daniel Webster substantially approved the position of Hamilton and Clay. If it was just and fair then, it is tenfold more so now, with America on the gold standard and our competitors on the silver standard.

Mr. President, this is such a plain, simple proposition of wisdom and justice that it seems only necessary to be stated and comprehended and assented to by all: That, if we are to have an American system, not only should all industries and all classes of labor be treated equally and justly, but that above all agriculture should come first. It should be the first care of any man and any party that has any regard for the future of the republic and the welfare of our people.

Our democratic friends can not help the farmer by simply standing up and fighting this tariff bill and denouncing it in the name of the farmer. He has grown poorer each year while they have pursued that policy, and when they came into power they continued to discriminate against him and gave him no protection. They gave protection to the manufacturer and gave no equal benefits to the farmer. He has grown poorer each year under the Wilson bill. If that law were to stand, it should be amended by adding the provisions contained in the amendment now before the Senate.

Our republican friends have gone along all the time promising that the farmer would get the benefit of the tariff after a while in some indirect way. He has not got it and can not get it in this bill. There is no sentiment about this matter. This proposed bounty is simply a business proposition. Every senator, whether he is a free trader or a protectionist, will admit that it will raise the price of the farmer's products; that it will protect him to some extent against the deadly competition which he now faces. If it will do that, why in God's name, shall we not give it to the farmer?

The farmers of the south assent each year to an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for pensions to the Union soldiers. Do we complain? It is voted in five minutes, but you have no right to ask us to pension your manufacturers at our expense. The farmer is taxed to help everybody but nobody helps him. Here is a proposition to expend only \$47,000,000. What will be the effect? It will put over \$200,000,000 into the hands of the American farmers each year. Is not that a fine investment? The government will only pay the bounty on the articles exported, but the result will be to raise the price of every pound of cotton and every bushel of wheat used in this country. It will be a direct and immediate benefit. It will increase the capacity of the farmer to consume, therefore it will benefit the factories and every other industry in the whole country.

It is true that this alone will not remove the causes of the industrial depression or restore prosperity, but it will to some extent be a measure of justice to the farmer and improve his condition. Therefore I am ready and willing to vote for this amendment and for any other fair and equitable measure that will give the farmer a modicum of justice and relief. Foreign competition has been as deadly to the farmer ever since the war as it would have been to the manufacturing concerns of this country had they been under free trade. How much longer will you put free trade on the farmer while giving his neighbor ample protection?

Mr. President I do not believe that present conditions can be righted by any tariff bill, however wise or just. I consider the tariff only a third-rate question. There are other questions more vital to American interests and welfare. I believe that a contracting volume of money and the rule of monopolies are the twin curses that are bringing stagnation to business and poverty to the masses of the country. I believe that there must be legislation to remove these causes before our people will ever enjoy the prosperity that the republicans have so profusely promised.

But, sir, I put the welfare of the people above every other consideration, and I am ready to vote for any proposition that will give them a measure of relief, however small. It can be done to some extent by the republican party adopting this amendment and carrying out its principle of protection fairly and equitably. I am ready to cast my vote to help to do it. I hope that every democratic senator will do the same. Every populist and silver republican senator will vote for it.

I should be glad to see the republicans vote for this amendment because it is their doctrine and they have promised to protect all alike. If they will, the silver republicans and populists will furnish the votes to give them a majority, but I fear they will not. They favor protection, not for the farmer but for the other fellow only. The Senator from Texas, (Mr. Mills) on yesterday made an eloquent plea for the "forgotten man" (the farmer), and said that everybody was ready to help the farmer with chin music. Now let the senator from Texas and his democratic colleagues help to test the sincerity of the republicans and at the same time prove that they are willing to help the farmer with something more than chin music. Will you do it? The vote will show."

On final vote the republicans rejected the Cannon amendment, and left the farmers to the mercy of the highly protected monopolies and trusts.

Don't Tobacco spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonderworker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist under guarantee to cure, 50c or \$1. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New Y.

The annual report of the Standard Oil Company makes interesting reading for the masses who are engaged in a constant struggle for the bare necessities of life. The usual quarterly dividend of three per cent was paid June 15th besides an extra dividend of 7 per cent. This 10 per cent represents \$10,000,000 and brings the profits of this one trust for this fiscal year, up to 31 per cent and that on enormously watered stock.

The president is to have, not a private car but a whole train of cars, built for him by a big railroad magnate. The train is to be of the finest possible workmanship, with a total disregard of expense.

Bartley is Convicted.

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bank at Lincoln and from there to various state depositories. When the jury had reached their verdict the defendant and his attorneys were notified and they appeared before the court. The verdict was opened and read. The jury was polled at the request of the attorneys for the defense, and each answered "yes" to the question "Is this and was it your verdict?" After which the jury was discharged.

Judge Baker then remanded Bartley to the county jail for sentence. Attorney Mahoney objected to this procedure and offered bail for Bartley's appearance, until a motion for a new trial can be heard. Judge Baker, however, said that bail was intended to relieve persons before their trial when they are, under the law presumed innocent, but a verdict of guilty sets that assumption aside and he believes it is out of his province to accept bail.

Bartley was taken in charge by sheriff McDonald in person and will be given one of the separate rooms at the jail. He was not removed to the jail for some time, as he asked the privilege of sending some telegrams and writing several letters. It is more than probable that his meals will be furnished him from the outside, as his friends will not allow him to be subjected to the regular jail fare.

The defense have three days in which to file a motion for a new trial. This time will expire Friday, and it is possible that the motion will be argued Saturday, as that is presumably the last day of the present term.

In case the motion for a new trial is overruled, sentence will be passed. The statutes provide that in a case of conviction on a charge like that against Bartley, for imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year, nor more than twenty-one years, and the imposition of a fine equal to double the amount found by the jury to have been embezzled.

It is generally conceded that Judge Baker will make the sentence very severe. It was he that sentenced Bolln, the defaulting city treasurer of Omaha to nineteen years in the penitentiary and Bartley will hardly get less than that. After sentence an effort will be made to have Bartley released on bail pending a hearing of the case in the supreme court. It will probably take the court a year and a half to reach the case on the calendar, and it will probably be close to two years before Bartley will enter upon the service of his term in the penitentiary. Attorney General Smyth has broken all records in securing the conviction of a public defaulter. In six months time he has secured a verdict of conviction against the greatest plunderer of public funds in the history of the state. It has been quite a different prosecution from that usually accorded to defaulting public officials.

The attorney general will now turn his attention to prosecuting the remaining cases against Bartley and will probably secure other convictions. The trial just closed involved only one large warrant. The other cases make the total charges of embezzlement foot up to nearly half a million dollars.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels; never sicken, weaken or grip 10c

Queen Victoria's Reign

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barbarous political oppression, denial of popular rights and abrogation by permanent statute of the constitutional liberties enjoyed by every Englishman, Scotchman and Welshman.

No man in Ireland rejoices over this jubilee except he be a member of the small ascendancy class for whose benefit a corrupt and partisan system of government has been maintained there, so that while England is governed by the people for the people, Ireland is governed by the landlords for the landlords.

Under these circumstances for Irishmen to join in the rejoicing over the reign would mean that Irishmen rejoiced in the depopulation, impoverishment, and enslavement of their country. And if Irishmen did this nobody could deny that they deserved all they had got and ought never to hope for anything better.

T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P. for the Scotland Division of Liverpool.

Butter is low and cheese quite high in price now during the warm weather. Farmers why not send one dollar to C. E. Kittinger of Powell, South Dakota, and receive by mail rennets and instruction for making your own cheese at home with such simple apparatus as every farmer now has. Mr. Kittinger is one of the prominent populists of his state and perfectly reliable. If you fail to make good cheese while following his process he will refund your money. See his offer on page 8 of this issue.

The Omaha convention was the greatest convention ever held since the declaration of American independence. The adoption of its platform marked the beginning of a new era in American politics. The principles which it declared have stood the test of the most rigid and violent criticism ever brought to bear on any platform since the nation was founded, and these principles are now believed in by a majority of the American people. Populism will rule this country just as soon as the sentiment of the people can secure a free and fair expression at the ballot box. To avoid this is now the only hope of plutocracy.—Boone County Outlook.

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, like pottre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it, in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

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TO BE A GREAT AFFAIR.

Epworth League Assembly Attractive by Location and Program.

The Nebraska Conference Epworth League assembly which is to be held at Lincoln park, August 3 to 10 inclusive, will be the best assembly in this part of the country this summer. Its location is within a few minutes' motor ride of any part of Lincoln, and for people in the state the railroads have made half fare rates. Now what better for convenience could be asked. But how about the grounds? Well, that: When the hot sun shines down there are trees to protect the campers. The management makes, as an inducement to prospective campers, the guarantee of a tree for every tent. What campers want of pleasant woods, grass plots, hill sides, dells, beautiful little places to swing hammocks or wide meadows for field sports and tennis; all these are there and in abundance. Then there is a bicycle track, a beautiful stream, permanent buildings and many other things that make camping a pleasure.

The program is everything that can be expected. Here are a few of the names: Bishop W. X. Nide of Detroit, Edwin A. Schell, general secretary of the Epworth League; Rev. W. E. McLaman, Sam P. Jones, Rev. Abram J. Palmer, Professor Willard Kimball, Mrs. Effie Wilcox Marsh, the Hagenow string quartet, Sixtton's jubilee singers and other attractions of equal merit.

If Lincoln people wish to camp out, why go to some remote place at great expense and secure no better grounds than at home. People outside of Lincoln will find no better occasion to join business and pleasure with instruction and recreation and come to Lincoln for all purposes on half fare rates.

Chairman Jones is receiving daily communications from Epworth Leaguers and others throughout the state and at a conservative estimate the probable attendance foots up to 15,000, not to speak of the great numbers of people who will take advantage of the half fare rates to come to Lincoln for shopping and other purposes.

A BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

Arrangements Nearly Completed for Its Construction at Omaha.

It is currently reported that Mr. Peter Her of Omaha has completed arrangements for the construction of a \$500,000 beet sugar factory at South Omaha. Mr. Her has been traveling in the east in the interest of the project. He has succeeded in effecting the organization and has secured subscriptions for all of the stock. P. D. Armour has subscribed for \$50,000 worth and Mr. Her himself takes \$50,000 worth while Mr. Fleischmann, the yeast manufacturer, has subscribed for \$150,000. There are several other Omaha men who have taken large blocks of the stock. The full particulars cannot be learned until Mr. Her returns, about July 1.

My Field of Red Clover.

You may talk about alfalfa grass that grows up three feet tall; Your Kaffir corn and sugar cane that ripen in the fall; Your red-top and your timothy, or bottom prairie hay; With stems as coarse as fence posts; If your horse could talk he'd say:— "Red clover with its purple bloom as sweet as grass can be Will make a hungry horse laugh and is good enough for me."

Many long miles have I traveled in this staid life of mine; I have been through countries fairer than the valleys of the Rhine; I have seen the snow-capped mountains in their awful grandeur rise; Till their glittering summits seemed to pierce the California skies; I have seen the sparkling geyser when its spectacle appeals; And the rainbow-tinted colors in Yosemite's great falls; I have drunk in all the beauties of the tropic land and sea; But my field of blooming clover is the loveliest sight to me.

Would you know the luscious beauty of the purple clover bloom; Would you sniff the wholesome country air so rich with its perfume; Would you breathe the sweetest fragrance that ever floated on the breeze; Would you hear the music of the birds, the humm'ng of the bees; Would you know the greatest gift the Gods have left us in their will; Would you know that life's worth living, then come up on Sunlight Hill.

—GEO. A. ABBOTT in Falls City News.



REV. E. E. NEWTON, Louisville, Neb., Methodist pastor. Cured by Dr. Shepard of Catarrh and Nervous Prostration.

Dr. SHEPARD and his associate physicians have been established in Omaha six years and have the most extensive offices and practice in the west. The Omaha Bee says: "The Shepard Medical Institute is entirely reliable in a professional and business way. Dr. Shepard has gained and fully maintains a leading place in the treatment of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, Skin, Kidneys, Heart and Nervous System. Special blanks for men. Special blanks for women. Address, 611-12-13 N. Y. Lf. OMAHA, NEB.

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