

ALL ARE AT WORK.

A TYPICAL CENTER OF PROTECTED INDUSTRY.

Extraordinary Showing by a Free-Trade Journal on the Condition of Things That Has Followed the Restoration of the American Policy.

The New York World has discovered the existence of a Greater Klondike. It is located in Pittsburgh, that hive of protected industries, and the World's correspondent is telling some tall stories of the wonderful products of the region. The stories are well told, and they have the additional merit of being true—well, more than can be said of all the World's stories. Reduced to a brief form of statement, the situation in western Pennsylvania's industrial Eldorado is thus described:

"Area of Pittsburgh's industrial Klondike, 180 square miles.

"Number of industries being operated on full time, 118.

"Number of men employed in these, embracing all classes, 270,000.

"Average wages per day, \$2.15.

"Range of wages, \$1.75 to \$7 per day.

"Number of idle men, none, except from sickness.

"Number of mills and factories unable to run full time by reason of scarcity of labor, 60.

"Railroads unable to move freight promptly because the traffic is 30 per cent larger than all the freight cars in service.

"Gross industrial value of trade in industrial Klondike, \$6,000,000."

Further along we find the World, a free-trade journal, testifying to the wonderful results of the revival of industry that has occurred since the re-advancement of protection and prosperity. It prints the following table, showing "the extent to which labor has shared

One came from Alabama, the other from Ohio. The Alabama man wanted 200. He was told that the manufacturers in the Pittsburgh district wanted men as badly as he did. He went further east tonight, seeking them.

"Common laborers are almost as scarce as skilled hands. Mr. Williams, secretary of the Amalgamated association, told the World staff correspondent today that unskilled laborers could find employment throughout the district. Contractors employing laborers on public improvements are constantly seeking men.

"John C. Sheehan, the former boss of Tammany Hall, who has a contract for constructing Pittsburgh's new \$5,000,000 boulevard, is inconvenienced by the limited supply of laborers.

"E. B. Taylor, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, said today that his road could not secure as many men as he desired.

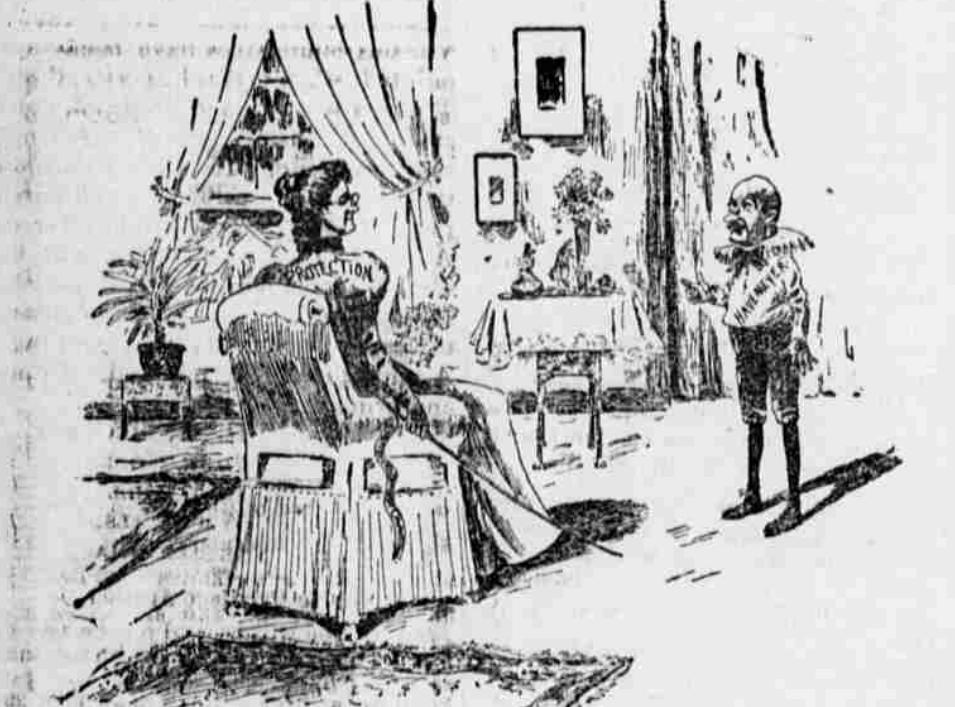
"The same story is heard in every line of trade, but principally, as is natural, from mill owners—not men enough, cars enough, facilities enough to meet the new conditions that are making the 180 square miles of mines, forges, mills and factories around Pittsburgh a veritable Golconda of wealth.

"Next to the shortage of labor comes the transportation famine as a factor in retarding the fullest operation of the industries in the Pittsburgh district. Mine, mill and factory owners all complain of their inability to secure enough cars to carry their product to the markets.

"Railway officials have pressed into service all the cars they can secure from any quarter, yet there are not enough.

"It may be that the shippers themselves are to blame, as the railway officials declare. Their complaint is that the mill owners and mine operators are compelled to utilize the cars for storage purposes because of the lack of room in their establishments.

UNRESTRICTED DOMESTIC COMPETITION.



H. O. Havemeyer (testimony before the United States industrial commission, June 14, 1899)—The customs tariff is the mother of trusts.

Madam Protection—If you insist upon being recognized as a member of this family, you must be prepared to submit to its discipline and restraints. "Unrestricted Domestic Competition" is the rule of this establishment.

In the increased prosperity that has come to the iron and steel center of America during the past year:

Trade—	per cent.
Tin plate workers	15
Sheet iron mill men:	
Tonnage hands	11 1/2
Day hands	25
Finishers	25
Steel workers, both in and out of the Amalgamated Association	10 to 15

In this table no account is taken of increased employment. A detailed exhibit of this important branch of the subject would doubtless show that the number of men who are now receiving the increased rate of wages is nearly double the number which received the lower rate of wages paid four years ago in the Pittsburgh district. Four years ago, an equivalent length of time after the enactment of the Wilson free-trade tariff, scarcely more than one-half the workers of the Pittsburgh district could command steady employment at the then lower rate of wages. Today, two years after the enactment of the Dingley tariff, not only are wages much higher, but the supply of labor is not equal to the demand. Again let the free-trade World tell the story:

"When Mr. Bryan, the aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination, recently visited Homestead, he asked a colored man employed there what wages he made a day.

"Oh, about \$6 when I work full time," was the answer.

"Mr. Bryan did not ask any more questions."

"Even the iron puddlers, whose work among the furnaces of molten iron is about as humble and hard as it can be, come in for a share in the general prosperity. As a matter of fact, there are not puddlers enough to fill the demand. Yet only a few years ago the puddlers were a drug in the market as a result of the improved machine methods introduced to take their place.

"In the phenomenal revival of trade in the Pittsburgh Klondike the puddler has been summoned again as a matter of necessity. His pay a year ago was \$4 per ton. Now it is \$5. With a helper, whom he pays, he can make \$7.50 or \$8 a day. Only a very small percentage of the mills can secure all the puddlers they want.

"There were two manufacturers at the headquarters of the Amalgamated association today seeking puddlers.

TARIFF REFORM.

Will the Democratic Party Make This an Issue in the Campaign of 1900?

The Philadelphia Record is another newspaper which takes the ground that the Democratic party's best chance of success in the presidential election of 1900 lies in its making the tariff the issue. It says:

"With tariff reform as the issue, the Democratic party would not only be united, but to its banner would be attracted tens of thousands of voters who can no longer be duped with the false pretense that protective duties, while enhancing the cost of the necessities of living, give labor and high wages to workmen."

The fatuity of those who believe that any party or any candidate could win in 1900 on a platform pledged to the repeal of the Dingley law and the destruction of the protective tariff system is beyond comprehension. If the proofs were not at hand it would be impossible to believe that there were any one left in this country who still believed in free trade. As a matter of fact, we believe that the fellows who are now crying tariff in the Democratic party are low down cowards who want to dodge the financial issue. That a belief in free trade can still exist in any one after our experiment with that destructive and pauper-producing policy during the Cleveland administration almost makes one doubt the truth of the old adage that experience is the best teacher. But that any one can dream that free trade would be a winning card, can think that the people of this country can be led into making another disastrous experiment with it, is almost beyond the power of imagination.

It will be a rather difficult task to make any tens of thousands of voters, or any tens without the thousands, believe that they are being duped by protection. They have the cold, hard cash, brought home regularly as a result of steady employment and high wages, since the restoration of the protective tariff, with which to refute any charges of being duped by protection. The prosperity which has come as a result of the enactment of the Dingley law is too concrete a thing and too universal a thing for the wild and baseless assertions of the free-trade papers and free-trade orators to have any effect.

The change from prosperity to hard times at the repeal of the McKinley law and the change from hard times to prosperity immediately upon the restoration of protection by the passage of the Dingley law is too great and emphatic an object lesson to be soon forgotten by the voters of the country. By all means let the Democratic party make free trade, or its alias, "tariff reform," its battle cry for 1900. It will serve to show once for all that the people of the United States by an overwhelming majority believe in the American system of a protective tariff.

American Spring Waters.

An excellent move in the right direction is that of bringing prominently into view the virtue of American spring waters by means of a public exhibit and sale under exceptionally attractive conditions. It is with American spring waters as with American wines: Familiarity breeds respect; they need only to be known in order to be appreciated. To promote a wider knowledge on this subject the plan has been adopted of establishing stands in many of the large commercial buildings of New York, where native spring waters in many varieties are dispensed by the glass at a moderate price. The water is displayed in a handsome glass receptacle, so constructed as to contain the ice in a central cylinder, while the crystal water, kept from contact with the ice, and cooled to a natural spring temperature, is shown through the outer circumference of the glass jacket. A considerable number of concerns handling spring waters have adopted this method of securing the favorable introduction of their waters, and with excellent results. Any plan is to be commended that tends to impress upon Americans the fact that in their own country are found spring waters equal to any in the world alike for hygienic and for potable purposes.

Make the Issue Plain.

It is unfortunate that the trust matter has been brought into politics. If it is to lead to a revamping of the tariff discussion, however, let the issue be made plain. In such matters even the Democracy of the country cannot afford to be otherwise than honest. The interests at stake are too great to be trifled with. The present tariff has brought order out of chaos, prosperity out of disaster, and strength out of weakness. It is to be hoped that there will be no more bootless discussion of this question which has already been settled, but if it must come let the issue be drawn squarely and let the Democracy of the country endure the consequences.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

The Parent of Confidence.

The Democratic papers are gleefully taking up Mr. Havemeyer's suggestion that the tariff is the long lost parent of the trust. Reversing the application of Col. Bryan's recent bon mot, if trust is confidence, that might be construed as meaning that the tariff is the legitimate parent of confidence. To this soft impeachment the tariff will cheerfully plead guilty.—Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

Two Frightful Examples.

Bryan and Havemeyer would be an ideal ticket on an anti-trust platform—the one to denounce corporate greed and the other to serve as the frightful example of its effects on the individual who yields to malign influence.—Minneapolis Tribune.

BRYAN AS A DICTATOR

He Was the Whole Push in the Three-Ringed Political Circus.

BOTH PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES

But Can He Carry the State—Nebraska's Big Corn Crop and the Increasing Good Times are 'All Against Him'—Outlook in the Big Sixth—State Political Matters in General.

Boss Bryan's Keynote.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The chief significance which attaches to the action of the Nebraska convention lies in the fact that Bryan dictated it. Local pride coerced the populists and the silver ex-republicans into line for Bryan's candidacy for head of the ticket this year—ex-Governor Holcomb, who runs in 1899 for supreme judge. The platform was dictated by Bryan himself, and is interesting as showing what he wants to be made the issues for 1900. The platform repeats the silver folly of 1896. It makes a frothy and demagogic attack on trusts, which his party, when in control of the government, never made any attempt to curb. It makes an assault on national expansion, and endeavors to give aid and comfort to Aguinaldo and his fellow conspirators by assailing the administration for endeavoring to carry out the provisions of the peace treaty with Spain in the maintenance of the national sovereignty in the Philippines. All this is exceedingly gratifying to the republicans. They now have a fair assurance that Bryan will be baited into demanding a reinforcement of the 45-cent dollar inflamy in 1900. They can see pretty clearly that he will tempt fate on an anti-expansion declaration. There was a fear among some republicans that he would be overruled by the shrewd leaders of the party, and forced into making a straddle on silver and expansion. No danger of this sort now seems imminent. The Democratic platform of 1900 will have the same medley of follies and absurdities as were in the deliverance of 1896, with a few added crankeries and imbecilities. Adversity teaches Bryan nothing. The silliness and reactionism which brought disaster to him and his aggregation three years ago will be repeated next year, and will be supplemented by a few more follies which will add a little to the majority which will be rolled up against him and his cause. The western end of his party is no insane on the burning issues of the time as it was in 1896, and Bryan voices its madness as automatically as he did then.

Can Bryan's ticket carry Nebraska this year? The chances are decidedly against it. Nebraska's corn crop, according to the estimates, will be in the neighborhood of 275,000,000 bushels this year. The number of farm mortgages which have been paid off in that state in the past six or eight months beats all records in the same length of time. Nebraska is having greater prosperity at this moment than it ever had before in all its history. Its prosperity will be heightened by the marketing of its present unexampled corn crop. This is a bad outlook for Bryan. He needs calamity in his business, and there is none of it this year anywhere in the country. A killing drouth or frost throughout Nebraska in the next month or two would make thousands of votes for him. An epidemic of yellow fever or Asiatic cholera would also help him. He is doubtless praying for some scourge of the kind, but he will hardly be gratified this year. The prospects for Holcomb are black. The chances are that the republicans will carry Nebraska this year and next year.

The Triple Platform.

Omaha Bee: The triplicate platform upon which Silas A. Holcomb stands as a candidate for justice of the supreme court is an adroit piece of carpentering more significant for the planks so studiously omitted than for the planks that have been projected to the front. Inasmuch as Colonel Bryan himself was its chief constructor it was to have been expected that he would reaffirm the Chicago platform and give special emphasis to the free silver plan, which constituted the paramount issue in the last national campaign. It is noteworthy, however, that while the platform declares for the unlimited free coinage of silver without the aid or consent of any other nation at a ratio double the relative value of the metal, and while the platform seeks to free the traffic of the country from the transportation monopoly by demanding government ownership by railroads, there is no hint even of government ownership of the gold and silver mines that would make free silver coinage profitable to the people instead of the silver mine owners and speculators in mining stocks.

It is passing strange also that while the platform so carefully drafted by Mr. Bryan demands government ownership of railroads which he knows to be way off in the distance, it is as full as a mouse about railroad regulation in Nebraska. The great platform builder must surely have known that the triple alliance stood solemnly pledged to railroad regulation in every former campaign—a pledge it has willfully repudiated by the acts of Governor Holcomb and the railroad commissioners appointed with the consent of the railroad managers who transferred the mortgages formerly held by them from the bogus republican commission to the sham reform commission.

The triple platform is very expensive on national issues, but steers clear of the issues in which the people of Nebraska are most concerned, notably the revision of our revenue laws, the more equitable distribution of tax burdens and the more economic conduct of state and county affairs.

Holcomb's Financial Theories.

Nebraska City Conservative: The Holcomb application of the financial theories of Bryanarchy to the collection of house rent from the treasury of the state of Nebraska for the liqui-

dation of leases for a gubernatorial mansion in Lincoln is patriotic from a populist standpoint, ingenious from that of a swindler and a superb success from the standpoint of a professional pickpocket. Never in any other state disbursement has 16 to 1 been better illustrated. Out of every hundred dollars drawn by Governor Holcomb, for rent of executive residence, about \$15 were silently and sweetly lowered into his own pocket while only one cent went to pay rent as by law intended to go. This misappropriation of public funds is, however, in fusion politics as at present dominated and managed, accepted as the best evidence of vigorous ability and statesmanship. To get something, anything, out of the commonwealth is wisdom, and to retain or put anything into the commonwealth is folly and disloyalty.

Effrontery of "Slippery Sil"

Kearney Hub: It has come to a great pass when this demagogue and plotter (Holcomb) should be nominated for the supreme court. Indeed, it is a most dangerous proposition. A great deal of effrontery is required to do this, after the dubious record made by "Slippery Sil" after his knowledge and approval of the ballot recount frauds, after his pass-grabbing and monopoly-favoring record, and after his house rent steal and attempted justification on the ground that his predecessors had also stolen all that was left. Such men as Holcomb can be tolerated in politics. But the proposition to put them into a judiciary for long terms is absolutely startling in its brazen political effrontery. If we must make up our higher courts of such political cattle, chattels or merchandise, then may the Lord save the people, for they are no longer capable of saving themselves.

Bryan's Hand in All.

Washington Post: The Nebraska platform, dictated by Mr. Bryan, differs in words, but not in substance, from its Iowa contemporary. In addition to the general, it has a specific endorsement of free coinage. Why this change? Simply because the conditions were different. There were three conventions assembled at Omaha to combine or coalesce for the campaign, the number of delegates to each being as follows: Populist, 1,289; democratic, 800; silver republicans, less than a hundred. How could democrats dictate to populists under such conditions? The Chicago Times-Herald, looking at the two platforms and the circumstances under which they were constructed, says: "Mr. Bryan is thus accommodating himself to the exigencies as they exist in the several states."

Thirty-Second Iowa Reunion.

MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 2.—The tenth biennial reunion of the Thirty-second Iowa is in session at Clear Lake. The regiment was raised in this vicinity in 1862. It now has 500 survivors, about 100 being present. It gained its chief distinction at the battle of Pleasant Hill, in the Red River campaign. A monument to the dead of the regiment stands in the public park at Mason City. Colonel William Shaw of Anamosa, who commanded the regiment, and the brigade of which it was a part, is present. Ex-Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska, who was a private, delivered a rousing speech at a campfire. The president of the association, Colonel John Scott of Des Moines, presides.

Good Show in the Big Sixth.

Lincoln Dispatch: The chances for a big republican victory in the Sixth congressional district are now admitted by many prominent fusionists to be better than they have been for a number of years. Republicans from that district concede the nomination of Moses P. Kinkaid of Holt county with very little opposition and no alarm is felt concerning the success of the ticket at election. There is but little prospect that the popocratic forces will be united, even if the democratic committee asks for and secures Harrington's withdrawal. The dissatisfaction all over the district is so general that the populist campaign managers will find it difficult to heal the wounds made at the conventions.

Records of Harlan Soldiers.

HARLAN, Ia., Sept. 2.—Only one of the twelve or fifteen men sent from Harlan with the Fifty-first will remain. That man is James Beebe, who left Harlan as a private and who has been given a commission in one of the new volunteer regiments as second lieutenant. Another man who left Harlan as a private is now a lieutenant serving on the staff of General Lawton. George S. Gibbs, jr., of the signal corps. Louis Wyland is a corporal, and James Taitman, bugler. Beebe and Gibbs are graduates of the Harlan high school and ex-students, respectively, of the State University of Iowa and Simpson colleges.

Has Lost His Grip.

Fremont Tribune: Mr. Holcomb, it is fair to state, does not stand as high in public esteem today as he once did. Long public service has developed his weakness. He is not a lawyer of distinguished ability. He is mediocrity. There are democratic lawyers who would have been glad to stand for election who possess greater talent. The democrats of Dodge county are not likely to take over kindly to the Holcomb candidacy. The populists have claimed everything, and here they are of no considerable number, the democrats do not see the utility of surrendering everything to them.

Holcomb and the House Rent.

The populist editors are beginning to shriek in chorus that "Holcomb never stole any house rent." The record shows that he drew from the treasury several hundred dollars more for house rent than the owners of the houses in which he lived received as rent. Call it what you please. The state paid the money to Holcomb and his landlord didn't receive it.

Who is the Liar.

York Republican: A pop paper says the boys in the army of the Philippines had to work for \$15 a month and spend that for food that they were suffering for. Jack Miller says the food was good, the meat of the best, and served fresh eight days out of ten. You can believe Jack Miller or you can believe the paper.

Free Clothing Catalogue. Ready now. Hayden Bros.' clothing catalogue showing samples and latest styles and lowest prices. Mailed free on request. Send postal to Hayden Bros., Omaha, for prices on any goods you need. Make yourself at home in the Big Store when in Omaha.

Alexander Henderson of Syracuse is of the opinion that he has acted as pallbearer at more funerals in the past half century than any other man in Onondaga county. He is six feet two inches and "looks well."

Selling Patents.

Amongst the large concerns who purchased patents the past week were the following:

David Bradley Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Vaughan Machine Co., Portland, Me.
International Facsimilegraph Co., Cleveland, O.
Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.

General Electric Company of New York.

Crosby Steam Gage and Valve Co., Boston, Mass.

Berlin Machine Co., Beloit, Wis.

Keyes-Baker Cigar Rolling Machine Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

American Locomotive Appliance Co., of Virginia.

Ball and Socket Fastener Co., Boston, Mass.

Out of the 450 United States inventors who obtained patents the past week 145 had sold either a part or their entire interest in their inventions before they were issued.

For free information concerning the law and practice of patents, address Sues & Co., Registered Patent Attorneys and Solicitors, Bee Building Omaha, Neb.

Well Groomed Women.

A pretty shirt waist, properly laundered with "Faultless Starch," makes a woman look sweet and wholesome and adds greatly to her attractiveness. Try it. All grocers, 10c.

Of 124 law students admitted to the bar in London nineteen have Oriental names.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Keiser, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '96.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impatience.—Bishop Horne.

\$118 buys new upright piano. Schmolzer & Mueller, 1313 Farnam St., Omaha.

The town of Hartford, in Oxford county, Me., has a Custard Pie association, which meets annually in a hemlock grove on the margin of Swan pond and gorges itself with custard pie. It grew out of a custard pie eating contest between two residents of the town on the annual fast day, thirty-nine years ago. The match was adjudged to be a tie, the association was formed, and everybody in it now strives to beat everybody else eating custard pie.

Governor Roosevelt, addressing some firemen the other day, took occasion to mention four callings which subject those following them to as great dangers as those the soldier meets in war, and which evoke as many qualities as are ever required of the soldier. They are the firemen, the policeman, the railroad man and the fisherman on the Newfoundland banks.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

WINCHESTER
GUN CATALOGUE
FREE

Send your name and address on a postal, and we will send you our 156-page illustrated catalogue free.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
174 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES MADE.

Worth \$4 to \$5 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES.
THE GENUINE W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom.
Take no substitute claimed to be good. Largest makers of \$1 and \$1.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe.
Catalogue A. Free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

CARTER'S INK

Is What Uncle Sam Uses.

Highest cash price paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry
Robert Purvis, Omaha.
Send for tags and prices. Established 1870.

Stammering Cured. Omaha Stammering Institute, Ramage Bldg. Omaha, Julia E. Vaughan.

Kodaks, Cameras and Photo Supplies. Catalog free. Hutton, 1229 Douglas street, Omaha.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.
CONSUMPTION