A GAIN FOR MORALITY

WHAT THE PLATE COLLECTION CENSUS SHOWS.

Marked Increase in Contributions Shows That the Cause of Religion Has Shared Liberally in the Prosperity of the Period.

The results of the plate collection census instituted by the American Protective Tariff league show the extent to which the cause of religion and morality has shared in the great increase of prosperity which came to the people of the United States directly following the election in 1896 of William McKinley as President of the United States. This unique and interesting collection of statistics is valuable, instructive and gratifying. It proves beyond question that a gain in the material welfare of a country carries with it a gain in the spiritual welfare of its people. It proves that it is not true, as some enemies of protection have claimed, that the interests of the Christian religion are best promoted by poverty, want, deprivation and suffering. It proves the contrary, and every person ought to be glad of what it proves.

In the limited time allotted for the collection of these church statistics it is not surprising that no larger number than 123 reports were received from twenty-four states and territories in answer to the Tariff league's inquiry as to the difference in the plate collections during the Wilson tariff year of 1895 and the Dingley tariff year of 1899. The surprise is rather that so many as 123 church organizations consented to make known the facts regarding the amounts realized from plate collections.

From the returns received, embracing eleven different religious denominations, it appears that there was during the Dingley tariff year of 1899 a marked and substantial increase in the sums of money deposited on the plates and in the contribution boxes as contrasted with the 1895 low tariff period of poverty and depression. The increase for 1899 amounted to 29.58 per cent. A very creditable showing for "McKinley and prosperity" in the

churches, is it not? The largest number of reports came from Ohio, where the increase was 86.95 per cent. In but four states out of the twenty-four reporting was a decrease shown-in one case of 25 per cent, in another 8 per cent, in another 4 per cent, and in the fourth 234 per cent. It would be unfair to name these states, as in each case the number of is certain that returns from a larger number would have produced a very different showing. The denominations reporting the largest gains were the Reformed, Christian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, United Brethren,

What Will They Do?

Word comes from New York that Col. W. J. Bryan will in all probability be the Democratic presidential nomor so ago, when he visited the metropolis-in 1896-his presence sent a shiver through the financial centers. Prices were affected in the exchanges as if a great disaster or a colossal failure had record where an individual visiting New York caused general demoralization in the markets. But it is different now. His visit there a few days ago did not have the slightest effect in the exchanges. On the whole, they were glad to see him, and will probably be much more so after he is nominated. They are, perhaps, fully aware of what is in store for him after he gets on the track and more. They have an idea that the gold Democratic press will desert him as it did before, so they really have nothing to fear. If they don't desert him what an awful dish of crow some of them will have to eat. And if he should be nominated on a silver platform with a gold basis, what an immense amount of crow he will have to swallow. No matter how it is fixed up, crow threatens to be a fashionable dish in this country in November next. Crows are usually in such infernal bad eating .- Peoria (III.) Journal.

What Will They Do?

Word comes from New York that Col. W. J. Bryan will in all probability number of Saxony textile manufacturbe the Democratic presidential nomi- ers declare that they cannot sell their nee. His recent visit there seems to goods in this country with the present have settled the matter. Four years competition here unless they remove or so ago, when he visited the metrop- their plants to Uncle Sam's domain, olis-in 1896-his presence sent a shiv- | Smoke always tells where there is fire.

were affected m the exchanges as if great disaster or a colossal failure had taken place. It was the only case on record where an individual visiting New York caused general demoralization in the markets. But it is different now. His visit there a few days ago did not have the slightest effect in the exchanges. On the whole, they were glad to see him, and will probably be much more so after he is nominated. They are, perhaps, fully aware of what is in store for him after he gets on the track and more. They have an idea that the gold Democratic press will desert him as it did before, so they really have nothing to fear. If they don't desert him what an awful dish of crow some of them will have to eat. And if he should be nominated on a silver platform with a gold basis, what an immense amount of crow he will have to swallow. No matter how it is fixed up, crow threatens to be a fashionable dish in this country in November next. Crows are usually in very good condition during that month, and when properly cooked they are not such infernal bad eating.-Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

Triumphs for Republican Policy.

The great and constant gains in the sales of American manufactured goods in the rest of the world is a magnificent tribute to the foresight and courage of the Republican party. By its judicious tariff policy the Republican party saved a large part of the American market to the American producer, and this course caused a home competition which encouraged the invention which has devised labor-saving appliances, while it has at the same time advanced the pay 1894. and shortened the working hours of the workers, giving them both the time and the stimulus to the mental improvement which has made the American worker more intelligent than any other in the world.

Here are the secrets in the increase in the sales of American manufactures in Europe and Asia. Americans have better machinery and more skillful labor than are found in other countries. England, in seeking a superior grade of iron and steel bridges and the workers who can put them up in the quickest and the best fashion, comes to the United States for them. France, Russia and other European countries buy most of their new locomotives of the higher grades in the United States. Thus this country is growing, in a continually increasing degree, to be a workshop for the world. As a consequence, the number of idle workers in the United States at the present time is smaller than it ever was before. The country has attained a higher degree of prosperity than ever was known in churches reporting was small, and it the past. Here are triumphs for Republican policy which will gain hundreds of thousands of votes for the party in the election of 1900.-Erie Dispatch.

Wide Distribution of Benefits. Word comes from St. Paul that the lumber cut of dealers in that city is the greatest that has ever been in the city's history. This means not only prosperity for the lumbermen, but also | 000 in 1899 came almost entirely from for the carpenters, the stone masons, inee. His recent visit there seems to and all who are employed in the buildhave settled the matter. Four years ing trades, who will be called upon to work up this lumber into stores and who work for wages; that 1899 will houses; it means more demands for employes on the part of the new business firms which will occupy the new stores; it means also increased comtaken place. It was the only case on fort for American workingmen, many of whom will occupy the new and better houses which will be built with a part of the lumber, they having been enabled to improve their conditions of living by reason of the increased work and the higher wages which have come to them as a result of the giving back of the American market to the American producer.

Very Strange.

A shoe manufacturer in Brockton, Mass., stated one day this week: "Tomorrow I shall open in London, on a principal street, one of the largest stores in that great city for men's shoes. Other American manufacturers are able to compete with the best Coducts of the boot and shoe industry in France and Germany." It is very strange how all such things as this come only in Republican times, very good condition during that month, and yet the Democrats say that Repuband when properly cooked they are not licanism has nothing to do with it .-Des Moines (Ia.) State Register.

Smoke Tells.

Consul Warner, at Leipzig, Germany, reports to the state department that a er through the financial circles. Prices | -St. Louis Drygoodsman.

······ THE LAD AND THE HATCHET.



PAPER, PULP AND TARIFF. Doubtful Expediency of Removing All

Protective Duties. In moving for the removal of all tariff duties from paper and paper pulp imported into the United States, as a means of destroying the so-called monopoly in the domestic production of paper, certain claims are advanced by THE CASE TO COME UP MARCH 12 the publishers which, if based on a correct knowledge of all the facts and conditions, would seem to be unanswerable arguments in favor of the proposed change of tariff schedules. But it does not appear on careful examination that these claims are supported by the facts and the conditions. It does not, for example, appear that the placing of paper and pulp on the frze list would have the desired effect. that of cheapening the price of the product, for the very obvious reason that the price of newspaper is now cheaper in the United States than in any other country. In fact, the advance has been greater in paper prices

in Europe than in this country. The paper on which newspapers are printed is dutiable in the Dingley tariff at three-tenths of a cent per pound, or about 15 per cent of the present price of paper. This is a much lower rate of duty than that which is imposed on almost all other lines of manufactures. On wood pulp the current rate of duty amounts to about 17 per cent of the normal value of the pulp. Not an exorbitant rate on either paper or pulp, it must be conceded. The tariff on newspaper is now practically the same as it has been for the past twenty or twenty-five years. It is practically the same as it was under the Wilson law of

In view of all these facts and conditions, it is not easy to see just how the manufacturers of paper are unreasonably protected under the Dingley law, nor is it any easier to see the wisdom of depriving of the advantages of protection a giant industry which has grown up as the result of protection, and which has demonstrated in a notable degree the advantage of the protective policy in constantly lowering the cost of the product to the consumer. Such, as a matter of indisputable fact, is the history of paper making in the United States as regards the steady cheapening of prices.

What It Means.

A most impressive illustration of the true character of the prosperity of this country is furnished in the annual statement of one of the leading life insurance companies. In the report of this company, which makes a specialty of "industrial" insurance-that is, the insurance of workingmen and their wives and families on the plan of small monthly payments-it appears that during 1899 the company wrote a total of about \$222,700,000 of new business, which was by many millions of dollars the largest increase in its history, and was a larger increase than that shown by any other life insurance company in the world.

Consider for a moment the significance of this showing. The increase in new insurance of close upon \$223,000wage earners. It means that during 1899 money was more plentiful than it had been for many years among those long be remembered as a year of success and prosperity, after conditions causing for a time great uncertainty in the financial world; that during this banner year of Dingley tariff and Mc-Kinley prosperity factories and mills opened their doors to give employment to millions of idle hands, and gladness found its way into the hearts and money into the pockets of the people. That is what it means.

Who Pays?

The Mediapolis News thinks the question of a tariff or free trade between the United States and Porto Rico "will probably give some of the friends of high protection an opportunity to learn whether or not the manufacturer or consumer pays the tariff." It will shed very little light on the subject because conditions vary, Sometimes the consumer pays the tax, or part of it, and sometimes he does not. Much depends upon the article and upon the amount of the tax, and the demand and supply. There is no fast bound rule to govern the judgment. As a principle, a protective tariff (not "high protection," as the News calls it) fosters home competition, and it has happened that the home product, as in the case of thread and other goods, could be bought for a less sum than the tariff tax, thus effectually disposing of the assumption of Mr. Cleveland that "the tariff tax is always added to the price."-Burlington Hawk Eye.

A Benefit to the Human Race.

The effect of protection is merely to limit the area of competition to a people subject to the same laws and governed by the same aspirations. But, as the creation of the greatest steel and iron industry in the world and the tremendous success of other manufactures witness, the imposition of heavy protective duties has not worked to stifle competition in this country. On the contrary, it has enormously stimulated it, and while primarily benefiting Americans the protective tariff has incidentally conferred a benefit upon the entire human race, or at least that part of it which is influenced by the decreased prices due to improved processes of manufacture and the consequent expansion of production.-San and stock raiser. Francisco Chronicle.

Easily Remembered.

Oh, yes; the vague impression is still with us that our laborers were the county attorney to proceed against duly warned in 1892. But they voted to the bondsmen of J. W. Lynch, the exturn themselves out of work. Result: | county treasurer, whose original shortsoup house and semi-starvation Wilson Tariff. Oh, yes, we remember it!

TRIAL MUST PROCEED

A Continuance for Dinsmore is Absolutely Refused.

Judge Sullivan Declines Even to Hear Argument for Postponement-Prisoner Taken Back to Kearney-Disastrous Wreck on a Union Pacific Branch-Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.

LEXINGTON, Neb., March 12 .-Frank L. Dinsmore was taken before Judge Sullivan, and his attorney, Nortis Brown, asked for permission to present arguments for a continuance of his case beyond next Monday, Judge Sullivan would not even allow the motion to be argued, but said at once:

"I told you that this case would be tried on March 12, and March 12 ic shall be tried."

It was not ten minutes from the time Dinsmore was taken from the cell to apply for a continuance until he was returned with a refusal. S. I Funk, sheriff of Buffalo county, and Special Deputy Arnold then took the prisoner to the train, and he was coneyed back to Kearney, where he will be held until today. The case is attracting wide attention and many visfors will be in the city this week for the sole purpose of hearing the trial Dinsmore took his refusal for a continuance very calmly.

Wreck of a Stock Trsin.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 12 .- The special stock train on the Union Pacific which left Kansas City for Valperaiso, Neb., met with a serious accident at Rock Cut, seven miles southeast of Beatrice.

Thirteen cars left the track, two loaded stock cars were overturned and one lumber car was completely wreckcd. The tops of the cars had to be torn off to let the cattle out. Many cattle were badly injured and several had to be killed. Four cars are complete wrecks on either side of the track. Rails were broken and bent and ties for 200 yards were ground into splinters.

The accident was caused by a broken flange on the head stock car, the wreck occuring in the center of the train. None of the train crew were hurt. Wrecking crews were sent from here and Marysville.

Program for the Unveiling.

COLUMBUS, Neb., March 12 .- With favorable weather this city will entertain a very large crowd next Thursday, that being the date chosen for the uneviling exercises. The monument recently erected in Frankfort park to the memory of the soldiers of turned over by Baker post to the city.

An extensive program has been arranged and all railroads have made a reduced rate for the occasion. Department Commander J. E. Evans, Governor Poynter, Adjutant General Barry and other distinguished visitors will be here and take part in the exercises. Grand Army posts from a number of towns in this part of the state will be here.

Smallpox Near Decatur. DECATUR, Neb., March 12 .- Dr. Ross of this city reports a case of smallpox nine miles northwest of here on the reservation. The name of the patient is Gallup. The doctors here were busy vaccinating many residents of Decatur.

Will Impeach County Judge. CULBERTSON, Neb., March 12 .-Articles of impeachment were drawn to be filed against C. W. Shurtleff,

county judge. The complaint consists of about twenty specifications, leading with his neglect to seal the ballots after the Brown-Crews contest. Shade On Goes to Kentucky. EWING, Neb., March 12.-Shade On,

the 6-year-old pacing staillon, with a record of 2:10, and owned by Mr. J. N. Kay of Ewing, was shipped to Louisville, Ky., via the American Express company, March 8, at which place he is leased for the coming season. Mr. Kay accompanied him.

Will Raise Sugar Beets.

CULBERTSON, Neb., March 12 .-Ed Ewel, representing the American Beet Sugar company of Grand Island, was in the city. The company has leased land to plant thirty acres of sugar beets for itself, while the farmers have contracted to plant over 100

Arrested for Stealing Coal.

AINSWORTH, Neb., March 12,-Detective Fred M. Hans of the Fremont, Fikhorn & Missouri Valley railroad brought in five more men from Long Pine for stealing from the railroad company's wards at Logn Pine. They were brought before Judge C .W. Potter and pleaded guilty. Frank Farrer was fined \$5 and costs, John Harris. \$5 and costs; Samuel Oliver, \$20; A. White, \$5; Z. Musfelt, \$10 and costs.

Don't get into the habit of relating your troubles to your relations.

His Arm Amputated.

NEMAHA, Neb., March 12.-The right arm of Johnson P. Hoover has been amputated on account of a caneer. Hoover is a prominent farmer

To Sue for Shortage.

COLUMBUS, Neb., March 12 .- The county supervisors have instructed age was \$20,000, but which was reduced to \$13,000 by Lynch.

BOARD MAY FIX RATES.

Has Full Authority to Regulate Charges for Telephone Messages.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 9 .- The su preme court adjourned last night after han ling down decisions in seventeen cases, among them being the case of the Nebraska Telephone company against the State Board of Transportation, involving the constitutionality of the act authorizing the board to fix and regulate telephone rates. The court decided that the act in question is in no respect contrary to the constitution. The decision of the lower court in refucing to enjoin the board from fixing such rates was affirmed leaving the board and its secretaries free to go ahead with the consideration of complaints now pending, the principal one of which was filed by John O. Yeiser of Omaha. The opinion was written by Judge Sullivan.

In the case of The Bee Publishing company, plaintiff in error, against the World Publishing company, the court holds that because the damages award ed in the lower court were in excess of the loss sustained by the plaintiff the judgment of \$4,000 should be reversed. The condition is made that if a remittitur for \$3,000 is filed the judg-

ment will be affirmed. The case of George E. Hebbard against Auditor Cornell, asking for a writ of mandamus compelling the approval of his claim for salary for ser vices rendered as deputy food commissioner, was continued until the next sitting of the supreme court. This case was set for hearing this week and the attorneys on both sides were prepared to submit their arguments to the court. The continuance was granted on the application of Attorney General Smyth to give his former law partner, T. J. Mahoney, an opportunity to appear in behalf of the butterine makers of Souta Omaha.

Syrup From Sugar Beets. FREMONT, Neb., March 9 .- John W. Schadt of this city has succeeded in making a syrup from sugar beets which he thinks will prove a strong competitor with cane and other syrups and molasses for cooking purposes. It is of about the same consistency and a little darker in color than the best grade of New Orleans molasses and contains no granulated sugar in suspension. Mr. Schadt, who is familiar with the beet sugar business in Germany, has spent considerable time experimenting with the manufacture of eet syrup and has found the most difficult problem to be the removal of the mineral salts and alkali, which made it unfit for cooking purposes. His process does this without spoiling the syrup. The beets are first thoroughly cooked and the juice extracted. This is then treated by super-heated steam, passes through a chemical process and is evaporated to the proper censistency.

Opportunity to Advance.

CHADRON, Neb., March 9,-A new plan of employment which some of the young men of Dawes county are taking advantage of on a seven years' conthe civil war will be formally accepted | tract is to engage as sheep herdsmea by the committee and then officially on the plains for large flockmasters. The terms are to work for \$16 a month and board for the first year. They are to get \$20 per month for the second year, \$25 for the third year and five dollars per month increase for each subsequent year, making the salary \$55 per month the last year. Under the contract all their savings is to be put into the business as an investment. At the end of seven years a judicious saver will have a herd of his own. The employer also secures the best labor at low wages for several years, and will be enabled to let his herder invest at the present high prices, the tendency of which will be downward.

Changed Not in the Grave.

CHADRON, Neb., March 9.-Four years ago two brothers in Dawson county died and were buried on the table land near Chadron. About the holdidays an administrator of the estate of the two brothers came here, had the bodies taken up and sent to the old home in South Dakota. When they were unearthed the caskets were neither rotted or molded and had hardly lost their polish. The bodies were almost as natural as the day they were buried and the hair was as perfect as if just combed. The burial robes were not injured, and all showed that the moisture of rain and snow fall had not penetrated the earth the depth of the grave.

Not a Pleasing Record.

CHADRON, Neb., March 9 .- The trial of the George Coil murder case brought out the fact that within the history of Dawes county, including the time before it was divided from Sloux county, there had been twenty-two murders committed and there had not been a single conviction in all that time; that Dawes county had had more murders than any county in the state, with the exception of Douglas and Lancaster, in which the cities of Omaha and Lincoln are situated.

York Preparing for Firemen.

YORK, Neb., March 9.-York people will hang up \$1,500 in cash purse to be awarded at the coming state volunteer firemen's tournament, which is to be held here the last of July. The citizens of this place are already making preparations for showing the visiting firemen the biggest time they ever had at a state tournament.

Falls Dead From Wagon. BRADY ISLAND, Neb., March 9 .-

Mrs. Able, wife of Charles Able, living eighteen miles north of here fell dead from a wagon just as thy were starting from this place for home.

Arrested for Liquor Selling.

ALBION, Neb., March 9.-Alton D. White of St. Edward, Neb., who was fined about \$1,400 at the February term of court for selling liquors without a license, was arrested and liquors found in his possession. He was brought to Albion, put in jail, waived preliminary examination and the Bond Surety company of Omaha furnished bond for his apearance at the next term of district court and he was released from jail.

WATERING THE LAND

HOW IRRIGATION IS PROGRESS-ING IN IDAHO.

Heretofore Arid Legions Being Rapidly Transformed Into Gardens-Farmers' Societies in Many Lustances Own the Irrigating Works.

(Boise, Idaho, Letter.)

Most of the people who farm in the rainfall regions suppose that the irrigation of land is a complicated process and that the art of doing it can only be acquired after years of experience. whereas, as a matter of fact, it is about the easiest and most simple work the western farmer has to do. In most cases the children attend to it under the direction of their parents, and any boy of 10 or 12 can do a man's work when it comes to irrigation.

The western farmer is wholly indif-

ferent as to rainfall. He doesn't depend upon it in the least. The water that interests him is that which flows down into the valley from the melting snows in the mountain ranges. These waters he diverts into great canals which run along the rim of the valley about the irrigable lands and are tapped at stated intervals by what are called "laterals" or sub-ditches which flow from farm to farm and out of which the farmer takes the water for his fields. In some cases the waters of these mountain streams are acquired by the community of farmers along their course, each one holding as many shares of stock in the co-operative canal scheme as he owns acres of land, and being entitled to so many inches of water for every acre of his ownership. This is the usual plan. But when the construction of the main canal, owing to engineering difficulties, is too expensive a piece of business for the farmer to afford, irrigation companies undertake the work and build the canal into portions of the country where large areas of land are to be reclaimed. These Irrigation companions are "common carriers" of water and furnish it for a nominal price per acre per annum to the farmer. Sometimes these Irrigation companies own large tracts under their ditch which they sell in small farms with the water right, to settlers at a nominal prices per acre. In other instances they do not own land at all, leaving that to be acquired by the settler under the various acts of congress.

Perhaps no portion of the Union is now making such active progress in irrigation development, or is receiving so large a quota of immigrants as southern Idaho. There are millions of unoccupied acres in that state which only await settlement to become as productive as the lands upon the Nile. Efforts are being put forth by the state authorities to bring the advantages of these lands to the notice of the eastern farmer, and the several railroads of the state are engaged in the work.

Perhaps the easiest and the best way to acquire information is from the General Passenger Agent of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake City, from whence conservatively prepared pamphlets descriptive of irrigation methods and containing reliable information about the various localities now open for settlement, are being mailed

The time is certainly not far distant when the unoccupied public domain of Idaho will be entirely taken up, a condition which will be most unfortunate to those who delay taking advantage of the rare opportunities now offered.

Household Bookkeeping.

A prominent Eastern manufacturer, with a \$10,000 a year family on his hands, undertook to establish a system of bookkeeeping in his home. He bought a gilt edged, kid covered account book and all that went with it. He explained single entry bookkeeping to his wife, and she agreed to keep the accounts as directed. There were only two entries in the book when the husband banished it. They were: "Received \$250 from M-"and spent it all."

Shoo, Fly!

Street fakers are selling models of house flies so natural that, when they are fastened on a necktie, the impulse of the friend of the man wearing the fly is to brush it off. Then the fly wearer laughs, and-that is the joke.

Municipal Bath Houses.

Under a state law the voters of New York cities may direct the municipal authorities to erect a public bathhouse. Buffalo provided one in 1897 at a cost of \$14,800. It was used last year by 81,793 persons, and its running expenses cost the city \$2,370.

The Sympathetic Queen

Rev. Arthur Robins, chaplain in ordirary to Queen Victoria, says of the queen: "Nothing could be more touching than the personal concern her rajesty has in the condition of every member of her household. Every home of every retainer has something in cyldence of the sovereign's sympathy. Not the humblest servant can be sick or sorry without her solicitude findthe some expression of commission suitable to each individual case, and many is the time that I have seen the royal lady in her own carriage making her own inquiries at some humble sufferer's door.

"Uncle John" Should Have It.

John Campbell, of Warren, O., a first cousin of the president and familiarly referred to as "Uncle John," is a candidate for postmaster at Warren. He is the proprietor of a famous eating house and is said to bear a remarkably close resemblance to the president. His father was a brother of the president's mother.

Runs His Elevator for Fun.

William B. Bradbury, the millionaire hotel owner of San Francisco, amuses himself for an hour or more every day by running the elevator in his hotel.