

## DO NOT COMPLAIN

BECAUSE PROSPERITY HAS NOT  
BEGUN BEFORE POSSIBLE.

The Reasons Why Business Has Not Re-  
vived More Rapidly—Interesting In-  
terview with Senator Cullom on the  
Complaints About Business Conditions.

(Washington Correspondence.)

Incredible as it may appear, there are apparently some people in the United States who are impressed with the cry which the Democrats are raising that "the promised prosperity has not come." It seems difficult to understand why anybody could expect the business improvement promised by legislation to occur before the legislation is had, but they evidently do, judging from the reports reaching here.

Reports reaching here indicate a disposition on the part of some persons to join in the complaint which the Democrats are fostering by these meaningless and absurd statements.

"I can not think it true, however," said Senator Cullom of Illinois, talking on this subject, "that the people as a class have any such thought. It is to be expected of course that those who are opposed to the Republican party politically, especially those who are willing to make any sort of trouble for political effect, would put about and encourage suggestions of this sort. But I can not believe that the thinking people, who know that it is impossible to enact a tariff law in a single month, or even in two or three months, are making the complaint which the newspapers and politicians are charging them with."

"You do not think it reasonable, then, to expect prosperity and business activity until some legislation is had?"

"Not to any considerable degree. Of course the result of the election last fall showed to the country that the stability of our currency system is not to be destroyed. But the same vote which gave confidence to the business public as regards further destruction of our business conditions showed them that a restoration of the prosperity which existed under a protective tariff could not be accomplished without legislation."

"By the term legislation, you refer of course to the tariff bill."

"Yes. That is at least the first step in legislation promised, and the first step necessary to restore business activity."

"The mere promise that such legislation is to be had you do not consider sufficient to start the factories, then?"

"No. On the contrary, in many cases, the knowledge that such legislation is to be had reduces the amount of work they are able to perform until the proposed law is actually upon the statute books. In not a few cases the effect will be felt still longer, for wherever an importer sees that rates of duty are likely to be increased on a given class of articles he is rushing those articles into the country in enormous quantities. The result is that the manufacturers are not only unable to determine what they can do in prices until they know what the new tariff law is to actually be when it is placed upon the statute books, but they also know that the country is being flooded with an unusual quantity of goods at the lower rates."

"The result, then, upon the manufacturer must be to reduce his business activity rather than increase it for the present."

"Certainly. This has always been the effect to a greater or less extent of tariff legislation. Everybody familiar with the history of our former tariff bills will remember that the mere fact that changes were about to be made in the tariff law was of itself sufficient to compel a temporary suspension of manufacturing, or at least to so disarrange prices and the possibility of making contracts that business was to a great extent suspended among that class of citizens. This is especially true when a tariff is to be changed from a lower to a higher rate, for not only is there uncertainty on the part of the manufacturer as to what his prices must be in the future, but there is a certainty in his mind that the country is being filled with cheap foreign goods at the old tariff rates which will be peddled out in competition with him for many months."

"It is a fact, then, is it, that very large quantities of foreign goods are now being brought in and are likely to continue to compete with our own manufacturers for many months yet?"

"Certainly. Anybody who will take the trouble to examine the customs collections now being made at New York and other ports will see that at a glance. From the day congress met and began consideration of the tariff bill the receipts from customs increased enormously, doubled, and sometimes trebled. This means that the quantity of dutiable goods being brought in now and for many weeks past is more than double the ordinary importations for the same length of time. In addition to this enormous quantities of goods now on the free list, but likely to be transferred to the dutiable list, are being brought in, but not indicated in the increase in customs receipts. So when you take these facts into consideration, any of us can with a moment's thought, that the manufacturers can not make contracts to go on with their manufacturing enterprises until they know what the new law is to be and that even when they do know this they will be hampered for many months by the enormous quantities of foreign goods which the importers of this country and the manufacturers and dealers abroad have forced into the United States, filling the bonded warehouses, and causing the opening of new ones in every direction. The result is that

it will be months before manufacturers can resume the activity which existed under the McKinley law. Not only must they be able to fix definite rates after they know what the new law is to be, but they must wait for some proportion of the enormous flood of foreign made goods now coming in to disappear. While it was expected that the retrospective clause of the bill would in time check these imports, it has not yet done so, because importers order their goods months ahead, and the act is only to apply to goods ordered after April 1.

"These are things," continued Senator Cullom, as he resumed his paper, "which the intelligent people of the country ought to understand—and they are intelligent; and if they will stop to think a moment of these facts, I am sure they will understand it."

G. H. WILLIAMS.

### Question of Sugar Market.

Mr. Henry Wallace of Des Moines, Iowa, delivered an able and instructive address before a beet sugar convention at New Ulm last week. He puts the question to the farmers in this way: "Why grow 50 bushels of corn to the acre and sell it at 20 cents per bushel, when you can grow from 10 to 20 tons of sugar beets to the acre and sell it from \$4 to \$5 per ton?"

Fifty bushels of corn at 20 cents aggregates \$10; ten tons of beets at \$4 aggregates \$40—and twenty tons of beets at \$5 would bring \$100 per acre gross. If the possibilities of profit from beet culture are even as good as the lowest aggregate named, it would not take much to induce our northwestern farmers to turn from corn and wheat growing to sugar beet culture. All the inducement they would need would be the guarantee of a steady market for the beets.

A steady market be insured if a large percentage of our farmers were to engage in beet culture? On this head Mr. Wallace presents some facts and figures that are very striking. He says there is practically unlimited market in this country for sugar. According to official statistics our people have consumed during the past three years an average of nearly 65 pounds of sugar per head. To supply this demand we have imported during the last four years an average of 1,672,613 tons of sugar, and to pay for this sugar requires about our total export of wheat and flour combined. "We pay," says Mr. Wallace, "from \$75,000,000 to \$126,000,000 a year for our imported sugar, while our exports of wheat and flour combined have been about \$95,000,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**False Figures to Bolster Free Trade.**

A very careful and a thoroughly informed writer on finance has thrown down a gauntlet which Mr. Worthington C. Ford, chief of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department during President Cleveland's term of office, must pick up, or confess himself to be discredited. Mr. Ford has stated officially that the exports of American manufactures for the calendar year 1896 amounted to \$256,962,505, and therupon the Democrats have asserted the Wilson tariff to be the most beneficial of measures, acting directly toward enlargement of our foreign trade, and, of course, creating a demand for home labor in the manufacture of the articles exported.

It may be said in passing that if the free trade statement, "Tariff is a tax added to the price of the thing upon which it is paid," be true, then the wages paid for the manufacture of articles of export must be lower than those paid for articles manufactured for home use. For such exports must compete with the "untaxed manufacturers" of foreign countries.

**The South Wants Protection.**  
The experience of the South in the past few years with the new industries developing there, the manufacturers and the new demands which they call out has strengthened the protective sentiment very greatly. Not only has it increased the demand for material for use in the manufacturing establishments, such as cotton, lumber, iron, coal, wool and other articles of that class, but it has also proved advantageous to the general agricultural interests of that section.

**Tired of the Populist Combination.**  
The Topeka Democrat is a newspaper of unimpeachable Democratic regularity, which puts its brains in its pocket and faithfully supported Bryan in the campaign of 1896. This is what it has to say about the matter now:

Fusion is dead in Kansas. A united Democracy and no further fusion with the selfish and arrogant People's party. The supreme duty of the hour for Democrats in Kansas is to cut loose from the festering corpse of the People's party. The ranting Populists, with full power to act, have tried their hand at state government. Does any sensible man want them back again?

We should profit by experience. The Democratic party did not win in the late presidential campaign because it took too heavy a load at Chicago in its platform. Capital is proverbially timid. The business interests of the country took alarm at the revolutionary platform. It was a clear case of "biting off more than they could chew." The result should serve as a warning. The Populist party is doomed. It will never command the confidence of the people. If the Democratic national convention in 1900 shall repeat the blunder of 1896, in laying down a platform to catch Populist votes, we believe it will meet with even a greater disaster at the polls than it did last November.

**What Protection Did for Industries.**  
In 1870 the total amount of capital invested in manufactures in the United States was \$2,118,208,769. In 1890 it was \$6,524,475,306. In 1870 the number of persons employed in our manufacturing industries was 1,939,000. In 1890 it was 4,712,622. In 1870 the wages

paid to employees of this description amounted to \$775,584,343. In 1890 the wages paid were \$2,283,216,529. In 1870 the value of the products of American factories was \$4,232,325,442. In 1890 it had increased to \$9,372,437,283. These are merely a few of the salient features in the progress of the nation under twenty years of continuous protection. Here was prosperity which lasted—an era of widespread industrial development, of increasing employment and of rising wages without precedent in the history of human affairs.

### The Legitimate Fruits of the Chicago Platform.

In addition to this abandonment of the vital principle of tariff reform, the convention at Chicago nominated for president a man who had repeatedly declared that the free coinage of silver was the only aim to be considered, and who in the whole course of his canvass either evaded questions about the tariff or absolutely refused to discuss the subject. The cue was taken by all the free silver orators and press, and from first to last nobody heard a tariff speech or read a tariff editorial. The subject was tabooed. There was nothing but silver and abuse of sound money Democrats.

Four of the five Democratic members of the House who voted for the Dingley bill are pronounced silverites, and the Republican silverites and Populists in the House either voted for the bill or refused to vote at all. Not even to this late day has Mr. Bryan abated one jot or tittle of his campaign position that free silver was the whole thing.

What impudence it is, then, in McMillin and other sixteen-to-one-or-bust enthusiasts to get up now and howl about the tariff principle which they deliberately shelved in the national convention, to gain protectionist allies with whom they are still cheek by jowl. —Memphis Scimitar (Dem.).

### No Real Democratic Gains.

Mayor-elect Harrison of Chicago, spoils the beautiful theory which Democratic shriekers were spreading broadcast that the municipal elections were a hopeful sign of restoration for the Democracy. He admits that the success was purely upon the question of municipal reform and that national questions did not enter into the campaign. Investigation of the conditions attending Democratic success in other cities show that this was the case generally. In not a single one of the municipal elections did national issues cut any figure, while in the state election of Rhode Island, where national issues were at the front, the Republicans increased their vote 20 per cent over that which they gave to William McKinley in 1896.

### Heavy Weight Clothing That.

Professor Wilson, who is now adding to the \$75,000 which he has drawn in salary from the government during the past few years, by writing articles at so much per column for the New York Herald, says in a recent attack upon the Dingley bill that the wool tariff will add more than 25 per cent to the cost of clothing. By this he means that about \$5 will be added to the cost of a suit of clothes. As the rate of duty named by the bill averages 12 cents per pound, the professor must calculate that 40 pounds of wool goes into a suit of clothing. But what better can be expected of a man who framed such a measure as that now upon the statute books bearing his name?

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### Buddha's Birthplace.

Buddha Saky-Muni's long lost birthplace was recently stumbled upon accidentally, according to the Pittsburgh Chronicle, by a government archaeological expedition in Népal, sent to explore the country around his Nirvana stupa at Konagamma. By a blunder the expedition met the Nepalese authorities 15 miles from the place to be explored, near the tahsil of Bhagwanpur, in the district of Baural. While encamped there a monolith of the emperor, Asoka, was noticed standing ten feet above the ground. On it was a pilgrim's inscription of the ninth century, which led the expedition to believe that the stones to be removed would injure the one it intended to leave. A day or two after the first plants are up it may be judged whether the stand is good or poor. If the latter the bare spaces in the rows should be replanted.

### HARVESTING.

The implement best adapted to harvesting the root is the beet looser. This breaks the connection of the root with the soil, and so they can be pulled by hand. Another way, but not so convenient, is to run a plow beside the row so as to expose the root on one side.

The tops are cut off the leaves at the base of the bottom set of leaves. A corn knife is generally used for this purpose.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**  
Chicory is a crop requiring careful attention and considerable labor for successful culture.

The cost of raising an acre of roots is about \$30, allowing for the labor of a man and team at \$3 per day, that of a man alone at \$1.50 per day. Eight tons of roots may be regarded as an average yield, although fifteen or sixteen tons are within range of possibility.

The leaves of the plant make fair cattle food, but should not be eaten or pastured off before harvesting. They should not be fed to milch cows as they make the milk bitter.

The county commissioners throughout the state are getting in their work on the bridges, most of which suffered from the flood.

### TRUST.

Law may surround the right of property with ever so many safeguards, but if personal integrity is not in the community our deeds and bounds are not worth the paper they are written on.—Rev. R. F. Johnnot.

## GROWTH OF CHICORY.

### BULLETIN FROM THE NEBRASKA EXPERIMENT STATION.

**How to Obtain the Best Results—Preparation of the Ground—Kind of Soil Necessary—Planting and Cultivating—Information of General Interest.**

### The Chicory Industry.

The Nebraska experiment station has put forth a bulletin concerning chicory cultivation in this state, from which some extracts are here taken.

The soil best adapted to raising chicory is a sandy loam, provided there is a sufficient water supply. In very dry seasons heavier soils have been more productive, owing to the fact that they retain moisture better than those of a sandy nature. It is particularly desirable that the subsoil be loose and friable, having no underlying hardpan or gumbo. Such a formation prevents the downward growth of the tap root.

The question as to whether bottom land or upland is best adapted to chicory culture is simply one of water supply. Chicory will thrive where there is a very small amount of water in the soil, but cannot produce as much substance as when this element is present in normal proportion. On the other hand a soil overcharged with water will not only retard the early growth of the root, but will prevent a normal ripening. The super-saturated soil is, without doubt, the greater of the two evils. Land that is ordinarily too wet for small grain is likewise too wet for chicory. Land that is too dry for small grain may produce a good crop of chicory root.

What is usually termed rich soil is desirable, provided it is not newly broken. New land should never be planted in chicory, as it induces a weak growth.

### FALL PLOWING.

The importance of fall plowing of the land cannot be too strongly emphasized. The time for starting the preparation of the soil will depend somewhat upon the nature of the crop preceding. If this be some small grain, plow the stubble and weeds under soon after the grain has been removed.

If the season is dry, there is a distinct advantage in plowing immediately after taking off the grain, as the soil is more moist than after standing exposed in the sun for several days, and is consequently more easily worked.

### RICH SOIL NECESSARY.

Unless the land is very rich it will need manure. Spread the manure after the shallow plowing, the manure should be well rotted. Subsoil and surface plow in the fall, or, if that cannot be done, plow as deep as possible.

If rotted manure is not available, it is advisable to keep fresh manure piled during the winter, instead of spreading it in the fall. Keep the pile moist enough to prevent its overheating (fire-fanging) while standing. In order to have water convenient, the heap should be made within easy reach of a pump. Do not have the manure too wet, or decomposition will be retarded.

There are very obvious advantages to be obtained from the fall preparation of land. In the first place, it leaves the ground much cleaner, especially if it be plowed early. It exposes a large surface of soil to the action of the frost during the winter, and this leaves it in excellent tilth in the spring. The ground, being broken up, holds the rain and melted snowwater, and, when the temperature is favorable, undergoes the chemical action before spoken of.

### PLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

Planting should not begin until the soil is properly warmed and the danger from heavy frost is passed. Ordinarily from the 1st to the 20th of May is the best time. Seed at the rate of one and one-half pounds to the acre. The seed should not be placed more than three-fourths of an inch below the surface of the ground, and in case the soil is wet, one-half inch is sufficient. If planted deeper the young plants will not have strength enough to reach the surface.

The planting is best done by means of a garden drill. The greatest care must be taken not to crack the seed, and a drill will avoid this will be selected. The planter should drop about four seed at a time.

### SEPARATING OR THINNING OUT.

When the plants attain a size sufficient to admit of their being pulled conveniently, they must be removed so as to leave only plant standing from four to six inches apart in the row. If the stand is thick when they first come up it will be easier to cut them out in bunches by hand. If two plants are left together their roots will not weigh as much as one properly developed. It will also increase the labor of thinning. The operation of thinning out should be completed before the plants have ten leaves. If this is not attended to when the plants are young the removal of the roots will injure the one it intended to leave. A day or two after the first plants are up it may be judged whether the stand is good or poor. If the latter the bare spaces in the rows should be replanted.

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## NEBRASKA TOBACCO.

### Experts Say the Weed Can Be Cultivated in the State With Profit.

A cigar made in Nebraska and of Nebraska grown tobacco, says the Omaha Bee, may cause the inveterate smoker to shrug his shoulders in contemplation