



THE WRECK OF FREE TRADE.

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE

THE WILSON TARIFF BILL AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Wages Have Decreased Proportionally the Same Amount as Tariff Reduction—And Still the Cleveland Administration Wanted It Made Worse.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean: The McLeans and calamity howlers in Ohio who are chuckling over the coal strike will do well to avoid all facts of recent history. We notice that President Latchford of the United Mine Workers' Association, in a communication to the New York Herald, dated June 3, says: "A miner's wages in the western Pennsylvania field ranges from 54 to 47 cents per ton in thin veined districts, and from 30 to 28 cents per ton in the thick-veined. In 1893 the mining rate in thin-veined districts was 79 cents, and in thick-veined 65 cents per ton. During the same year the rate in Ohio and Indiana was 70 and 75 cents respectively. Now it is 51 cents, with a reduction proposed in Ohio to 45 cents per ton. This ratio holds good in a general way all along the lines: Illinois, a portion of Iowa, eastern and central Pennsylvania, and the Virginias are all equally affected." These figures point directly to the fact that miners' wages have fallen from 20 to 30 cents per ton since 1893, following directly the Wilson tariff law, which reduced the tariff on coal 35 cents per ton. The humblest miner cannot mistake the fact that "the starvation wages" were the result of Democratic legislation, which not only struck a blow direct in the face of the coal workers, but added general prostration in business. The free traders in coal, such as Mr. Wilson, Bryan & Co., will have to meet and answer these suffering working thousands, and it will be more than they can do. The facts are too plain and the history too recent to give them any comfort.

The South for Protection.

The voting on the Dingley tariff bill in both house and senate has brought out some interesting and significant facts, some Democrats and even a few Populists have joined with the Republicans in support of a protective measure. This evidences that the principle of protection has grown broader than party lines. But the most significant fact is that nearly all of these non-Republican votes for protection came from the south. The day was when in making a forecast of election returns the votes of the "solid south" were assigned without discussion to the party of free trade. But that day has gone never to return. The "solid south" is broken and the break is greater than that which is measured by party lines. Not only has the party whose watchword is protection more southern members in congress than ever before, except at the time immediately following the civil war, but the number of their votes does not measure even the whole strength of protection sentiment in the south. The growth of manufactures in the south and the opening up of southern resources is swinging the south surely and not slowly into the protection column. It is quite conceivable that in the not far distant future we will have again a "solid south"—a south solid for the American system of protection.

Prosperity in Mississippi.

For four long years everything has been as dead and still as a door nail, and nothing but patch work going on, from the application of the notorious Cleveland badge to stopping leaks on the housetops. But now, presto change! as soon as the election of McKinley and common sense was assured people all over this country woke up and went to work, and I don't have to go away from home to tell you that confidence has come back to the hearts and minds of the people. There are at this writing six new brick stores, none less than 100 feet long, a large hotel, under course of construction in Ackerman, together with a fine brick and iron courthouse. New residences and

improvements of old ones visible on every hand. Of a truth, there has been more painting done in this town since the 1896 presidential election than for ten years last past. Everybody is expecting better times, and if we can only get prompt and effective protective legislation we shall see a marvelous growth of that idea in the south, and a steady growth of the Republican vote here. Hoping for the speedy passage of a Republican tariff law and a realization by our people of its far reaching benefits, I am,
Ackerman, Miss. E. E. Buck.

What Farmers Depend Upon.

Farmers depend upon a protective tariff just as surely as does the prosperity of every other American producer. The remedy for agricultural depression is an enlargement of the market for agricultural products. In order to secure a larger market for agricultural products we must make the home market larger and increase the home demand. The only way to do that is by building up our manufactures, by increasing the number of our industrial plants, by giving employment to all idle workmen, by creating such a demand for labor through the opening up of new industries, that the increased number of consumers will afford a market for all the farmers' products. This is the best way to secure prosperity to the farmers, and the enactment of a protective tariff law will benefit no class of workers more than it will benefit the farmers.

A Question of Revenue.

The industrial invasion that has been overwhelming the United States since August, 1894, will soon be checked by the reconstruction of our wall of protection.—American Economist.

Whence, then, is to come the additional revenue which Major McKinley declares to be necessary and to provide which the present extraordinary session of congress was called?—Democrat, Johnstown, Pa.

The additional revenues will come from the same sources as it did under the McKinley tariff when we had revenue enough for all requirements amounting to \$1,006,682,378 during the first 33 months that it was in force, as compared with a total revenue of only \$867,265,939 during the first 33 months of the Democratic free trade tariff. The loss of \$139,416,439 of revenue under 33 months of the Democratic fiscal policy has compelled the restoration of a protective tariff for the purpose of again providing revenue just as it formerly did.

Will He Win Her?



Among Free Traders.

High protective tariffs are breeders of discord and ill feeling at home as well as abroad.—Salt Lake Herald.

Certainly they are, among the free traders.

Interest of Consumers.

At no time have the interests of the consumers been considered. They constitute the greater portion of those affected by a tariff, but their welfare does not enter into the delusive schemes of the protective tariff theory.—Easton, Pa., Argus.

Oh, yes; they have been considered! Who are the consumers but our great army of workers? A protective tariff is enacted in order that our masses may have work, may earn wages, may spend their money and may "consume" what they buy. Without the work they cannot earn, they cannot spend money, they cannot buy, and they cannot consume. A protective tariff is designed to serve the best interests of the millions of our "consumers."

Republican Fundamental Principle.

The fundamental principle of Republicanism is protection—protection to American labor, protection to American capital, protection to American farmers, protection to American finances, protection to American interests and the American citizen no matter where he may be found. This, the men who voted for McKinley on account of his standing on the financial question, must show that they are in accord with the foundation principle of Republicanism—protection—before they can be accorded a hearing in Republican councils.—Darlington, Mo., Record.

Why Not?

Some European nations subsidize their steamships; others subsidize their shipbuilders; others again exempt their ships from taxes, only taxing their net earnings; others give a bounty on imports on their own vessels; others give a bounty on tonnage for distance sailed. In various ways as to them seems best, they protect and encourage their shipping. Why may not this, a sovereign nation, adopt discriminating duties, then, to protect its shipping, since that form of protection to our people seems best?

Democratic Breaches.

The country has been pleasantly disappointed by the large number of Democrats in the senate who have cast off the heresy of "tariff for revenue only" to the winds and who have voted as Jackson and Jefferson would have voted in a crisis like to the present.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

And there will be still greater pleasure, during future tariff discussions, when it is seen that the supporters of the old heresy number less and less.

One of Wilson's Friends.



A member of the British board of trade reflecting upon the effect of the Dingley protective tariff upon British industries.

Who They Are After.

The Democrats do not cease their attacks on the Dingley tariff bill. The measure is a continual source of worry to them, and they are already sitting up nights to discover what can be done with a surplus when we get it.—Williamsport, Pa., Gazette, May 14, 1897.

Then they'll be sitting up nights to concoct plans for looting the treasury.

Postpone the Evil Day.

But the main thing is to do what is best to pull the wheels of industry out of the rut. Discussions of Democratic policies will be more to the purpose when Democrats shall have again been clothed with power to administer the affairs of the nation.—Philadelphia Record.

And may this date be long postponed is the earnest prayer of every well-wisher of American labor and industry.

Nit.

Is there any honest American toiler who rejoices in slightly cheaper clothing with the knowledge that it came at the cost of loss of employment and wages to many thousands who, like themselves, must depend upon the prosperity of an industry for what they eat and wear?—Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligence.

Double Dealing.

The importers who are rushing goods into the country have the double purpose of making an extra profit by raising the price on them when the Dingley bill goes into effect, and putting that law into disrepute by making its receipts light during the first year.—Trenton, N. J., Gazette.

One at Gover.

There are some individuals so constituted that they would rather shuffle off this mortal coil than admit that they could be mistaken.—Binghamton, N. Y., Herald.

Is this a slap at the ex-president?

Give It a Push.

Protection to American labor is a good thing. Push it along.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

An English School Boy "Fagged" to Death—Gratitude of a Rat—It Slayed a Rattle Snake That Was About to Spring at Its Little Benefactor.

How Many Claws Has a Cat?

"OW many claws has our old cat?"
Asked Eddie. "Who can tell me that?"
"Oh, that," said Harry, "every one knows—As many as you have fingers and toes."

"Yeth," lisped Ethel; "she'th juht got twenty; Five on each foot, and I think it-th a plenty."

"Yes," said Berthe, "just five times four. That makes twenty—no less, no more."

"Wrong," said Eddie. "That's easily seen. Catch her and count 'em—she has eighteen."

"Cats, on each of their two hind paws. Have only four, and not five claws."
—St. Nicholas.

The English Way.

A London schoolboy committed suicide last month, leaving behind a pathetic letter saying that he could not stand the abuse to which he was subjected by his fellows at school. There was practically no investigation of the matter except that which elicited the remark of the master that the youth was of a very sensitive nature, and the jury brought in a verdict of death while temporarily insane. Youth of all nationalities is proverbially cruel, but the cruelest of all are the boys of the Anglo-Saxon race. Since the beginning of education the schools of England have been the scene of a long series of petty tyrannies calculated to develop bullies or to result, as this unfortunate case did, in suicide. Anyone who has read "Tom Brown's School Days" will remember the miserable servitude which the younger and more timid boys were obliged to live in and the brutal treatment to which they were subjected. This custom of "fagging" is upheld by the English people, and even the gentle Thomas Hughes excused it. It is supposed to develop manliness in youth. At least that is what the English urge in its defense. But it does nothing of the kind. Where it does not break the spirit of the boy as in the case of the unfortunate youth alluded to, it is apt to create bullies of the worst kind. In America schools and colleges are by no means so free from cruelty of this sort that England can be condemned unsparringly, but the fag system has never obtained here and never could. It would be impossible for a boy to be hounded to death in this country for the reasons which led the English lad to take his life. It was his advocacy of the Greek cause which got him into such disrepute with his fellows. The partisanship of the sires is not transmitted in this degree to the sons in this country. The curious thing about the English case is that the parents seem to take the death of their boy as a matter of course.

She Was a Stranger.

The following story, which comes from the west, brings with it a lesson for all, old and young:

"A Sunday school missionary, while addressing a Sunday school, noticed a little girl shabbily dressed and barefooted, shrinking in a corner, her little sunburned face buried in her hands, and sobbing as if her heart would break. Soon, however, another little girl, about 11 years of age, got up and went to her. Taking her by the hand, she led her out to a brook, where she seated the little one on a log. Then, kneeling beside her, this good Samaritan took off the ragged sunbonnet, and, dipping her hand in the water, bathed the other's hot eyes and tear-stained face, and smoothed the tangled hair, talking cheerily all the while.

"The little one brightened up, the tears vanished, and smiles came creeping around the rosy mouth. The missionary who had followed the two, stepped forward and asked, 'Is that your sister, my dear?'"

"No, sir," answered the child with tender, earnest eyes, 'I have no sister."

"Oh, one of the neighbor's children," replied the missionary; 'a little schoolmate, perhaps?'"

"No, sir; she is a stranger. I never saw her before."

"Then how came you to take her out and have such a care for her?"

"Because she was a stranger, sir, and seemed all alone, and needed somebody to be kind to her."—Christian Standard.

The Herald.

A poor little boy stood some time ago at the corner of one of the busy streets in Glasgow, selling matches. As he stood there a gentleman approached him and asked him the way to a certain street. The way to that particular street was very tortuous, but the little fellow directed him very minutely. When he had finished his directions, the gentleman said, "Now, if you will tell me the way to heaven as correctly, I'll give you sixpence."

The boy considered for a moment, then suddenly remembering a text he had learned in Sunday school, he replied, "Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Life, sir!"

The gentleman at once handed him the promised sixpence, and left him visibly affected. The child thought this an easy way to make money, and

going along the street he met a companion of his father's, whom he stopped and to whom he said, "If you give me a sixpence I'll tell you the way to heaven."

The man was surprised, but from curiosity he handed the boy a sixpence and was told, "Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

"Ah," said the man, "I have been looking for the Way in saloons these many years, but I believe you are right. It was my mother's way."

In after years it was his privilege to tell it to the heathen, for the little fellow saved a child from being run over one day, and from gratitude, he was educated by the child's father, and today he is a foreign missionary, showing to others the way to heaven.—Sel.

A True Story.

As a prominent business man in the city of C— was passing along the street one evening he saw a little boy kneeling in the shadow of a pile of dry goods boxes on the corner. The man stopped and listened to the little fellow's words:

"Oh, Lord Jesus, won't you help me? I am hungry, and tired, and cold. Mother said you would. You know my mother. She lives up there in heaven now. She said if I ever got in a tight place after she was gone, to call on you for help. I hain't had no trade today. I haven't earned a cent."

The man's heart was touched, and he took the boy home and clothed and fed him, and he put him to work in his office.

After a little, he was sent to school, and is now growing to be a useful and respected young man. He never doubts that the Lord answered his prayer.

A Rat Worth Protecting.

A curious incident, showing how a small kindness may sometimes bring a large and unexpected reward, occurred near Stony Fork, Tioga county, Pa., recently. Mr. Henry L. Harris and wife and family of five children live on a farm some distance from the postoffice. One of the children, a little girl, was taken ill with scarlet fever several months ago, which left her in a partly crippled condition, and she has been unable to leave her bed. Her couch is located in an upper part of the house, which is also used as a store room. Some time ago she told her father that a rat had come out of a hole and run across the floor and he at once proceeded to trap the rodent. The little girl, however, pleaded that the rat was the only company she had a greater part of the day, while her mother was busy, and asked that it be allowed to remain. So to please the child the trap was removed, and the animal allowed to run about the room.

The girl would feed him with crumbs saved from her none too plentiful meals, and soon the rat became very tame, allowing her to stroke him, but would scamper away on the approach of any one else. He was a large gray fellow, and capable of making quite a fight. The child's room was heated with a wood stove, the wood being brought in from outside.

One day recently the mother, who was employed in a distant part of the house, heard the child screaming as though in terror, and rushing to the room found the little one nearly frightened into convulsions, and a dead rattlesnake was lying on the floor, its neck nearly chewed off. When at last she had been quieted, the girl said she was stroking Tommy, the rat, when she saw the reptile gliding along the floor towards her from the direction of the stove. Suddenly it stopped, emitted a whirring sound, and coiled itself for a spring. She was paralyzed with terror, and realizing that it would be upon her before any aid could come closed her eyes and prayed



Whether in answer to her prayer or from a combative instinct can not be determined, for the rat sprang forward and fastened its teeth in the serpent's throat. Together they rolled about the floor, but the rat had his adversary in such a manner that it could not use its poisonous fangs, and as the rat clung to his hold the writhings of the snake gradually grew less until it straightened out on the floor. When the danger was past the child recovered her voice and screamed until her mother came. As footsteps sounded on the stair the rat disappeared in his hole.

It is supposed that the serpent concealed himself in the woodpile during the fall, was brought in with the wood, and thawed out by the heat. It was 2½ feet long, and had four rattles. Since the incident Tommy has been granted the privilege of the whole house.

COMPILED STATUTES.

Those for Nebraska are Not From the Press Ahead of Time.

The compiler and publishers of the Compiled Statutes of the state of Nebraska, says the Omaha Bee, have issued the bulky volume containing all the state laws of a general nature in force July 10, 1897, some time in advance of the session laws enacted by the last legislature, and the book is already in the hands of many of the local attorneys. An examination of the contents shows many important changes, by way of additions, amendments and repeals, of which the following are among the most notable:

Additions—Legislation as to: Manufacture, adulteration and sale of vinegar; leaving wells and ponds without enclosure; quarantine for hog cholera and disposal of carcasses; regulation of stock yards and companies operating the same; prohibiting free service to public officers by steam and street railways, and gas, water, telephone and telegraph companies; insurance by members of fraternal societies and mutual insurance societies covering plate glass, hail and fire risks, and by the owners of village lots, not less than 100 in number; payment of interest on daily balances of state and county funds by depositories, providing that interest shall be covered into the public treasury, and that depositories shall give bond and make quarterly statements; appropriation of \$100,000 in aid of the Interstate Exposition and state representation on the directory of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, and disbursement of state funds by the state board; erection of municipal courts in cities of the metropolitan class; the initiative and referendum; creation of advisory board for state eleemosynary institutions; creation of a state free employment bureau; consolidation of the Institution for the blind with the Deaf and Dumb Institute; prohibition of combinations of warehousemen, grain men and fire insurance companies; erection and maintenance of public weighing scales at the public expense; right to levy an execution or attachment on corporate stocks owned by a judgment debtor; game law; penalties for adulteration of foods and provision for testing same, and penalties for removal from place of burial, etc., of dead human bodies.

Amendments—As to: Ballots and elections; law as to state banks and receivers of same; conditions under which municipal bonds may be issued; charters of cities of the first class; election of officers in first class cities (declared unconstitutional by the supreme court June 26, 1897, in case of State against Stewart); regulation of telephone and telegraph companies by the State Board of Transportation; purchase of state supplies by proposals after advertisement; regulation and government of the state penitentiary; and placing the supervision of the public printing in the hands of state officers.

Repeals—The bounty acts; the charter for metropolitan cities; liabilities of defendants primarily and collaterally liable to deficiency judgments in foreclosure of real estate mortgages.

State May Contest for Assets.

There is a prospect of a lively legal controversy between the state authorities and the depositors of the Exchange bank of Atkinson over the possession of what available assets are left from the collapse of the institution. Attorney General Smyth paid a visit to Atkinson and made a personal examination of the books, which has convinced him that the state will have no difficulty in appropriating the Bartley shortage.

Mr. Smyth says that Mr. Bartley holds certificates of deposit from the bank amounting to \$55,000, and there will be no difficulty in proving that at least \$45,000 of this amount was state money. The state filed a claim to the money, some time ago and the issue will probably be decided at the September term of court. The stockholders have organized and employed an attorney to contest the claim of the state.

Cripple Creek at the Exposition.

The failure of the legislature of Colorado to make an appropriation for a state exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi exposition will not shut the state out entirely. There will be a Cripple Creek exhibit at Omaha. Not a miniature or model, but a wide-open town, just as it was in 1892 and 1893, with its stores, hotels, saloons, variety theaters, post express offices, miners' cabins, graveyard, mines and mills in operation, the town peopled by those who have lived and worked in mining camps. There will be stages, mule teams and burros, in fact everything necessary to make up the town as it existed eighteen months after it became the greatest gold camp in the world.

Endorses the Exposition.

The congress in session at Salt Lake endorsed the Trans-Mississippi exposition in the following resolution:

Resolved, That this congress reiterates its endorsement of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, and recommends most respectfully that the respective states and territories give their substantial support and encouragement to the same by making exhibits of their several interests and resources, creditable to each and commensurate with the magnitude of this great enterprise; and that the several states and territories, whose legislatures meet during the coming winter, make liberal appropriations to further proper exhibits of their respective states and territories.

Resists Payment of Taxes.

The C. B. & Q. railway company has appealed to the supreme court against the payment of taxes to the school district of Minden. The company claims a 30 mill levy was assessed in the district, being 15 mills more than the law allows, as construed by the company. The school tax was 25 mills and the tax for school bonds was 10 mills. The taxes in dispute amount to \$233.

Endorsed by Thurston.

F. J. Sadillek, who visited the White House with Senator Thurston, says a Washington dispatch, has been endorsed by the latter for a consularship in Bohemia or some other place in Austria. Should he obtain the position his appointment would not be considered as the consulate which Nebraska is yet to receive. Senator Thurston expects to get a place as good as Apia or Panama for Nebraska. He has endorsed about twelve applicants for consulates from Nebraska.

Dakota county is suffering from an epidemic of hog cholera.