

TILLMAN IS WILD.

HE SAYS RETURNING PROSPERITY IS A MISTAKE.

Characterizes the Advance in Wheat and Business Improvement as a "Hot Balloon Affair" and Predicts an Early Collapse.

(Washington Letter.)

Considerable fun is being made here of the assertion of Governor Tillman that the rise in wheat is due to the manipulation of Mark Hanna. He spoke the other day at Troy, N. Y., and stated that he did not see any signs whatever of genuine prosperity. The movement sweeping over the country is nothing but a "hot balloon affair" he said and the wheat boom merely "speculative" and designed to aid Mark Hanna. When wheat advanced last fall during the campaign the Populocratic orators attributed its rise to Mark Hanna and his myrmidons, a most ridiculous charge. And now Senator Tillman reiterates the assertion. The rise in wheat has been steady since the country became confident that Bryan would be defeated. The statistical abstract of the treasury department gives the wheat quotation in New York on August 27, 1896 as 67 cents. Wheat is now hovering in the neighborhood of 100 cents, the advance having been since that time fully 35 cents per bushel. The wheat crop of the world of last year was 2,430,397,000 bushels and the "Corn Trade News" of Liverpool estimates the present year's crop at 2,398,000,000 bushels. The advance in value of the crops of this year over that of last would according to these figures, be in the neighborhood of \$750,000,000. Thus Mr. Tillman expects people to believe that Mark Hanna can, for political purposes or for any other purposes, advance the wheat value of the world three-quarters of a billion of dollars.

Director Preston has just issued a table showing the comparative value of the silver and gold coins of Japan during the past decade. One minute's study of these figures would have been sufficient to show the silver senators who have gone to Japan to collect data, the true cause of Japan's action. Here are the figures:

Year	Value of Silver Yen.	Value of Gold Yen.
1888	75.3	99.7
1889	73.4	99.7
1890	75.2	99.7
1891	83.1	99.7
1892	74.5	99.7
1893	66.1	99.7
1894	55.6	99.7
1895	49.1	99.7
1896	52.9	99.7
1897 (July)	47.8	99.7

Farmers who have any doubt as to the advantage the Wilson tariff gave to foreign producers in the markets of the United States will be interested in a comparison of the importations of products in June, 1897, the last month of the Wilson law, with June, 1896. In June, 1897, the importations and foreign producers were rushing into the United States those products of foreign agriculture which were to be excluded or seriously affected by the new tariff. The wool importations of 1897 were \$7,912,591 lbs., against 5,605,886 lbs. in 1896; potatoes \$2,360 bushels in 1897 against 13,284 in the corresponding month of last year; sugar 708,552,496 lbs. in June, 1897, against 472,637,376 in June, 1896; rice 23,405,643 lbs. in 1897 against 11,246,284 in the same month last year; hides \$2,214,724 lbs. against 9,138,396 in June of last year; fibers 24,182 tons in June, 1897, against 14,126 in June, 1896; cotton 5,694,041 lbs. in 1897 against 1,599,303 in June of last year. Cattle 59,962 head in June, 1897, against 5,851 head in June, 1896.

Business Improvement.

Reports of business improvement continue to come in from every direction and business men from all parts of the country are in the east buying their fall stock and some of them stop over in Washington en route with good news of activity, good prices, mortgages being paid off and a marked change in the views of the people.

"You could not realize what a change has come over the people," said one gentleman who had just come from the Pacific coast. "I came through that great northwestern country where the free silver epidemic was raging at this time last year and was absolutely astonished at the change. The demand

for the free coinage of silver has disappeared and thousands of men who advocated it a year ago now admit that they were wrong. Tens of thousands are indicating their gratification that it failed and I did not hear of any who regretted his vote for McKinley, sound money and protection."

"What has brought this change in so short a time?"

"Improved business conditions, improved confidence, improved wages and improved prices. They have all come steadily since the election of McKinley and especially since it became known that a protective tariff law would be promptly passed, and have come in the face of a steady fall in the value of silver. This fact shows to even the most unthinking that they were being imposed upon last year by the statement that prosperity could only come through the free and unlimited coinage of silver and has thoroughly disgusted them with the imposition. I never saw so sudden a change in so short a time."

G. H. Williams.

Nothing Mysterious.

It is very amusing to observe the struggles of the Free-Trade press to ascertain how the discriminating duty clause was "shipped into" the new Tariff. There is nothing strange about it. The section as read, and as passed, was submitted to every member of the ways and means and finance committees by the friends of American shipping. The clause was revised by United States Senator Elkins of West Virginia, and general information on this subject was furnished to the members of the committees together with a draft of the section by The American Protective Tariff League. There was nothing of a mysterious nature about the proposition; nothing accidental. It was purely intentional, for the sole purpose of extending the policy of Protection to American transportation interests both by land and sea.

A Public Benefactor.



Fiscal year.	Number.	Value.
1891	9,652	\$ 53,652
1892	2,036	20,389
1893	3,119	24,658
1894	1,280	13,355
Protection Average.	4,022	28,013
1895	134,825	666,749
1896	217,094	1,494,765
1897	328,773	2,565,497
Free-trade Average.	226,897	1,575,670

This final comparison of the results of Protection and Free Trade will be of interest to those American farmers who are cattle raisers. During each year of the democratic tariff there were nearly 227,000 head of foreign cattle shipped here from Mexico and Canada, and the money sent out of this country to pay for the foreign cattle averaged \$1,575,670 a year. Hereafter, as before under Protection, this money will be kept at home for circulation among American farmers.

A "Strange Thing."

The strange thing about the bill (Dingley) is that it was not wanted by the American people. — Lancashire (Eng.) Express.

It is rather peculiar, then, that the people voted for a change in the tariff and elected the apostle of protection to be their President.

Dishonest Tobacco Importers.

From the duties upon imported tobacco, the government receives a large revenue. Under the Dingley Tariff what is known as filler tobacco pays from 35 to 50 cents per pound and wrapper tobacco from \$1.85 to \$2.50 per pound. There have been great frauds practiced upon the government in the importation of tobacco and it is pleasing to see the present energetic policy of the treasury department in checking them. The most common practice of undervaluation is what is known as "nested goods"—that is, a bale of tobacco may contain a certain amount of filler, and a certain amount of wrappers, and be entered as filler tobacco, thus avoiding the higher rate of duty upon the wrapper tobacco. Another plan of avoiding the collection of the duties is to have bales of tobacco similarly packed, a part of the bales being filler and another part being wrapper tobacco, but all being entered as filler.

As the appraiser's department generally examines but one-tenth of the importations, it will be seen that the importer has a good opportunity to avoid the payment of duties. Within a few days the treasury department has instructed its appraiser to examine all tobacco imports of certain lines. In one importation last week every sixth bale was found to be wrapper tobacco, though certified as being filler tobacco.

This discovery only serves to illustrate the importance of a Protection Administration of our Tariff laws. It has been claimed that the Government is annually defrauded out of millions of dollars on account of the tobacco duties. It is safe to predict that this will be corrected under the administration of Secretary Gage.

Outgrowth of Democracy.

That trusts are the outgrowth of democratic policies and maladministration is very clearly proven when we see Mr. Roswell P. Flower, democratic ex-governor of the state of New York, coming to their defense. Mr. Flower has been, with the democratic ex-President Grover Cleveland, notoriously interested in the Chicago Gas Trust. This monopoly, together with the Standard Oil Trust, the Ice Trust, the Bread Trust, the Cigarette Trust, and the Sugar Trust, aggregates a combination of capital that has been fostered under Free-Trade, or by other democratic alliances, for the stifling of competition, the enhancement of prices and the oppression of the poor.

What is Wrong?

"There must be something wrong in America."—Sunday Chronicle, Manchester, England.

There is. We are still dependent upon British ships for the transportation of all our foreign commerce.

The Shadow on England.

The new McKinley tariff is casting a very long shadow before it.—Manchester, England, Courier.

And much of the shadow falls upon Manchester. There is sunshine over here just now.

The Mugwump Outlook.

"It looks like another tariff for deficit for some time to come."—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

We shall see, we shall see. It is a little early, yet, to make rash predictions.

Each His Own Way.

Our American cousins have certainly a way of their own.—Glasgow "Citizen."

This is equally true of our British cousins. There is a Free-Trade way.

That Dollar Wheat.

The promised dollar wheat of Democracy never eventuated during the free trade administration. But we are getting nearer to it under protection.

Good for the Farmers.

The agricultural states secure more protection under the Dingley bill than they have had under any previous American tariff.

You Bet.

Protection, plenty, work and pay beat free trade loafing any day.

LATE NEW INVENTIONS.

Horseshoes are now being made with a series of triangular pointed calks covering the wearing surface of the shoe to take the place of the toe and heel calks now in use, the new shoe wearing longer and keeping the horse from slipping.

A new attachment for bath-tubs consists of two curved arms hinged to the wall above the tub to support a wash-basin, a clamp under the basin allowing the arms to be raised and lowered to any position or tilted to empty the water.

To launch lifeboats where the breakers are high or the coast is rocky a steel trestle is built out into deep water to support a track on which a car rolls to carry the boat, thus saving time in launching as well as minimizing the danger.

To lock bags so as to prevent the theft of their contents a new padlock is used with a steel loop to hold the gathered top of the bag, the ends of the loop entering the lock, which has a series of clamps inside the lock so as to fit large and small bags.

Fountains for private yards can be fitted with colored lights by means of a new device, consisting of a series of water-pipes surrounding a casing holding one or more electric or gas lights, the color effects being produced by colored glasses set in a revolving frame.

MERCER AT THE HELM

CHOSEN CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

Ed R. Sizer Secretary, and R. B. Schneider Treasurer—Lincoln Secures the State Headquarters—Organization Highly Satisfactory to Republicans of the State.

State Central Committee Meeting.

The republican state central committee met at Lincoln and perfected organization by electing Congressman David Mercer chairman, E. R. Sizer secretary and R. B. Schneider treasurer. The committee made these selections and ratified them with an enthusiastic demonstration at the close. Headquarters were relocated in Lincoln with scarcely a dissenting voice.

The meeting was held at the committee headquarters in the Lindell hotel and the attendance was large, there being but four of the thirty-four committee members absent. Two committees were represented by proxy. The absentees were H. C. Baird of Harborside, H. E. Clary of Blair, John P. Bressler of Wayne and E. E. Haigrove of Sutton. Henry Ragatz of Columbus sent in his resignation and joined in a petition for the appointment of J. Dayton Stires of Columbus to fill the place. Mr. Stires was elected. F. H. Young of Custer held the proxy of F. M. Rublee of the same county and L. J. Simmons of South Omaha represented A. R. Kelley of that place who could not come. All other officers and members were present.

At an informal meeting held yesterday morning the committee decided to tender the chairmanship to Congressman David B. Mercer of Omaha. A reply from Mr. Mercer was awaited.

When the committee reassembled Congressman Mercer entered the room and was given an ovation. He accepted the trust and spoke briefly. He had been notified that he was drafted. While it was inconvenient for him to accept the place at this time, it was the duty of republicans to go where duty called. He expressed the belief that the party would win this fall. It would not be an ordinary campaign, as Nebraska now occupies a prominent position in national politics, but he thought the point in prosperity and progress had arrived and the state would be redeemed. He said there were thousands of republicans who were misled last fall, but now he believed they would go to the polls and again take their places in the ranks. As to the campaign he thought people were too busy attending to their increased business and their crops to make much fuss, but they would certainly ponder over the good times and remember that such times come only under republican administrations. Mr. Mercer attached very little importance to the part played by a chairman so long as the chairman had a good committee and a good working force behind him. He did not claim to be a great organizer, but when campaigning for himself he had tried not to let anything get away from him. He believed a chairman should devote his entire time to the work and ought to receive a salary.

Ed. R. Sizer of Lincoln deputy district clerk, was nominated for secretary. The nomination was seconded by half a dozen, including Tom Majors and others. Congressman J. B. Storde intimated that Mr. Sizer might not be able to leave his business to take the place. He thought Mr. Sizer the best man in the state for the place. The election was made unanimous and Mr. Sizer sent for E. R. Schneider of Fremont who was re-elected treasurer by acclamation.

John L. McPheeley of Minden brought up the matter of state headquarters by moving that the proposition of the Lindell hotel be accepted. D. H. Wheeler as an amendment moved that the matter of headquarters and the location be left with the executive committee with power to act. George W. Lowly of Seward moved as a substitute that headquarters be located in Lincoln. The substitute carried with but one dissenting voice. The proposition of the Lindell hotel was then accepted after some amendment.

At this instant Congressman Storde and others who had been delegated to bring in Ed Sizer returned with the object of their search. Mr. Sizer made no less impression than did Congressman Mercer. He accepted the secretaryship and made one of the strongest speeches ever made before the committee, but he proposed to do what he could to assist the party. He was willing to do all in his power to assist the chairman of the committee and if the fight were lost it would not be for lack of work on their part. All he ever possessed he said he made in Nebraska. He had lost it all on account of democratic misrule, but Nebraska was good enough for him and he proposed to stand by the state and the republican party. All that he had left in this world was energy and courage and he willingly offered it to the party. These sentiments were cheered to the echo. The cheering was renewed when Chairman Mercer arose and clasped the hand of Mr. Sizer as a pledge of fealty in the party service. There being no further business the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. The committee members went away congratulating themselves on having made a strong organization.

Mr. Sizer will devote his entire time to the work and his place in the office of clerk in the district court will be temporarily filled by another.

One of Bryan's Breaks.

In his statement in the Sunday New York World Mr. Bryan gave "an increased volume of money" as one cause of the higher prices of farm products. He mentioned this as "another confirmation of the arguments made by the bimetallicists." "A large part of this money comes from abroad," he said, and he added that "if we had enough money in this country an increase in the volume would be an injury."

But in the last eight months, during which the advance in prices has occurred, we have received no money balance from abroad. On the contrary, we have lost heavily. From January 1 to September 1 the net exports of gold were \$24,788,179. This is a loss of \$1,372,059 more than in the corresponding period last year. During the last fiscal year our net loss of silver coin and bullion was \$50,050,301.

Nor has there been "an increased volume of money" during this period. The amount of money of all kinds in circulation on March 1, according to the treasury estimate, was \$1,675,694,953. On September 1 there was \$1,665,680,698—a shrinkage of nearly \$10,000,000.

Yet there is and has been money enough for all the demands of business. The crops are being paid for and moved, debts by the million cancelled and the wheels of industry started in all directions, not only without any access of freely coined silver at 16 to 1, but with an actual diminution in the visible supply of the money we have.

It is chiefly a question of confidence and of the safe and profitable use of money that has been hidden or hoarded. Mr. Bryan is wrong in his facts and weak in his logic.

No Chance to Howl Calamity.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The silver fusionists in Mr. Bryan's own state are confronted with circumstances of the most discouraging sort. It was only the other day that the widely advertised "triangular" convention was held at Lincoln with 2,700 delegates present, and with General Weaver, "Cyclone" Davis, Senator Allen, Mr. Bryan and as many as a dozen brass bands in the way of attraction. The ink is hardly dry on the platform denouncing the greed of the money power, deploring the impoverished condition of the people of Nebraska and declaring the gold standard to be the parent of miseries without number. And now the whole army of populists and silver democrats are forced to see the city bonds of Omaha—which one year ago found no takers—selling readily at a premium. These bonds have ten years to run and bear 4½ per cent. interest. The figure at which they were sold was 25 per cent. higher than the best rate which the municipality of Omaha has ever been able to secure for this type of security in the past.

But this is not all. A member of the State Board of Agriculture who has been personally investigating the subject asserts that the grain crop of Nebraska is worth not less than \$195,000,000 at ruling prices. Nebraska is not ordinarily found among the large producers of wheat, but her farmers have an unusual acreage of that cereal this year, and they will reap the full benefit of the increased prices of corn, oats and other grain. With a better return for their labor than they have had for some years, these voters are not likely to be deluded by the stupid Bryanite cry that prosperity is "impossible" under the gold standard. Both in their own circumstances and the rising credit of the cities of their state they read the refutation of their falsehood. The republican leaders of Nebraska will be culpable indeed if they do not make the most of their advantage.

All Up But Silver.

Lincoln Journal. Mr. Bryan explains to the St. Louis Post Dispatch that the pops are not dismayed because wheat and silver have parted company as it proves what they always knew, that the price of both is governed by the law of supply and demand.

But he says that the rejoicing of the farmers over the rise in the price of wheat is proof that the people haven't money enough, and he declares that rise in the prices of one product "how much happier they would be" if everything rose with wheat. He also grows that wages ought to rise with wheat.

This shows that the present prosperity which is caused not only by the rise in the price of wheat but in the price of corn, beef, cattle, pork, hogs, sheep, horses, and pretty much everything that the farmer raises is a source of no pleasure to Mr. Bryan because silver bullion, in which the farmers are so deeply interested, hasn't risen any lately in price.

As for wages, when the unemployed all get jobs, and they are getting them very rapidly, there is little doubt that they will participate in the rise. The main point just now is for our interests to recover the business they had before Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson and the democratic party monkeyed with the tariff.

Supply and Demand.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Bryanite newspapers throughout the country are ringing the changes on the expression "supply and demand." They point out that the present increased price of wheat is due to the increased demand for that staple abroad, and insist that if the United States would agree to coin silver without restriction at the ratio of 16 to 1 a demand would be created which would raise the price of the white metal to practically the same level which existed in 1873. This is Mr. Bryan's own contention, which he repeats whenever he has a chance. Its continual recurrence brings to mind a familiar proverb in which a mortar and pestle figure. The absurdity of supposing that the United States alone, without only about one-twentieth of the earth's population, could furnish a market which would more than double the value of the world's silver must be evident to all sensible men. But free coinage advocates apparently do not wish to be sensible. They prefer to be vociferous.

Not a Principle.

Fremont Tribune. Gentle reader, if you will glance over the platform adopted by the free silver republicans at Lincoln you will see that there is not in it a single principle that any republican of authority from John C. Fremont to Joe Shively, ever indorsed. They call themselves free silver republicans, but a popocrat under any other name would smell just as beery and be a blazed sight more honest.

Somewhat Singular.

Fremont Tribune. The World-Herald devotes a column of space to convince the Tribune that the platform of the free silver republicans is the only genuinely republican platform. This, we suppose, is the secret of the fusion between these "republicans" and the popocrats. It is a little singular that the only genuine democrats are in such full sympathy with the only genuine republicans.

Nebraska's Prosperity Roll.

Philadelphia Record. A member of the state board of agriculture of Nebraska, who has just completed a journey through that state, estimates the value of its crops at \$195,000,000. It is hardly necessary to hunt around for the causes of prosperity in the face of such returns.

NOT EAGER FOR WAR.

Spain Looking for Quiet Settlement of Difficulties.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The Correspondencia De Espana asserts that pour parlours are proceeding between the United States and Spain for a friendly settlement of affairs in Cuba.

El Epoca, after denouncing as "sensational" the story of an ultimatum, points out that the Cubans have not been at war with Spain without the moral and material co-operation of the American people.

There is a great deal of comment as to the origin of the ultimatum report. It has been attributed to a foreign ambassador, but all the ambassadors deny responsibility for it.

The people do not think that war is inevitable. It is asserted that the Liberals will soon form a cabinet and that on the return of the queen from San Sebastian to Madrid, Captain General Weyler will be recalled from Cuba and autonomy established in the island, thus leaving no pretext for the intervention of the United States.

The minister of marine Admiral De-Berangoi, says that three cruisers will shortly be finished and ready for service.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the Standard from San Sebastian says: "Fresh communications have passed between United States Minister Woodford and the Duke of Tetuan confirming the views of the United States as stated by the American minister last Saturday. Both press and public received the intimation of the attitude of the American government with surprise and incredulity. Even now most Spaniards are loth to believe the United States is in earnest in offering in the middle of September mediation, which is certain to be followed in November by a declaration that it is too late to stop American action because opinion in the United States calls for a decisive policy and because the Cubans will accept nothing short of independence. The Spaniards cannot realize that President McKinley had finally made up his mind before he entrusted Minister Woodford with precise instructions, polite but clear, and peremptory. All this places the government in a most difficult situation, and especially as it has not achieved the desired reorganization of the Conservatives and has become involved in equally troublesome conflicts with the bishops and clergy."

"It is strange to notice how the Spaniards are already discussing whether Sagasta and the Liberals are not likely to come to an understanding with the United States and the Cubans, and failing such a conciliatory course, whether patriotic conditions might induce all conservatives to gather around a strong administration presided over by General Azarraga or General Campos to defend Spanish rights."

NO USE FOR DEBS.

American Federation of Labor Issues an Address to Trades Unions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The executive council of the American Federation of labor met yesterday at the headquarters of the organization in this city, to discuss the mining situation.

The council issued an address which, in part, follows:

"A call has gone forth to the trade unions and public for a labor convention in Chicago next Monday. The ostensible objects are to take measures in aid of the miners' strike and to offset the sweeping powers of the courts in granting injunctions in defiance of popular rights during labor disputes."

"These objects are very commendable and worthy the active, practical support of every trades unionist and every lover of his fellow man. But conditions have somewhat changed since that convention was agreed upon. This week, fully 75,000 miners have gone to work on terms fixed jointly by the miners and operators. It is the greatest victory gained by trades unions in years. It was won against the combined power of wealth, judicial usurpations and inhuman tyranny."

"We can see no need for the labor convention in Chicago next Monday. We advise our unions not to be represented there. The money it would cost to send delegates would better go to help the suffering miners and their families."

"It is not by conventions, with irresponsible talk, inflammatory declaration and revolutionary buncombe that the cause of labor can be advanced. Violent appeals to the passions of the multitude can serve no good purpose. It is only by systematic organization of the working people in trades unions, with united hearts and united funds and a fraternity of purpose which knows no bounds of creed, color, nationality or politics, that will uplift the masses."

New Window Glass Trust.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—A new window glass trust, to be known as the American Window Glass association, was organized here to-day. The new combination represents a capital of \$40,000,000 and includes all of the principal plants of the United States. It is very probable that a decided advance in prices will soon follow.

For Assaulting His Niece.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 24.—The grand jury returned a true bill against Thomas Cooley, charged with assaulting his little 12-year-old niece, Miss May Winn, daughter of a prominent farmer of this county. Cooley is in jail.

Toledo Elevator Fire Costs \$70,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The old Backus elevator, at the corner of Water and Adams streets, burned last night. The loss will aggregate \$70,000.

THE LAST WORD.



Uncle Sam—Why don't you build some yachts that can race?
John Bull—Why don't you build some ships that can carry freight?