MORE USEFUL THAN OUR YACHTS.

## RECEIPTS ARE GOOD.

THE NEW LAW IS DOING GOOD May ..... 56,812,727 WORK.

Trensury Experts Claim Little If Any Deficit for September, Notwithstanding the Vast Amount of Foreign Goods Yet in the Country.

### (Washington Letter.)

The second month of the operation of the new tariff law is likely to relieve Democratic statesmen and orators of April ...... 101,322,406 much of the surplus anxiety with which they have favored the country in re- June ...... 83,183,021 gard to receipts under that measure. July ...... 53,790,407 It is now apparent that the revenues of the second month of the operation of the Dingley law will reach twenty millions of dollars, which is more than that of the second month of the Wilson law, and that there will be little, if any, deficit for the month. The revenues in the first twenty-two days in the month amounted to \$15,692,455, and it is estimated by treasury experts that the total for the month will be \$20,000,000 in round numbers, while the expenditures will probably be little if any in excess of that sum.

This is in marked contrast with the operations of the second month of the Wilson law. The act went into effect, as did the Dingley law, within a few days of the close of the calendar month and its operations were thus calculated from the first day of the month follow-'ing its enactment, as in the case in the statements which are being made with reference to the Dingley law. The Wilson law in its second month produced a deficit of \$13,573,800, while it now seems probable that there will be little if any deficit in the second month of the Dingley law. That the Dingley law should have been able in its first two months of operation to have produced as much or anything like as much revenue as did the Wilson law in the two corresponding months of its operation is remarkable, and is of itself an evidence that the Dingley law when the business of the country reaches its normal condition, will be an ample revenue producer. During the months prior to the final enactment of the Wilson law all dutiable goods upon which the rates of duty were reduced or removed were held back by importers in order that they might come in under the operations of that law. The result was an enormous increase in the customs revenues under that law the minute it went into operation. Indeed, the customs receipts in its first month, September, 1894, were larger than in any September during its entire history and were only exceeded in total amount on two or three occasions prior to the inrush of foreign goods which preceded its final repeal. On the other hand, foreign goods were rushed into the country as everybody knows, at an almost unheard of rate during the five months preceding the enactment of the Dingley law, the effect being to almost paralyze the importations during the first few weeks after its final enactment. The increase in importations of foreign goods in the five months between the inauguration of President McKinley and the enactment of the Dingley law was \$105,347,-032 in excess of that for the corresponding months of the preceding year, an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the normal importations of the corresponding period of the preceding year. The occasion for surprise then, is, not that the receipts under the Dingley law have been light, but on the contrary, that they have been as heavy as they are, up to this time, and that this act, laboring as it did under especially adverse circumstances, should have been able to outrun the Wilson law, which came in under such especially favorable circumstances as regards the customs end of its business. The following tables compare the importations during the five months preceding the enactment of the Wilson and Dingley laws in those months, and show clearly the and that time may probably be here advantages under which the Wilson law operated in the first months of its

the enactment of the Wilson law:

the first months of its operations.

existence and the disadvantages under

### KEPUBLICAN OPINION.

Reports from the manufacturing districts, North and South, continue to ACTING - GOVERNOR RANSON show increased activity. Three large cordage mills at Isaia, Ohio, which have been out of operation for several years, are being re-opened with a full force of men. The Wead paper mills at Malone, N. Y., which have been idle for two years, have been re-opened: the Bridgeton, Pa., woolen mills, which have been closed nearly three years. have resumed operations; two of the Ohio valley railroads have given orders for one thousand new box cars each, for use in the business which is being offered them, and which they are now unable to handle; the Cleveland rolling mills report a large order for bar steel from Birmingham, England, and an Ohio paper mill reports a contract of several thousand tons of print paper for the Japanese trade.

No better evidence of the actual return of business activity could be found than the official reports of bank clearances for the week ending September 18. They show the clearances to be fully fifty per cent greater than since January, 1893.

silver which is the cause of advance of all farm products in the last sixty days? There has been no occasion in which silver has fallen more rapidly than during the month of August, and the time that this advance came, it might be well to call upon Mr. Bryan for another paid syndicate article explaining the cause of this general ad-

The treasury department has over \$145,000,000 of gold in hand, and has had since the McKinley administration came in a larger gold surplus than at any time for a long period of years. This is in marked contrast with the conditions during the Democratic administration, when President Cleveland was compelled to sell bonds every now and then to keep up the hundredmillion reserve.

Those people who are satisfied with Mr. Bryan's explanation of the cause in the advance in the price of wheat might do well to inquire of him about the advance of wool. He says the advance in wheat was due to a shortage abroad. There is no record of any considerable shortage abroad in wool, yet prices of wool have advanced sixty per cent. since the beginning of September, 1896, while silver has fallen twenty per cent, in the same time.

The visit of Senators Mantle and Pet tigrew to the Mikado of Japan to inquire why silver has been demonetized seems to have been a great loss of time and labor. Had they taken the trouble to examine the report of the director of the mint, which covers the value of Japan's silver coins during the past few years, they would have found it entirely unnecessary to take their counted the money as the law directs, trip across the Pacific, though that and that the condition of the treasury might be a very convenient trip for alwill give to the treasury all the revenue most anybody to take providing the silver trust saw fit to pay expenses. The report of the director of the mint shows that the Japanese silver yen, which was worth 83 1-10 cents in 1891, was only worth 478-10 cents in 1897 all of which should have been sufficient information for anybody who wanted cold facts without a foreign junket as an accompaniment. Senators Pettigrew and Mantle having omitted to favor the people of this country with the result of their interview with the Mikado, the public may be able to work along with the information given in the following table, until the silver states-

	Value of	Value o
Year.	Silver Yen	. Gold Yer
1888		99.
1889		99.
1890		99.
1891	83.1	99.
1892		99.
1893	66.1	99.
1894	55.6	99.
1895	49.1	99.
1896		99.
1897 (Ju	ıly)47.8	99.
	-	

We hope so. This was the intent corresponding week of September, 1893, dential chair.

GHARGES FRAUD

In Open Court at Omaha He Contends that Fraud Was Committed by Sovernor Holcomb When He Approved Bartley's Straw Bond-Offers to Shor that Holcomb Knew of Bartley Shortage-Meserve's Bond Worthles-Several of His Largest Sureties Have Left the

Meserve's Record if Red Willow County. The condition of the state treasury was the one particular thing most talked about by Governor Holcomb in his campaigr for governor three years ago. He would reform the business of the state (reasury. That's what he would. He canvassed the state and at the farmer picnics he was a bold reformer. He taught the people that the treasury had not been properly protected, that its funds were not proper! managed, and that he was the one particular man who would attend to that particular business if elected. So persistent was he in his discussion of the state treasury and so prodigal was he of brave promises that the public learned in that campaign to look upon him and to style him as "the watchdog of the public money." Whatever grievances had b-en in the past, Holcomb would reform the treasury when he got into power. Enough of the people believed in this proud boaster to elect him, and the farmers said among themselves, "Now the treasury is safe, for Holcomb is in the chair." The farmers understood then, as they do now, that the business of securing the public money by a sound treasurer's bond was the governor's business, and they knew that if that business was preperly attended to there could be no loss to the tax-payers whether the state treasurer was honest or not. The people had elected the treasurer believing him to be an honest man, but they did not depend upon his honesty, they depended upon the bond, and they had elected a governor whose duty it was to require a bond, and they believed that he would perform that duty. He was commanded to do it by the law, and he would surely obey the law, but he was bound to perform this duty, and it rested upon his conscience with tenfold force by reason of his promises at the country picnics, and because he was no ordinary governor but a reform governor, the leader of a reform party. and its only representative in the state house. The treasury was the one parno time in which all farm products ticular thing which he had discussed have advanced more rapidly than dur- in his campaign-was the one particuing August and September. Since the lar thing above all others that needed Dingley law went into operation about reform-and now, as he entered upon he duties of his first term the first thing presented to him for his official action was an opportunity to reform the treasury. If any part of the public funds had been misappropriated, here was the opportunity for him to make the discovery by counting the money, as the law directs, and if the treasury had not been properly secured in the

> here was an opportunity for him to commence his reform and to make the treasury safe in the future. It now transpires that Bartley's half million default had commenced then, and that the governor knew it. Not only had the default commenced, but the governor, knowing it, permitted Bartley on entering his second term to file a spurious bond, from which not a dollar can be collected, and he permitted this defaulting treasurer to continue in office two years, himself remaining silent, refusing to count the money as the law directed, holding out to the people by his certificate on the bond that it was genuine. A few days ago. at Omaha, Hon. Frank, T. Ransom, populist senator from Omaha, president pro tem. of the populist senate, chairman of the so-called free-silver republican state committee, while acting governor, charged in open court that Governor Holcomb had committed this fraud, and gave that as a reason to the court why the innocent sureties who had signed the bond should be excused. "A fraud has been committed." said Ransom. "That fraud was committed by the governor of the state of Nebraska and by Joseph S. Bartley.' John H. Ames, one of the sureties, stated to the court that he had signed the Bartley bond relying upon the governor, that he was a lawyer and knew his duty, that he was an honest man who would keep his oath, that he had was then sound. Here we have Acting-Governor Ransom charging a fraud upon Acting-Governor Holcomb

past, as he had charged in his speeches,

which calls for his impeachment and removal from office. The last republican state convention denounced Bartley and Moore who had betrayed the republican party. The republican press of the state has been unsparing in its criticism of these republican betrayers, and no republican voter has offered to excuse or palliate one iota of their guilt. In this the republican party shows its honesty of conscience. We will now see whether the reform press and the voters of the reform party will longer stultify their reform cause by covering up and apolegizing for the governor's rascality, as they have covered up and apologized for this shameless administration from the very hour which it took charge of the state government the first of this year.

But this is not the only bond fraud which Governor Holcomb has perpetrated upon the Nebraska people. Meserve's bond is as rotten and worthless as Bartley's second bond. The governor knew it when he approved it and when he certified to the people the falsehood that it was a genuine bond. Not only was it worthless when it was presented by Meserve and approved by the governor, but nearly ail of the larger signers have since disposed of their property, and several of them have abandoned the state leaving no available assets behind. Not been presented since the upward tenonly this, but Meserve's career prior dency of business which came with the ury in such as to arouse suspicion and form party? Where is its honesty? supposed to be good. As a matter of respectively and the customs receipts port any tin plates to the United States, inauguration of President McKinley. call for the closest scrutiny of his sure-The entire number of business failures ties. His induction into the county it promised the people? Where is the rent, which are made of antimony and reported last week was only 169, which treasuryship at McCook was brought reform that was promised us as to tin, have a sound almost identical with was less than half the number in the about by his creditors there, to whom pass-grabbing and junketing? No pohe was heavily indebted, and the rec- litical party, no set of politicians in which the Dingley law now labors in and purport of the McKinley tariff of the first year of Cleveland's second within the space of a little more than spectacle as the populists have made within the space of a little more than spectacle as the populists have made 1890, and it is gratifying to learn, from term, and vastly less than any correa year while he was county treasurer in this state in the last few months little rift sounds as if it were lead when Table showing imports and customs an authoritative foreign source, that sponding week during the entire four he paid off \$24,000 of indebtedness, along this line, and yet no mention of dropped. The opening destroys its

eddess row? He paid his private cred- vention. These state officials fors: that much appears from the courcy records. Where did he get the money? What would have been his itor. What reform paper has criticised relation to Red Willow county had he not been elected state treasurer? What would be his relation to the state today if the governor should require of him an accounting now? Will the governor require this accounting? governor from the recount commis-Will he require a new bond in lieu of sion? Where is the investigating comthe worthless bond under which the state treasurer now holds office?

There must be somewhere some conscience among the rank and file of populist voters. If this election passes without a manifestation of this higher conscience in the populist party it can never again lift up its head and ask for the respect or the votes of Nebraska people.

Several times in the history of Nebraska the republican press has united in scourging republican offenders and making their actions odious before the public. There never has been at any time in the history of the state what could be justly styled a subservient republican press. At no time when the republican party was in power has it been dominated by a state house ring so powerful that not a single republican paper dared to lift its voice in protest. A year ago now the republican press was outspoken against Bartley's influence in the republican party. The republican newspapers voiced the demand of republican voters all over the state that Bartley should not be a controlling factor in shaping the party politics. All this is fresh in the mind of the people to-day. When Bartley's shortage was first hinted at but not fully established, not a single republican attempted to shield or excuse him. Republicans with one nuiversal voice said: "Let no guilty man escape." In all this the republican party shows its conscience and its natural instinct for square politics and

honest administration. What has the populist press said or done to purge the reform party from the actions of the rotten ring at the state house? Look at the disgraceful spectacle presented by the last reform legislature. Look at the infamous recount fraud, and the governor's connection with it. To carry out this bold plot they ousted four republican members from Omaha and one senator, making no pretense that there was any reason except that they needed that many votes to pass the recount measure with the emergency clause. Did any populist newspaper utter a word of protest against this infamous thing while it was being carried on? It would be difficult to find in history an instance where there was such universal and general consent by a political party and all its officials and its press to a plot that was revolutionary and lawless in every feature. That recount matter will always remain a dark spot in Nebraska's history. It is all the darker for the reason that the populist press was silent and uttered no protest against it. Take the \$10,-000 investigating committee. Here are five members of the legislature drawing pay for two years at the rate of \$1,500 per annum, and for this they render no equivalent to the public, and make no pretense to usefulness except as they trump up political capital for the reform movement. The members of this committee make no pretense that they are qualified for the business of examining records or accounts. What a spectacle this man Mutz has made of himself as chairman of this investigating committee. And yet no populist newspaper has offered to crit-

Look out over the state and you will

icise him.

see a trail of defalcations wherever populists have been in county offices. but you will read no criticism against these defalcations in the populist press. In Lancaster county the populist clerk of the district court robbed the county. but no populist newspaper nor no populist convention has condemned him. In Custer county, the home of Governor Holcomb, a populist plundered the county treasury, but because this treasurer was Holcomb's friend, no word of censure has ever been uttered against him by any populist newspaper or any populist convention. Another county official in Custer county defaulted. The default was published by the commissioners, the public knew it, but the reform party in Custer county carries the name of that official to-day as its candidate for county judge. The reform county committee out there have demanded his withdrawal from the ticket, but because he is Holcomb's friend, he remains on the ticket and the populist voters there are whipped into line by the bosses demanding his support. In Merrick county, the home of Secretary of State Porter, the treasurer plundered the county to the amount of \$30,000, but neither Secretary Porter, the populist press, or the populist conventions of that county have dared to criticise it. In Platte county, the home of Judge Sullivan the treasurer stole \$30,000 but neither Judge Sullivan or the other democratic officials of the county have lifted so much as a little finger to prosecu offender. Not only does this Platte county defaulter go scot free from prosecution and free from criticism, but his brother, who was intimately associated with him when the default was committed, has been promoted to a public office at the state house under Land Commissioner Wolfe, because he is the son-in-law of United States Senator Allen. A populist treasurer robbed Hamilton county and his son was indicted for burning the court house there, but through the influence of Congressman Stark and others the prosecution was nollied and the guilty man allowed to escape; not only to escape punishment, but to escape criticism from the populist press and the populist conventions of that county. In Gosper county a populist plundered the treasury and burned the court house and the records, escaping without punishment and without criticism. There is not space here to recount the long list of populist defalcations which have occurred in the last four or five years. In York county four township treasurers defaulted, but you do not read of these defalcations in the populist press, and you do not hear of them in the resolutions passed by the populist conventions there.

Where is the conscience of the rereceipts in the five months preceding such a favorable result is being so years of his occupancy of the presi- although his salary was but \$2,000 per this is made in any populist paper or jingle just as a crack destroys the annum. Who is carrying this indebt- in the resolutions of any populist con- melodiousness of a bell.

junketed in all directions. Look at the disgraceful conduct of the state audhim? What reform convention has denounced him? Where are the fraudulent tally-sheets of the fraudulent recount which Hedlund exposed, and for which he was removed by the mittee with its \$10,000 appropriation, that it has not investigated this fraud, brought out so conspicuously before the public, pointed out so explicitly by Hedlund, and attaching its wicked conspiracy to the very person of the governor? All these things are in line with the governor's conduct as to Bartley's spurious bond and the other spurious bond of Meserve. What set of party leaders have before shown such utter disregard for the rank and file of the party? These reform officials treat their followers as if they were dumb cattle; as if they had no self-respect; as if they would follow blindly any set of political shysters if only they posed as reformers. They promised to raise the valuation

of railroad property. They taught the

people for six years that railroad property was assessed too low. They made the people believe it. It was a lie, but they made the people believe it. There has never been a year since Nebraska had railroads that the railroad property was not assessed at a higher valuation in proportion than other property, and yet these reformers pretended that the people had been wronged in this matter, and that they would right the wrong as soon as they got into power. Did they do it? No! When the opportunity came they pettifogged and caucused and pretended for a whole week that they were gravely considering how to carry out the pledges they had made, and then ended their larce by leaving the railroad assessment as it had been before. They pretended that they would control the corporations as to rates. They would regulate telephone and telegraph companies. They would reduce telephone rates for the benefit of the down-trodden farmer, who never uses a telephone. But have they done it? They passed a law authorizing the state board of transportation to regulate these things, but they have not enforced the law, and they make no pretense of enforcing it. They cannot enforce it. It was unconstitutional when they passed it and they knew it. Their law provides a fee to the attorney general for every case which he brings against the railroad, and this thing alone makes it unconstitutional, because the constitution says that no state officer can have his salary raised while he is in office. They knew that this railroad law would be held unconstitutional, and the railroads winked the other eye when it was passed. These boasting reformers think that they can fool the people year after year by advertising what they are going to do, and by pretending to do something which they know will be unconstitutional, and then they appeal to the people and say that they were hindered by republican courts and by injunctions. And now the question of Meserve's

straw bond is knocking at the door. What will the governor o about it? What will he do about the ugly charge which Acting-Governor Ransom has made against him in open court? Will he go on counting his annual passes and his Pullman passes, arranging for another junket to the "red apple country?" And will he attempt to sooth Nebraska people with another chapter from Mutz, the investigator? How much of this Mutz will populist voters endure without protest? How long will they endure the humiliation which the state house gang is heaping upon them without making some demonstration of their disapproval?

### TOOK A MEAN ADVANTAGE. Engaged Man Insisted on Kissing His Fiancee in a Street Car.

A young man and a young woman changed from a Belt line to a Fourteenth street car at the avenue, Washington, and sat in one of the seats in the first car. He was carrying an overcoat and a satcheland was evidently going away. She wore a shirt waist and dark skirt, as if starting out on a shopping expedition. Just before they reached Sixth street he leaned over her and said quietly. so quietly that only the reporter back of them could hear: "I am going tokiss you good-by when I leave the

. Oh, please don't," she said appealingly; "not before all these people," But he was decided and said persistently: "Yes I shall; so raise your veil. If you try to resist people will see it and wonder about you, and they will look at you all the way uptown after I get off."

She glanced up shyly and then slowly raised her weil. He bent over her and kissed her and no one in the car looked up. A few people wondered why she was so anxious to show the diamond ring on the left hand, but n body but the reporter appreciated the fact that she was trying to justify the kissing by means of an engagement ring.

Troublesome Cracked Silver Coin. The stamping machines at the government mints, embodying as they do all the best inventions obtainable, yet do not do their work with absolute perfection in every instance. Occasionally a silver dollar is turned out with a trifling defect, and then the coin causes more trouble, many times over than it is worth. This imperfection is a slight crack in the edge of the coin, which is likely to escape the notice of any orditary scrutiny, but like the rift in the fute of which the poet sings, it makes the dollar's music mute.

The commonest way to test a silver coin to find out whether it is a counterfeit or not is to drop on a table or counter. If it has a clear ring it is that of a real silver dollar. What makes this test more uncertain is the fact that a real silver dollar with the

## Money in Their Pockets.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

The new Republican mouster not men are heard from: only pulls money out of the pockets of all consumers who remain at home, but it puts its paw into the trunks of all returning travelers.-Wilmington, N. C., "Messenger."

Under the Democratic policy of Free-Trade it was impossible "to puli money out of the pockets" of Americans because there was no money in their pockets. Now they are getting well lined again with American dollars and all "patriots" are pleased to contribute their little mites to Uncle Sam's treasure chest.

It seems only to be a question of time when Great Britain must cease to exvery soon,-Iron and Coal Trades' Re-

view, England. quickly achieved.

# POLITICAL SENSATION

at this time a year ago, and seventyfive per cent, in excess of those of the corresponding week two years ago. They are greater than at any time Is it that terrible "money power" that is destroying the crops all over the world for the purpose of giving American farmers higher prices and thus showing them the falsity of the wheatand-silver theory? There is just as much sense in assuming that the money power could control the wind and weather and grasshoppers and other causes of foreign grain shortages as it was to assume last fall that a handful of financiers located in some mysterious secret chamber in London or elsewhere could control the legislation of the greatest and most intelligent nations of the world in behalf of the gold standard, as was asserted day to day and week to week during the entire campaign of 1896. Is it the Dingley law or the fall of

Customs

9,798,067

8,858,876

8,427,338

Customs

24,454,351

16,885,011

21,560,152

16,966,801

11,804,914

Importations. Receipts.

\$285,685,614 49,065,886

Importations Receipts

\$396,005,425 \$102,700,171

April, 1894 ... \$ 60,090,037 \$ 10,176,691

Table showing importations and cus-

toms receipts during five months pre-

ceding the enactment of the Dingley

March, 1897 .. \$ 76,351,444 \$ 22,833,856

It will be seen from the above tables

that the importations of foreign goods

in the five months preceding the enact-

ment of the Dingley law were \$396,-

005,425, against only \$285,685,614 in the

corresponding five months prior to the

enactment of the Wilson law. They

also exceed the corresponding five

months of the year 1896 by \$105,347,032,

showing that the importations of the

months between the inauguration of

President McKinley and the signing of

the Dingley bill were more than \$100 .-

000,000 in excess of the normal. It will

also be seen that the customs receipts

in these five months of abnormal im-

portation prior to the enactment of the

Dingley law were more than double

those of the five months prior to the

enactment of the Wilson law, and that

fully \$50,000,000 which under ordinary

circumstances would have been col-

lected during the months of August,

September, October, November, and De-

cember of the present year was collect-

ed during the months of March, April,

May, June and July, and that the Ding-

ley law was thus robbed of an average

of \$10,000,000 per month for the first

five months of its operations. That

the Dingley law would be ample in its

revenue producing qualities under nor-

mal conditions is not doubted by the

closely," said Assistant Secretary How-

ell, "and I have no doubt whatever that

the new law will give us an ample

revenue after the treasury business re-

turns to its normal condition. I have

been studying these customs matters

for many years in my long service in

this department, and it is my deliberate

judgment after a careful study of the

workings of the new law during the

two months that it has been in opera-

tion, comparing its work with that of

other laws, for I have seen the work of

many of them, that the new measure

which it needs as soon as normal busi-

ness conditions return. Indeed it is

surprising to me that it has accom-

plished as much as it has during the

past two months in view of the adverse

conditions under which it went into op-

eration, and nobody, whatever his pol-

ities or political views or ambitions

may be, who will study its workings

thus far carefully in the light of all

conditions, it seems to me, can have

any doubt upon this subject."

"We have been watching it very

treasury officials.

July ..... 65,302,065

August ..... 51,697,072

May ..... 79,358,147

Last week's report covering the business failures in the United States is more encouraging than any which has