

EXPANSION AND PROTECTION.

Protection was subjected to a very embarrassing exposure when war began and more revenues were required for the daily use of the government. This exposure disclosed the fact that a tariff for protection affords no revenue and that a tariff for revenue affords no protection. And revenue being imperatively demanded, protection could not get a hearing among the tumultuous law-givers who were looking for ways and means of increasing the national income.

But now comes embarrassment number two. Protectionists have grown hoarse in denouncing free trade, for the reason, they said, that it made American labor compete with foreign pauper and foreign ignorant labor. The two things hardest for the intelligent and well-fed workers of the United States to contend with were ignorance and pauperism domiciled outside of the republic. And now these same patriotic citizens, who so ardently love American Labor and yearn with such affectionate solicitude for its protection against the invading competition of ignorance and poverty from abroad, are fervidly exerting themselves in favor of the absorption of a large mass of this foreign labor into the organism of this government.

Manila, the Philippines, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands (the lot having more than ten millions of ignorant and pauperized semi-barbarians and other repulsive hybrids of humanity) these protection-annexationists now seek to citizenize in the United States. More than that they propose to put these savages and paupers on a perfect equality with our own flesh and blood in all the labor markets of this republic. Protection and expansion joined together are a two-headed diabolism which plain people and all people of sense should antagonize.

COIN HARVEY'S BOOTLESS QUEST.

Coin Harvey in his capacity of receiver—as J. Sterling Morton very properly calls him—of that bankrupt concern known as the silver democracy, is abroad in the land making pleas for funds to carry on the next silver campaign. Naturally he is commencing his campaign in Ohio in the expectation that the "Ohio idee" concerning money is still prevalent in those parts.

Undoubtedly Mr. Harvey will find plenty of suckers—one is born every minute, the confidence men say—to give up their good gold money to a cause that if it possibly could be successful would depreciate whatever remaining money they had, but we doubt whether he will make much more than a living at it. Men are not stumbling over each other to get to the contribution plate for a cause that will be as dead as Julius Cæsar before 1900 comes around.

When the first rotten money scheme of greenbackism had its life crushed out

by the national elections of 1868 and 1870 there were a good many political prophets then, like Bryan, Altgeld and Jones now, who declared that the "greenback cause" was still a living issue, but neither of the great parties ever touched it again. Other issues more vital to the country came up and the "rag baby" was left to be fondled by the side-show parties that sprung up from time to time.

So it will be with free coinage, if the sound money majority in the next congress will perform the duty for which it was elected. Mr. Harvey will find his mission ended long before the next presidential election.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. J. Sterling Morton, in his weekly paper, THE CONSERVATIVE, aptly styles the transfer of the democratic party machinery to "Coin" Harvey as a receivership. This assignment was effected publicly by Senator Jones of Arkansas and his colleagues of the populist and silver republican organizations, about a month before the recent election. The conveyance was made by an instrument of writing whereby Harvey was invited to take charge of all the apparatus possessed by the three parties for spreading the gospel of silver among the voters of the United States. In other words, "Coin" was to carry his Financial School to all parts of this great republic in the name and on behalf of the parties aforesaid. Coin accepted the receivership and opened the school to the general public at once, but with less happy results than those which attended his first efforts in the Art hall on the lake front in Chicago. For whereas, during the first term of the school he either converted or silenced Secretary Gage, Prof. Laughlin, and most of the notable gold-bugs of Chicago, a large number of his former pupils and converts have now broken away from him and gone over to the enemy. Among the immediate results of the receivership are the loss of several Western states that were carried by Bryan two years ago, and the unseating of that portentous demagogue Allen of Nebraska and the equally offensive Lewis of Washington, and a large number of lesser pupils of "Coin's Financial School." If things go on this way there will be need of an issue of receiver's certificates before long.—New York Evening Post, November 15, 1898.

FRANKNESS TO OMAHA.

The recently concluded Omaha exposition was a great success. It exploited the capabilities, industrial and commercial, of all the mid-continent states of the American republic in an efficient, entertaining, and instructive manner. It was also an incalculably valuable tonic to the local business and prosperity of Omaha. But it cannot be denied that the increased retail trade of Omaha was

largely taken from the merchants in other towns of the state of Nebraska. At least merchants along the lines of the U. P., B. & M. and M. P. complain that their trade, in September and October, was ruined by their best customers going to the exposition and doing their shopping at Omaha.

In view of these allegations frankness to Omaha requires THE CONSERVATIVE to tell the good people of that city, and especially its wholesale merchants, that an attempt to continue an exposition there during the coming year will meet with no encouragement and much bitter opposition from other localities in Nebraska. Enough is enough. Having hit the bull's-eye and rung the bell, Omaha had better not shoot again, right away. It might wound its jobbing trade.

Mr. W.T. Stead, of London, writing a short time ago on "British Problems," expressed himself as follows:

"We are, it would seem, on the verge of a strong reaction against the old accepted formulas of democratic government. The faith of the people in the people as the agency to be used for governing the people has been rudely shaken. The ballot-box is no longer the heaven-sent panacea which it once appeared in the eyes of the multitude. There is everywhere a perceptible reaction in favor of government by the capable as opposed to government by the counting of noses. To find your capable man, to put him in power after having found him, and then, after having installed him, to give ever more and more power to his elbow, is becoming to an increasing extent the dominant instinct of the new time."

Some statistics are given out from one of the girls' colleges in the East, where special attention is given to physical training, giving a comparison of the girls of 1897 with those of a few years before.

The 1897 girls are ½ inch taller, being 5 feet 4 inches on an average: their chests are 2 inches larger in girth and their waists 2½ inches; their upper arms 1½ inches larger, their forearms nearly ½ inch. A slight increase is observed in the breadth of their shoulders, and their chests are 1¼ inches deeper. The capacity of their lungs is 10 per cent more than formerly, and the strength of their backs 21 per cent greater. This may be due to the exercise those particular girls take in their gymnasium, or on the other hand there may be something in the prevalent belief that women today are larger and stronger than their mothers. In any case it promises well for their health and happiness, and their children's.