#### M'KINLEY WELCOMED

[CONTINUED FROM PIRST PAGE .]

does nothing but produce revenue. It encourages no domestic en-terprise because there is none in this country making the product upon which they put the tariff. A low tariff upon a foreign product which competes with a home product, would, to a small degree, favor the domestic industry, but, when it does that, it ceases to be a tariff for revenue only, because it gives some slight protection to the domestic producer, and is at once condemned by the tariff re-

former.
It is suitable, I should say in passing, that It is suitable, I should say in passing, that a tariff levied upon a noncompeting foreign product is always paid by the importing country. And why! Because there is no production at home to compete with the foreign article imported which might influence its price to the consumer. The foreign producer controls the market, and the price to ducer controls the market, and the price to
the consumer on such noncompeting article
is the foreign price with the tariff added.
But the other principle, and the one to which
the republican party adheres, is exactly the
posite of the one I have just described. It
permits all foreign products, except luxuries,
to come into our markets free, but imposes
its tariffs upon those foreign products which
we produce at home or propose to produce at
home, which tariff, while raising rovenue, is a
discrimination in favor of the domestic prodiscrimination in favor of the domestic producer and against the foreign producer, That is, we say bring what you have got to us that we can not grow or make, without burden or restriction, without tariff or condi-tion, but if you want to bring here what we do produce and can produce to compete with our producers and share this market with them, then such product must bear the bur-den of a tariff. Is not that right?

The True American Principle.

If we were just beginning anew as a gov-ornment and had never had a tariff law, would not that on the correct principle! The things we can not make for ourselves or prothings we can not make for ourselves or pro-duce for ourselves we must buy elsewhere, and, therefore, we want no tax upon them but the things we can produce among our selves and for ourselves, it is economy for selves and for ourselves, it is economy for our people to our from each other, and if the foreign producer wants to enjoy any part of this market, he must be subject to the terms we shall fix in the interest of our own countrymen. That is the principle of pro-tection. That is the doctrine of patriotism. That is the principle of our country first and our countrymen first. That is the principle of home and family. That is the doctrine of of bone and family. That is the doctrine of true Americanism. The republican party has never hesitated to impose duties upon noncompeting foreign products whenever the revenue necessities of the government required it, but believe in it only as a public necessity.
We have free trade among ourselves

throughout our forty-four states and the ter-ritories. This is because we are one family; one country. We have one standard of citi-zenship, one flag, one constitution, one na-tion, one destiny. That is why we have free trade among ourselves. Our relations with the nations outside are necessarily different from our relations among ourselves. They are a separate organism—a distinct and inde pendent political society organized to work out their own destiny. They are our commercial rivals. We deny to these foreign na-tions trade with us upon the same terms we enjoy among ourselves. The foreign pro-ducer is not entitled to equality with us in this market. He pays no taxes; he is not amenable to our laws; he performs no civil or military duties; he is exempt from state, county and municipal taxes; he contributes nothing primarily to the support of the government or its progress or prosperity. Upon what principle, I pray you, should be enjoy equal privileges and profits in our markets with our producers, our laborers, our taxpayers! We have no way of reaching him except through the cus-tomhouse. He is unknown to our tax coltomhouse. He is unknown to our tax con-lector who visits us annually—but this efficial can not visit bim. The arm of the state is too short and the power of the federal government too limited to touch anything he has ernment too limited to touch anything he has or possesses. And so we say, to him, when you want to bring your products here to compete withours, this being our home, our natural market, "those products must have attached to them a condition, and that condition shall be the payment of duties which shall go into the public treasury to relieve in part the taxpayers of the United States from the burdens which rest upon them."

Free Trade Revolutionizes Values.

Free trade gives to the foreign producer equal privileges with us. Upon what principle of fair play should be have them! It invites the products of his cheaper labor to this market to destroy the domestic product representing the higher and better paid labor of ours. It destroys our factories or reduce our labor to the level of theirs. It increases foreign production but diminishes home pro-duction. It will kindle fires in the furnaces duction. It will kindle fires in the furnaces of England and extinguish the fires in our own. It will close the from mines of the great northwest and leave untenanted the coal and coke regions of the east. It will do slit this with unerring cortainty unless the standard of American labor shall be pulled down to the plane and condition of foreign labor one or the other is inevitable. In any event it deatroys the dignity and independence of American labor, diminishes their pay and employment, decreases their capacity to buy the products of the farm and the commodities of the merchant. We cannot have free trade in this country without having free trade conditions. The democratic ing free trade conditions. The democratic platform demands it upon these conditions

and is bound to have it at any cost. The world knows what these conditions are. The farmers of England know what they are. The workingman of England understand these conditions. Thousands of men who have worked on both sides of the ocean and under both systems know these conditions. To introduce them here will be a costly experiment. It will bring wide spread discontent. It will revolutionize values. It will take away more than one-half of the earning capacity of brain and brawn. Worse than all that, it will take away from the people of this country who work for a living—and the majority of them live by the sweat of their faces—it will take from them heart and hope and home. It will be self-destruction. Free trade results in giving our money, our manufactures and our mar-kets to other nations. Protection keeps money, markets and manufactures at home. But they say protection is a burden upon the people. Mr. Cleveland joins the choir of the people. Mr. Cleveland joins the choir of calamity. He said in his speech the other day at Madison Square Garden, accepting the nomination for the presidency:

"Turning our eyes to the plain beople of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and reientlessly demands from them, in the purchase of the comforts and necessaries of life, an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toll. We see the farmer listening to a deiusive story that flish is mind with visions of advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection."

Cleveland and Calamity.

Cleveland and Calamity.

Mr. Cleveland, I fear, has not consulted the markets since 1890. He had in mind the campalgn prices then prevailing and seems to have seen unadvised of what has occurred since. Mr. Cleveland had not then read the report of the senate committee appointed by joint resolution of that body to investigate the effect of the new tariff law upon the consumer and producer and upon the wares of labor. I commend the careful reading of that document to the distinguished gentleman with the hope that he may correct the error in which he has fallen, and with that rugged honesty which he has fallen, and with that rugged honesty which he has fallen, and with that rugged honesty which he has fallen. The waite of the report, the reading of which I commend to the gentleman, will be seen when I state that it was made by the following senators: Aldrich, Ailison, Hiscock, Jones, Harris and Carlisle, and that the report is a unanimous one.

Harris and Cartisle, and that the report is a unanimous one.

This report has ascertained and stated the cost of food, ciothes and clothing, fuel and lighting, house furnishing foods, drugs and chemicals, metals and implements, immber and building material for each month, commencing the ist day of Jone, Issi, and ending September I, Issi. The result of the investigation, which has been most careful and scrutinizing and absolutely nonpartisan, shows the decline in the retail price of 714 selected articles—articles of comfort and necessity—to be 61 of 1 per cent less by one method of computation, and 1.8 per cent less by another in September, 180, than during the months preceding and covered by the investigation.

The committee, in addition to the investiga-tion for the twenty-cirbt months noted, asked the commissioner of labor to ascertain the re-tail price in three cities, namely: Fall likeer, Mass. Chicago, Ill., and Dubuque. In. of the 214 articles referred to. The result of his in-vestigation shows a further decline in the cost of living in May. 182, as compared with Sententer, 183., of 2.1 per cent. and as com-pared with June, July and August, 1880, of 2.4 per cent.

This report also shows in every part of it a constant tendency to lower prices of the neces-saries and comforts of life. This would seem to dispose of Mr. Oleveland's assertion that

the tariff has increased prices to the con-aumer, and leaves his statement devoid of that essential element of strength—truth. The report sise shows that while the cost of living has decreased here it has, during the same period, in England increased 1.8 per cent.

Wages Are Higher,

Now, turning to wares. It appears from the report of the statistician that in the fifteen general occupations selected by the committee wages were three-fourths of I per cent ligher in September, 1891, than the three months selected as a basis in 1889, and that the wares in special industries selected was .31 of I per cent higher than at the beginning of the period in June, 1889, and that wages in the same occupations in the United States averaged 77 per cent greater than in Great Britain, which is under a democratic free trade revenue tariff.

Britain. welch is under a democratic free trade revenue tariff.

Then as to the farmers, to whom Mr. Cleveland so plaintively refers, this report says that the average prices of all the agricultural products, except flar seed, when put at their proper relative importance, were 18.57 per cent higher in September, 1891, than in June, 1899.

cent higher in September, 1891, than in June, 1889.

May I not in the light of this report and the facts everywhere observable remind Mr. Cleveland that in the year of 1842 we are confronted by a condition and not a theory.

The truth is that the protective tariff has cheapened every manufactured product, not by cheapening labor, but by its high rewards, securing from labor its highest efficiency. Manufactured goods are cheaper today than they were under the revenue tariff policy inaugurated forty-six years ago, and which continued down to 1861. They are for the most part cheaper than before the passage of the tariff law of 1899. A day's labor will buy more today than it ever bought before. The products of the farm will buy more of the everyday necessities of life, more cloth and cotton, more iron and steel more glass and nottery, more sugar and sait than the same quantity would ever by before. Substantially, everything which protection directly affects has been reduced in price, except labor. It alone has been able, am d the most general reduction of prices, to maintain its own.

All the same and the Many Forum:

Its own,

are miward Atkinson, a free trader and a Cavonand democrat, said in the May Forum:

"There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general rate of wages was as high as it is now or the prices of goods relatively to the wages as low as they are today, nor a period when the workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing product."

The same gentleman in the Boston Herald

The same gentleman in the Boston Herald says:

"Since 1880 there has been a marked increase in the rate of wages or carnings of all occupied of every kind above the grade of common aborers. So far as the writer has been able to obtain the data, this advance in rates of wages may be est mated at from 10 to 30 percent is compared with the rates of 1880, the proportionate advance in each case being in ratio to the relative skill required in the work. The wales of the common laborer have not advanced very much, but he has been rendered able to buy more for his wales on account of the reduction in prices. The skilled laborer has secured the highest rate of wages ever known in this or any other country, and can also buy more foreach dollar. The advocate of free trade was denies this advance makes a mistake."

The Foreigner Pays the Tax. The same gentleman in the Boston Herald

The Foreigner Pays the Tax.

It is said that the tariff law of 1800 is a

The Foreigner Pays the Tax.

It is suid that the tariff law of 1890 is a grievous wrong upon the consumer. I have before me the Bermuda Colonist, a paper published in Hamilton. Bermuda, dated April 23, 1892, containing the proceed lings of the colonial parliament, which had under consideration at that date the American tariff and how its burdens were to be removed from the inhabitants of that island. You will observe that the producers of Bermuda believe they pay the increased tariff under the new law, notwithstanding the tariff under the new law, notwithstanding the tariff under the new law, notwithstanding the tariff upon their products. This is the language of the message to the governor:

"We are directed by the House of Assembly to bring to the notice of your excellency the serious loss that the people of Bermuda have suffered, and which they are if, ely in the future to sustain by the high rate of tariff that, by the present laws of the Un ted States, is charged on Bermuda products shipped to that country, and to especially request that your excellency will be pleased to take into coasiferation the following statement which is submitted with a view of endeavoring to obtain—with the sanction of the imperial government and the covernment at Washington—a reduction in the twiff above referred to. The amount of Bermuda products shipped to the United States from January to June inclusive, in 1891, amounted in value to \$509, 755.12. On this amount, under the old tariff rates, the duties amounted to not less than \$51,234.98. In 1891 the quantity of products shipped to the United States from January to June amounted to \$331.1812. On this amount, under the new, or McKinley, tariff, duties were paid amounting to not less than \$134, 576.28. Thus, while the value to products shipped to the United States in the year 1891 was \$18,499 less in value than in 1893, the amount paid as duties was \$79,612.20 in excess of duties paid in the former year, making a direct loss to the growers in each case of a large percentage of t

ket value of our products in the Un ted States will not allow of any advance in price commensurate with so heavy a tariff."

That being so, who pays the tax? They assert they cannot add the tariff to the price to the American consumer, so he gots it at the old price, notwithstanding the increased tariff; that is, the consumer pays no more for Bermuda products than he did previous to the new law; the Bermuda producer sets less and the American treasury more money. Who contributes that money to the treasury, the foreign producer or the American consumer? This will indicate to you how the foreign countries regard this tariff. They hold it to be burdensome upon them—a tax upon them which they must yield up to our treasury if they want to enter this market. Similar discussions are going on in Canada, in France, in England and in other countries.

Cleveland and the Consumers.

Cleveland and the Cousumers.

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We increased the tariff in the new law upon a number of foreign products which compete with nome products; but it no single instance, except possibly in the case of pearl buttons, has there been any advance in prices to the actual consumer. Yet all Cleveland, in his recent speech in knode Island, said: "The consumer has found life harder since the passage of the new tariff law than before." That is not true. The consumer has not found life harder, for the commodities which enter into his daily life are, in a great majority of cases, lower than they were before the new tariff law went into effect. He has had cheaper sugar, cheaper clothing, cheaper boots and shoes and cheaper nails than before. A careful investigation of the prices of woolen and cotton goods made in the city of New York, and, embracing over 29.94 quotations of articles, for a comparative period under the new and old tariffs, and this made by an expert who has reported prices for forty years, shows that in a large per cent of all these quotations and articles there has been an actual decrease in price since the new tariff went into effect as compared with the same prices of goods under the old tariff. Furthermore, old industries have been stimulated and very many new industries started, which are now estimated to have given employment to from 2 0.00 to 250.00 embloyes, and it is a fact well established by reports from all countries that at this time, while depression and anxiety exist in their industries, there is prosperity in the United States alone.

When the tariff has been increased upon a foreign article, and it does not increase the price to the American consumer, how does the American consumer suffer? He gets the commodity at as low a price as he got it under the old tariff, notwithstan ling the increase, so he loses nothing, but labor in America gains everything. Take the case of carpots—one of the most marked increased duty on wool, and yet today the prices were tariff on carpe Cleveland and the Consumers.

The Foreign Market. They say that a protective tariff shuts us out of a foreign market. I have before me a statement from the Treasury department, corrected July 14, 1802, showing our foreign commerce. The total value of imports and experts of merchandise attained its highest point, amounting to \$1.857.736.910 in the last iscal year, as against \$1.720,307,006 during the fiscal year 1891, an increase of \$123,339,004, and an increase of \$342,133,583 over 1882. The ex-

cess in value of exports over imports during the last fiscal year was \$27,944,342. The value of our imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year amounted to \$13,-301,284, as against \$14,918,190 in 1891, a decrease of \$15,734,912. There was an increase in our imports of coffee, unmanufactured slik, sugar and molasses, and the decrease was in the plates, manufactures of wool, vegetables, fruits and textile grasses.

Notwithstanding the cry that under a protective tariff we cannot sell abroad if we do not buy abroad, during the last fiscal year we sold abroad nearly \$33,000,000 more than we bought abroad: \$13,000,000 was the excess in our favor which the foreigners paid to us, and which we have at home circulating among our own people.

Dutinble merchandise has decreased under the operation of the new law, as shown by the report of the secretary of the treasury. The value of merchandise imported upon which duty was paid for the year ending June 30, 1892, was \$3,000,000, while for the preceding year it was \$17,5074,844, showing a decrease in the value of merchandise paying duty of \$109,-284,705.

It will also be observed that under the

the value of merchandise paying duty of \$109,284,705.

It will also be observed that under the operation of the new law the free list has been increased while the dutlable list decreased. The value of free imports for the last year exceeded the value of dutlable imports by \$86,000,000. During the last fiscal year the value of imported merchandise free of duty was over \$158,011,000 an increase over the preceding year of \$91,739,768. The average advancem rate per cent of duty on the argregate of imports has gradually decreased since the passage of the new tariff law. The average rate per cent for the year ending March all, 1802, of free and dutlable goods was 20.55 per cent; in 1801, 28 per cent. The average rate today is less than it has been for thirty years.

More than one-half of the year of all our

cent, and in 1889, 20.00 per cent. The average rate today is less than it has been for thirty years.

More than one-half of the value of all our imports is accolutely free. In 1889 the percentage of free goods was 34.42 per cent, and in 1892, 35.88 per cent. We collected during the last fiscal year 805,810,670 of duties less than the duties collected during the preceding year. 80, if the tariff is a tax, as our adversaries assert, we should at least be credited with having wiped out 855,810,610 of burdensome taxes from the people.

The value of our exports of merchandise during the fiscal year 1892 was \$1,030,355,640.
The value of our exports in 1891 was \$834,480,-019, an increase of \$413,548,546.—a wonderful and marvelous increase of our foreign trade under a tariff law which was to close the foreign market to our products. Our exports never reached that point in a given year in all our history.

The story is told so often that many good people have come to believe it that protection house figures conclusively rofute this, and 1 wish they might be studied by every voter. In 1870 we were under protection. Waexported that year products of the value of \$435,643.
This year we exported more than a billion dollars worth of American products. In 1870 we imported products of the value of \$435,643.
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This year we exported more than a billion dollars worth of American products. In 1870 we imported products of the value of \$435,643.

A Revenue Tariff.

What protection will do and has done, what a democratic revenue tariff will do and has done is not left to speculation. Our own history records the story of both. From 1847 to 1851 under a free-trade revenue tariff the balance of trade against us was more than \$131,000,000, and there were but two years of the fifteen when the balance of trade was in our favor, while from 1870 to 1891, a period of fifteen years, there were just two years when the balance of trade was against us. We were then under protection thirteen years when the balance of trade was in our favor and that balance aggregated \$1,549,443,246. Which period was the more profits the American people?

an people?
It is maintained by the democratic leaders. but rests wholly in assumption, that the farmer would be benefited by a revenue tariff; that his export trade in a tricultural products would be increased. Let us refer again to our own history. From 18:6 to 1851, during the entire revenue tariff period, we exported 63,449,173 busnets of wheat. We exported in a single year under protection, that of 1878, 72,900,000 of wheat, or 6,000,000 more than the aggregate of the entire fifteen years under ported in a single year under protection, that of 1878, 72,000,009 of wheat, or 6,000,000 more than the aggregate of the entire lifteen years under a revenue tariff, and in 1889, 1881, 1883, 1883, 1883, and 1801 we exported, more wheat in each of these several years than we sold abroad in all of the years from 1846 to 1851 under the Walker free trade tariff of 1848. We export now in a single year more wheat than was exported from 1700 to 1861, a period of seventy-one years. More wheat in a single year than than in all of the years from Washington to Lincoln. Can the farmer justly complain of this showing, and does the tariff reformer extract any comfort from it?

Whether you consult the question of domestic trade or foreign trade, protection in our own country has given us the best results. It has given us the largest activity at home and the largest sale of our products abroad. Fro tection not only directly benefits the great industries of the country by making it possible to establish them—and thus furnishing employment to labor—but it makes a demand for our raw materials of every kind and character, which but forour manufacturing enterprise at home would be practically useless and without value.

Farmers and Protection.

Protection is a positive benefit to the farmers of this country. There is no class of

Protection is a positive benefit to the farmers of this country. There is no class of our fellow citizens more certainly advantaged by the protective tariff than the farmer of the United States. It makes a home demand for his products, and home consumers are always better than foreign consumers because they are nearer the field of production. They can be the farmer to dispose of perishable products at a profit, which it would be impracticable to ship abroad. It therefore increases to that extent the demand for the products of agriculture and widens the uses of the farm. Millions of dollars annually of the products of the farm are sold in our industrial towns which would not be raised at all but for the demand which they make. What the farmer wants is consumers, and the more consumers and fewer competitors he has the better will be his profits, and he wants these consumers and fewer competitors he has the better will be his profits, and he wants these consumers are disble. He has such in the 65,000,000 consumers in this country, who are the best and most profitable consumers to be found anywhere on the globe. He is sure of them, which is foreign market is liftul, far removed, less certain and dependent upon agricultural conditions in the foreign countries, whether there is a short crop or a long crop. There he has competition; here he has practically the field, with little or no competition except with his own fellow citizens.

As illustrating the difference in value between the domestic consumer and the foreign consumer, I have but to state that the workingman in the American shop consumes more than \$00 workingman consumer farmer, whi'e the foreign workingman consumer is therefore, worth eighteen or nineteen times more—is eighteen or nineteen times a better customer of the farmer here than is the foreign workingman. The democratic leader of today seems to think there is some peculiar sanctity about the foreign consumer, because he is the best; he consumes more and has more money to pay for his living than any o

· More American Consumers.

More American Consumers.

The agriculturists of this country do not want more farmers. They want more people who do not raise their own food and whom they can supply. Every farmer would rather have a factory for his neighbor than another farmer. Every factory that is built up increases the farmers' customers, the value of his product and the value of his land. Every factory that is broken down diminishes the farmers' customers, the value of his produce and the value of his land, and increases his competitors. If the workin men of this country cannot get employment in the factories they must seek it elsewhere. They cannot flud it in other mechanical pursuits, so they must go to the land. There every man can go when he cannot find work at his accustomed occupation, and when he goes there he takes out of the ground a living and he is no ioniger the consumer of your products but produces for himself and becomes a competitor of yours instead of a costumer of yours, as he is today. Every new industry increases the farmer's home market and furnishes hit, what he most wants, profitable customers.

It is no fault of the new tariff law if the farmers of the United States do not supply every agricultural want of our entire population. We framed that law to give them this market. And we framed that law to give them this market. And we framed that in who tonly to give them the exclusive control of this market, but to encourage industries which would increase the consumers by increasing the factories and the demand for labor therein. Every product of the farm is protected by the new law directly, and by the maintenance of our thousands of great enterprises, indirectly, securing for the farmer the best market in the world for his products.

How do agriculturists fare in free trade world for his products.

How do agriculturists fare in free trade Engiand? Let Mr. Glastope answer:

"We have in many parts of the country not



only a stationary lust a decreasing rural population. There are no just sacrifices that ought not to be encountered in order to stop the process which leaves the rural laborer in a condition where he can hardly hope to keep his wife and children evin with an insufficient supply of the necessaries of life."

Cardinal Manning wrote a year and a half ago that land was going out of cultivation in parts of England.

Fair Piny, an English pub leation, gives the rate of waces paid to acticultural laborers at Berwick. Cardisic, Whitby and Thirsh, the four principal agricultural centers of England.

The wages paid to young men run from \$15

four principal agricultural centers of Engliand.

The wares paid to young men run from \$15 to \$17.50 a year; to men run from \$15 to \$17.50 a year; to men run from \$15 to \$17.50 a year; to men run from \$10 to \$10 a year; plowmen, \$30 to \$10 a year; plowmen, \$30 to \$10 a year. For girls, \$25 to \$30 a year; female managers of farm houses and dalries, \$80 to \$100 a year.

There is nothing in the condition of agriculture in England under free trace to induce our farmers to exchange what they have for what it offers, and there is no market abroad so valuable to them as the one they have at home. It should be the aim and purpose of every farmer to retain it.

The Home Market.

The Home Market.

every farmer to retain it.

The Home Market.

Horace Greeley presents the value of a home market in a way which I am sure will be impressive. He says:

"It seems to me self-evident that protection tends to shorten the distance between the farmer and the artisan and manufacturer, hence to diminish the cost of exchanging their respective products, and thus to secure to the farmer not only surer and steadier markets for his produce, but an ampler recompense for his labors. Such are the conclusions that long ago made me a protectionist. Distant markets are all but inevitably inconstant, unpertain markets. Europe has deficient harvests one year and buys grain of us quite freely, but next year her harvests are bounteous and she requires very little more food than she produces, no matter how freely we may be buying of her fabrics. Hence our wheat now sells very far below the price which ruled here when Europe had a meager harvest. A remote market virtually restricts the farmer to two or three great staples, while near markets enable him to diversify his products and thus maintain and increase the productive capacity of the soil."

This statement is as true as it was twenty-two years are when it was penned by its great author and has never been successfully answered. It comes with peculiar force now.

We constitute less than a per cent of the world's population, and yet we consume 20 per cent of the world, 30 per cent of the copien of the world, 30 per cent of the copien in the world. Be recent of the copien, is per cent of the to of the world, 30 per cent of the copien is a far as possible, for ourselves, and that is what protection means. Why should we surrender it to the outside world when we can, for the most part, supply it and thus employ our labor and our capital and furnish a profitable market at home to our agricultural producers?

The enemies of protection talk unceasingly about its burdens, but do not particularize. If here is anything that the free trader shrinks from it is facts and conditions. They cannot

The Triumph of Protection.

If protection is a real injury to the American people some evidence of it should be at hand—something which we might see and feel and know. The individual citizen should know it from personal realization; he should know it from increased prices of the necessaries of life, from scanty employment and still scantier wages. But whatever knowledge comes to him from his own actual experience gives him no realizing sense that protection is a burden, but, on the contrary, a blessing and a benefit. If it is not a birden upon the ditizens, is it a burden upon the government itself or the states, or any of our municipal organizations? Under it, in part, the United States was enabled to furnish the money with which to prosecute a mighty war, and has been able in the last twenty years to reduce the national debt so that today it is less by two-thirds than it was at the close of the war. Its credit has steadily improved since protection was made the national policy in 64 and at this hour it has a credit unequaled by any other commercial nation and unequaled ever before in its own history. The states and the municipalities have in ten years made a substantial reduction of their public indebtedness. While all this was going on the great masses of the people bave prospered and their earnings of any other people on the face of the earth.

Thirty years of protection has brought us to the first rank is exclusive in ten the savings banks of the first rank is exclusive in ten the savings banks of the country, are greater by far than the rarnings of any other people on the face of the The Triumph of Protection.

earth.

Thirty years of protection has brought us to the first rank in agriculture, in mining and in manufacturing development. We lead all nations in these three great departments of industry. We have outstripped even the United Kingdom, which had centuries the start of us. Her fiscal policy for fifty years has been the free trade revenue tariff policy of the demograph. crats, ours the protective tariff policy of the

rest trade revenue tariff policy of the democrats, ours the protective tariff policy of the
repub leans.

Tried by any test, measured by any standard, we lead all the rest of the world. Protection has windicated itself. It cannot be
helped by eulogy or hurt by defamation. It
has worked out its own demonstration, and
presents in the sight of the whole world its
matchless trophles. It cannot be cried down
by faise names or injured by offensive epithets, nor can it any ionicer suffer from faisehood or the forebodings of the faise prophet.
It has triumphed over all its traducers at
home and abroad. It has made the lives of
the masses of our countrymen sweeter and
brighter, and has enterest the homes of America, carrying comfort and cheer and courage.
It gives a premium to human energy and
awakens the nobiest aspirations in the breasts
of men. Our own experience shows that it is
best for our citizenship and our civilization,
and opens up a higher and better destiny for
our pecple. The day of repentance will come
when we have made a changa.

Coming to Omaha.

Coming to Omaha Beatrice, Neb., Aug. 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Governor McKinley will speak at Omaha on Friday at 2 o'clock p. m. Make all arrangements.

Nugget! Nugget! Buy Big Nugget baking powder. 32 oz. 25 cents.

Flora Clayton, a fragile creature of 24, whose earthly abode has been at 312 North Ninth street for some time past, succumbed Monday night to the effects of a burdensome load of booze and laid down and died as the best way out of it. Coroner Maul said that there was no ques

tion but that the woman drank herself to death, and decided that an inquest was

...........

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS -Is 25 miles N.-R. of Kansas City, on the C., M. & St. P. Railway.

#### ... THE ELMS

is the most charming all-year-round resort hotel in America. CAPACITY, 500 GUESTS. SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF A PICTURESQUE WOODED ESTATE OF 1,000 ACRES.

SPLENDID MUSIC, DANCING, BOWLING AND BILLIARDS. PERFECT TENNIS COURTS. PICTURESQUE WALKS, BRIDLE PATHS AND DRIVES. SUPERB BATHS. SALT-SULPHUR SWIMMING POOL MARVELOUS TONIC WATERS.

ABSOLUTELY NO MALARIA, NO MOSQUITOS. Write for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address EXCELSION SPRINGS CO., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

R ichardson Lrug Co., Agis, Omaha. Neb

DRUNKENDESS
OF the Liquor Mabit Positively Cured
by administering Br. Mainea
Guiden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of codice or tes, or in feed,
without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely
harmless, and will effect a permanent and appeadly
harmless, and the overy instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Falls. The system once impregnated
with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility
for the liquor appetite to exist.

GOLDEN. SPECIFIC CO. Prop'rs, Chestmant. C.

36-Dage book of particulars free. To be liked of

Kuhn & Co., 15th and Douglas Sta., 18th and Cuming Sta Who asale, Blake, Brace & Co, and Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, Net.

GREAT OPENING FOR THE CAMPAIGN

Earnest Efforts to Secure the Defender of Workingmen's Wages and American Institutions to Address Omaha Citizens Are Successful,

Governor McKiniey is coming to Omaha. Ever since the announcement was made that the great protection advocate was going to speak at the Beatrice Chautauqua the cities of Nebrasta have been having a marry time in their efforts to secure the governor for an address. Since Major McKinley touched Nebraska soil Monday morning or his way to Beatrice the telegraph wires have been kept warm with invitations to him to address the people of various cities of the

Omaha republicans have the fever and have been successful in their efforts to induce the major to visit this city and deliver an address to the republicans on the great issue of the present campaign.

As the result of a caucus of prominent republicans, Judge C. R. Scott and Hon, E. M Bartlett went to Beatrice yesterony morning to see Major McKinley personally. The success of their efforts was announced in the following telegram to Mr. Rosewater, received last night: BEATRICE. Neb., Aug. 2 .- E. Rosewater,

Omaha: McKinley will speak at Omaha or Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Engage the cursion trains should be arranged for and a big meeting held to ratify the state nomina-C. R. SCOTT.: tions. E. M. BARTLETT.

The speech of Governor McKinley at Beatrice yesterday, a report of which appears in THE BEE this morning, will give Nebraska republicans an idea of the kind of doctrine the great protection leager teaches and will make them more anxious than ever to hear him speak.

The republican county and city centra ommittees will probably take the matter in hand today and arrange the details for the biggest rally the republicans have ever held.

A BIG NOISE EXPLAINED.

It Will Mean a Good Deal a Month from Now.

People who passed the corner of 13th and Harney streets yesterday heard a well doveloped racket and wondered what was going on. A reporter, on investigation, learned that the sounds were created by a force of carpenters at work in Branch & Co.'s whole-sale house. Mr. Branch was inclined to gratify the reporter's curiosity and explained that he had been compelled to increase his office force and was enlarging his office and adding facilities that would be of assistance in handling his rapidly growing tra de.
"But this is not the most important work that we have in hand," said Mr. Branch as ne led the way to another part of the build

Investigation proved that Branch & Co. are preparing to put in a large ice box and cooling and packing rooms for handling cooling and packing tooling to intending oystors on a much larger scale than ever attempted before. The oyster season will open in September, the first month containing an "r," though people who pronounce August "Orgist" might insist that it

pened a month earlier. Experience has shown Branch & Co. that the oyster business, with them, is a growing business and they are making arrangements that will enable them to handle even more that will enable them to handle even more oysters than last year and in a way that will be to the best advantage of their customers. In fact, they will make oysters their specialty, and the people of Omaha and the surrounding country will be enabled to obtain a constant supply of the popular bivaive. Without doubt their "Horsesnoe" brand will be even more nouslast the control of the popular bivaive. be even more popular the coming season than it was last year.

Everybody Will Go. Most of the delegates to the republican state convention will go to Lincoln this morn

# Flavoring **Extracts**

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.



Of great strength. Economy in their use Rose etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Of perfect purity.

In Paint the best is cheapest—

#### Strictly Pure White Lead

is best; properly applied it will not scale, chip, chalk, or rub off; it firmly adheres to the wood and forms a permanent base for repainting. Paints which peel or scale have to be removed by scraping or burning before satisfactory repainting can be done. In buying white lead it is im-

portant to obtain that which is genuine, strictly pure, and properly made. Time has proven that white lead made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion possesses qualities that cannot be obtained by any other method of manufacture. This process consumes four to six months time, and produces the brands that have given White Lead its character as the standard paint.

"SOUTHERN" "COLLIER" "RED SEAL"

are standard brands of strictly pure Lead made by the "Old Dutch" process. You get the best in buying them. For sale by all first class dealers in Paints.
If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

M'KINLEY COMING TO OMAHA

ing so that they can hear Governor McKinley this evening.

Mr. John T. Clake, chairman of the transportation committee, at room 219 Board of Trade building, is providing transportation for the delogates.

The Douglas county delegation will have headquarters at the Lincoln hotel.

FATALLY CRUSHED.

Max Lentz Caught by an Elevator While Trying to Operate It.

Max Lentz, a shoe dealer on Tenth, near Harney, sustained fatal injuries about o'clock yesterday afternoon in Kirkendall, Jones & Co.'s wholesale boot and shoe establishment at Twelfth and Harney streets.

He entered the elevator to go to an upper floor, and as none of the employed were present, started the apparatus himseif. He was unable to control it, not knowing just how to handle it, and in attempting to stop at the third floor threw the lever the wrong way, and the elevator started upward at increased appeal.

Lentz tried to jump from the cage, but was caught between the floor of the cage and the iron screen work of the goorway and was badly crushed. He was severely injured internally, besides the severe bruises that he received about the face and body He was removed in the patrol wagon to the Methodist hospital. The doctor stated that he would probably die.

Lentz is a married man, and lived with his wife and child in the building that is partly

occupied by his shoe store. About an hour after the removal of Lentz to the hospital he died and was removed to the morgue. A jury was at once empaneled

and viewed the body. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock this morning and the inquest will be held at

Paving Contractors' Bonds. The Board of Public Works met yesterday afternoon and approved the bond of Wickham Bros., the contractors who will pave with Colorado sandstone at \$2.08 per square rard the alleys in block 3, Hansoom place, blocks 13, 18 and 46!, city, and the alley from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth streets in Paulson's addition.

There was talk of forfeiting the \$500 check

put up by Andrew Jaicks, which accom-panied his bid to pave St. Mary's avenue from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth streets, with sheet asphaltum, but as the date for filing his bond had not expired no action was taken.

## Pears' Soap

Which would you rather have, if you could have your choice, transparent skin or perfect features?

All the world would choose one way; and you can have it measurably.

If you use Pears' Soap and live wholesomely otherwise, you will have the best complexion Nature has for you.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

#### NEBRASKA

National Bank. U. S. DEFOSITORY - - OMAHA, NEB Capital ..... \$400,000

Surplus......\$65,000 Officers and Directors—Henry W. Yates, president R. C. Cushing, vice president, C. S. Maurice, W. V. Morse, John S. Coilins J. N. H. Patrick, Lewis A.

THE IRON BANK.

#### IN THE OPEN.

The gloriovs-day of open doors -all outside is smilling welcomehere's health and joy all unconfined-The cycler sees everything free as freedom-from the heights of exhibitated happiness he cannot fall-from his Columbian Safety.

to any Columbia agent, or sent by mail for two two-cent stamps. Pope Mfg. Co., 2fl Columbus Ave., Boston.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT OF DAM-AGES FOR CHANGE OF GRADE.

AGES FOR CHANGE OF GRADE.

To the owners of all lots and parts of lots and real estate along 40th street from Burt to California street.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, three disinterested freebolders of the city of Omaha, have been duly appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the city council of said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by changing the grade of said street, declared necessary by ordinance number 186, passed July 21st, 1892, approved July 23rd, 1892, You are further not:fled, that having accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law we will, on the lith day of August A. D., 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the torenoon, at the office of Shriver & O'Donahoe, 1493 Farnam street, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage to the owners respectively of said property, affected by said change of grade, taking into consideration special benefits, if any.

You are notified to be present at the time and pince aforesaid and make any objections its. if any.
You are notified to be present at the time
and piace aforesaid and make any objections
to or statements concercing said assessment
of damages as you may consider proper.
W. G. SHRIVER.
T. B. McCULLOCH,
R. B. GIRSON,

Omaha, July 30th, 1882. Ommittee of Appraisers, Jy30dio
NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES FOR GRADING. DAMAGES FOR GRADING.

To the owners of all lots and parts of lots and real estate along 34th street from Farnam street to Dodze street:

You are hereby notified that the undersigued, three disinterested freeholders of the city of Omaha, have been duly apploited by the mayor, with the approval of the city ouncil of said city, to assess the demage to the owners respectively of the project yet affected by grading 34th street from Farnam street to Dodge street declared thesesary by ordinance 3,173, passed July 21st, 1.22, approved July 23rd, 2,2.

3.173, passed July 21st, I 22. approved July 21rd.

You are further notified, that having accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the lith day of August, A. B., 192, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of T. B. McGulloch, room 84. New York Life building, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage to the owners respectively of said property, affected by said graning, taking into consideration special benefits, if any.

You are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and make any objections to or statements concerning said assessment of damages as you may consider proper.

T. H. McGULLOCH, R. W. GIBSON.

Omaha, July 29th, 1892

J35d105

### THE FACT

That AYER'S Sarsaparilla cunes OTHERS of Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions, Boils, Eczema, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Catarrh should be convincing that the same course of treatment WILL CURE YOU. All that has been said of the wonderful cures effected by the use of

#### AYER'S Sarsaparilla

during the past 50 years, truthfully applies to-day. It is, in every sense, The Superior Medicine, Its curative properties, strength, effect, and flavor are always the same; and for whatever blood diseases AYER'S Sarsaparilla is taken, they yield to this treatment. When you ask for

#### AYER'S Sarsaparilla

don't be induced to purchase any of the worthless substitutes, which are mostly mixtures of the cheapest ingredients, contain no sarsaparilla. have no uniform standard of appearance, flavor, or effect, are bloodpurifiers in name only, and are offered to you because there is more profit in selling them. Take

### AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Cures others, will cure you

AMUSEMENTS. BOYD'S New Theatre. OPENING OF THE SEASON.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, AUGUST 5 and 6

The footlight sensation of the age. CUPID'S CHARIOT

A play for the ninetconth century play goers. Introducing a bicycle race here with all the realism of an outdoor event. Presented by the stronges musical comedy organization in America. Something New for Eyes and Ear . Nothing Broad but the Smiles.

Nothing Loud but the Laughs. DON'T MISS THE THEATRICAL HOVELTY. lox sheets open Thursday morning at usual prices FARNAM STREET THEATER.

-nights-4 Commencing Sunday matinee, uly 3 I Come and laugh at LITTLE TIPPET T.

Harrison & Bell's comedians, WEDNESDAY MATINEB.

PERMANENT SIDEWALK RESOLU TION.

COUNCIL CHAMBER. OMAHA. Neb., July 21, 1802.—Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Omaha, the mayor Sheurring:
That permanent sidewalks be constructed in the city of Om ha as designated below, within five days after the publication of this resolution, or the personal service thereof, as by ordinance is authorized and required; such sidewalks to be is d to the permanent grade by ordinance is authorized and required; such sidewalks to be in d to the permanent grade as established on the paved streets specified herein and to be constructed of stone, artifical stone, according to specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, and under its supervision, to-wit:

South side of Cuming street, lot 4, block 2124, city, 16 feet wide.

North side of Webster street, lots 5 and 7, block 351, city, 6 feet wide.

North side of Harney street, lots 5 and 6, block 142, city, 10 feet wide.

North side of Webster street, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 351, city, 8 feet wide.

South side of Webster street, lots 2, 3 and 4, block 351, city, 8 feet wide.

East side of Seventeenth street, lots 4 and 5, block 45, city, 8 feet wide.

East side of Seventeenth street, lot 4, block 89, city, 8 feet wide.

West side of Thirteenth street, lot 1, block 23, city, 19 feet wide.

West side of Eleventh street, lot 1, block 175, city, 8 feet wide.

North side of Davanport street, lots 7 and 8 city, 8 feet wide, North side of Davenport street, lots 7 and 8, North side of Chicago street, lot 5, block 43, Sity. 8 feet wide.
South side of Cass street, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4,

South side of Cass street, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 43, city, 8 feet wide.

North side of Cass street, lots 7, 6, and e½ of lot 5, block 23, city, 8 feet wide.

South side of California street, lots 3 and 4 block 23, city, 8 feet wide.

South side of California street, lots 3 and 4 block 23, city, 8 feet wide.

South side of California street, lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, block 10, city, 8 feet wide.

And, be it further resolved:

That the Board of Public Works be, and is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of this resolution to be published in the official paper of the city for one week, or be served on the owners of said lots, and that unless such owners shall within five days after the publication or service of such copy construct said sidewalks as herein required, that the Board of Public Works cause the same to be done, the cost of constructing said sidewalks respectively to be assessed against the real estate, lot or part of lot in front of and abutting such sidewalks.

Passed July 21st, 1802

Attest:

E, P. DAVIS,

City Clerk.

Passed July 21st, 1802.

Passed July 21st, 1802.

Attest:

JOHN GROVES, President of the Council,
City Cierk.

Approved: GEO. P. BEMIS,
Mayor.

Mayor.

NOTICE TO CONSTRUCT SIDEWALKS.

To the owners of the lots, parts of lots and real estate described in the above resolution: You and each of you are hereby notified to construct permanent sidewalks as required by a resolution of the city council and mayor of the city of Omaha, of which the above is a copy.

P. W. BIRKHAUSER.

Chairman Board of Public Works.

OMAHA, Neb., July 28, 1832.

Jy28.171

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING. PROPOSALS FOR PAVING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 1:30 o'clock p. m., August 17th, 18:2, for sheet asphaltum from the asphalt take in the Island of Trinidad.

For paving part of the following streets and avenues in the city of Omaha, comprised in street improvement districts Nos 4:7, 4:1, 4:2, 4:0 and 3:30 and more particularly described as follows:

No. 4:7;—Lithrop street from Sherman avenue to 18th street.

No. 4:1:—3th street from Farnam street to the north line of Daveaport street.

No. 4:2—Daveaport street from 3th street to 40th street. No. 442—Devenport street from 39th street to
40th street.
No. 449—Sherman avenue from south line of
Grand avenue to Fort street, and
No. 359 - Park or 21th avenue from Leavenworth street to dickory street.
Each bid to specify a price per square yar1
for the paving complete in the streets and
avenues. Work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the board of public works.

Each proposal to be made on printed blanks furn shed by the board and to be accompaned by a certified check in the sum of £50, payable to the city of Omaha, as an evidence of good faith.

The board reserves the right to reject any

good faith.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive defects.

P. W. BIR KHAUSER.

Chairman Board of Public Works.

Omaha, Neb., August 1st, 1891.

a2-4-9-19

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 1:30 o'clock p. m. August 1'. 18.2. for grading 2'nd street from Poppleton Avenue to the south line of the U.S. Quirtermaster's Depot, in the city of Ousha, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the board of public works. Bids will be made on printed blanks furnished by the board, and to be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$50), payable to the city of Omaha as an evidence of good faith.

faith.
The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive defects.

Chairman Board of Public Works.
Omaha, July 26th, 1892.

1926-71A2-3