## THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. fiste of Nebraska, [

County of Douglas, i George B. Trachuck, secretary of THE BEE lishing company, does solemnly swear that retual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the ending August 27, 1927, was as follows:	t the
Sunday, August 21	26.112 23.551
Toesday, August 15	28,557
Wednesday, August 24	23,545
Friday, August 26	23.758 26.560
taturday, August 27	marine.

24,389 Average ..... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-nce this 77th day of August, 1822. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for July 24,316.

THE Nebraska democrats exhibited a voracious appetite for rare chestnuts.

THE bourbon ticket, really, must not be taken seriously. It is simply a cold, clammy bluff.

THE activity of the garbage men in Omaha just now is certainly not pernicious activity.

THE revolution in Venezuela is as terrible as cholera and is not likely to serve a more useful purpose.

IT IS safe to say that Omaha will clean up for the cholers, and, cholera or not, the cleansing will not injure the city.

Iowa democrats don't want to be saved, else why do they not put their plunks into the W.-H. campaign fund.

THE mayor of South Omaha has handed in his first veto and is now in an agitated frame of mind from which our mayor long ago recovered.

COUNCIL BLUFFS is feeling as well as possible under the circumstances today, said circumstances consisting of an aldermanic election and two democratic conventions.

THE closing of the Eleventh street viaduct was a wise act, but if all dangerous walks in this city were closed progress would be barred on a great many highways.

THE young republicans of Omaha are wide awake and full of enthusiasm. At the meeting of the state league at Grand Island the Young Men's Republican driven by threats-of political ostracism club of this city will be represented by about 100 members.

THERE is practically no doubt that only hope to win with a candidate who the contract for sidewalk lumber was stands high in his own calling, has no made by fraud or by mistake, and it is pots on his personal or political record the duty of the city council to cancel it at once. There should be no dodging or evasion in the matter.

The democrats of Nebraska have indicated a purpose to fight the battle this year under the party banner and to maintain the party organization. This is in accord with the counsel of those democrats, in this state and elsewhere, who believe that the party cannot make any fusion or coalition without compromising its principles and injuring its future. The traditional policy and doctrines of the democracy have nothing in common with the principles of the new political party, but on the contrary they sharply antagonize.

THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

The democratic state convention was one of the most harmonious held by that party in years and it disposed of its business expeditiously. A full state ticket was nominated, including presidential electors. In naming Hon, J Sterling Morton as the candidate for governor the convention selected one of the ablest democrats in the country and an excellent ropresentative of the present attitude of the democratic party on the tariff. Mr. Morton has long been identified with the radical element of the party opposed to protection, which he now believes, according to a resolution introduced in the convention by him, is unconstitutional. The candidate for lieutenant governor, Hon. S. N. Wolbach, made a good record in the legislature as an anti-monopolist and is a man of ability and character. The candates for the other offices are, with perhaps one or two exceptions, worthy of the confidence and support of the party. There is, of course, not the slightest possibility of the election of any of these candidates, but the party is certainly entitled to be commended for having

nominated one of the best tickets ever presented by it for the support of the democracy of Nebraska.

THE NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

The republicans of this, the Second congressional district, are in position to nominate a candidate who will be sure of election on the 8th of November. The great body of the people of this district are opposed to free trade, wild-cat banking and schemes that would unsettle the stability of our currency and paralyze even for a short time the commercial and industrial concerns of the country. Regardless of all parties they desire that this district shall be represented in congress by some man who would regard it as his mission to Washington to be useful to his constituents rather than to gratify an ambition for notoriety or to join rattle-brained visionaries in agitating impractical schemes of reform or a reversal of the settled policy of the government.

There is serious danger to republican success in the efforts of political strikers with bad records and ambitious demagogues who care more for their personal aggrandizement than they do for the success of the party. It would be a most reckless venture to match such men against a clean, capable and reputable democratic candidate. With the Australian ballot the party lash has little effect with the rank and file of republican business men, professional men and wage workers. They cannot be or loss of patronage to vote for a tattooed candidate or for a political mountebank. The republicans of this district can

the manufacture of plush goods in the treasury was backrupt. There was no money to pay the public creditors, who United States has very materially increased under the operation of the were pressing for payment. There was tariff, giving profitable employment to not money even to pay members of congress. The nation had been prostrated a much larger amount of capital and labor than formerly. It is also a fair under the operation of an erroneous tariff policy. The democratic party is assumption that the quality of such now advocating and demanding a tariff policy similar to that from 1846 to 1861, goods made in this country compares favorably with that made in England. but manifestly It could make no greater else the demand for the foreign product.

would not have fallen to such an extent. Moreover it is to be presumed that the prize has not been appreciably affected. Facts of this kind readily explain why English sympathy is with the democratic party in the present campaign, and while it is being held in restraint as much as possible a few more such business events as we have noted will be very likely to lead to its vigorous assertion, accompanied, it may be, with a substantial evidence of its sincerity. Meanwhile the intelligent American voter is looking at the practical facts of

INTERESTING TIN PLATE REPORT.

the situation and paying little attention

to theories.

The special report from the Treasury government becoming bankrupt, but on department concerning the tin and terne the contrary that the present fiscal year plate production of this country during will end with a surplus. On the whole the past year shows that about 20,000,-Mr. Stovenson's statement of the demo-000 pounds have been produced by cratic position could not be more satis-American manufacturers and 84,000,000 factory to republicans if it had been pounds imported. Under the provisions made to their order. of the McKinley law the American manufacturers must produce during the six fiscal years ending June 30, 1897, a quantity of tin and terne plates lighter number of failures in the United States in weight than sixty-three pounds to last week in comparison with the correthe 100 square feet, which shall equal sponding week last year. Taken by itone-third of the net importations of the self this might not be considered espesame class of plates during one of the cially significant, but the record has six years; otherwise, all such plates been running that way for many months

shall be admitted free of duty after October 1, 1897. It will be seen that the rapid growth of the tin-plate industry in this country amply justifies the expectation that by the close of the present fiscal year the production in the United States will be at the rate of about 200,000,000 pounds. During the first quarter of the fiscal year five firms were engaged in the manufacture of tin and terne plates, eleven during the second, twenty during the third, and twenty-six during the fourth, and the probability is, says the report, that at least eight new names will be added to the list of manufacturers by September 30 next. It is further stated that of forty-two companies engaged in manufacturing tin and terne

manufacturing, fourteen building plants and ten enlarging their works. The prediction is made in the report that \$5,000,000 will be invested in buildings and plants by the close of the present fiscal year. It is evident that there is no danger

plates on August 15, twenty-six were

of a failure on the part of the American tin plate makers to come up to the required figure. Tin will not be admitted duty free after the time stipulated unless the democratic party gets into power; and in that case the duty will be abolished without waiting for the expiration of the time fixed by the McKinley law.

STEVENSON ON THE ISSUES.

The democratic party cannot be congratulated upon its candidate for vice president. Measured by his utterances thus far in the campaign, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson is merely a strong partisan, possessing no single quality of statesmanship and without even the Conservatism rules every branch of

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1892.

magnificent resalts of thirty years of pro-

tection, have no desire to see repeated

the experience of the revenue-tariff era.

operation of the present tariff law is of

evidently either not familiarized him-

self with the facts or has not the candor

to fairly consider them. Neither is it

the condition of the national treasury,

for the reason that there is no real

that there is not the least danger of the

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

There was a marked decrease in the

and the cumulative evidence of general

prosperity thus afforded is worthy of

day prove that an extensive business is

consumption is greater than ever before.

An increased consumption of the neces-

our growth in population, but it is

people never before consumed the ar-

The western and northwestern states

prospect for large harvests this year.

they do at present.

FREE TRADE FALLACIES. III.

## Protection and Strikes.

In his recent speech at Detroit, Mr. Springer, the chairman of the ways and means committee of the present democratic house of representatives, added to the list of calamities chargeable to the protective policy, that the tariff has stimulated enmity between employer and employe and fostered mistake than to refer to that period for strikes and lockouts. This third accusation is thus formulated : its justification.b. The intelligent people

"It does not seem that the lives of out of this country, having before them the brighter during this era of high protection. There has been great contention in labor cir-cles. Strikes have been frequent, lockouts the order of the day, and in many instances What Mr. Stevenson has to say of the private detectives-the Pinkertons-bave been hired to guard the mills and factories, and the militia of the states and sometimes vory little consequence, because he has the regular army have been called out to suppress alleged riotous demonstrations by organized labor. Strikes and lockouts are the inevitable results of high tariff."

If labor troubles are the inevitable conseimportant to discuss what he says as to quence of protection, logical reasoning would require the assertion of several propositions to which such a statement necessarily leads. First, the course of strikes in thi foundation for it. The secretary of the country must have followed the course of treasury has shown most conclusively tariff legislation. Second, strikes and lockouts should predominate in or be almost exclusive to protective countries as dis tinguished from free trade countries. Third. they must occur solely in industries di rectly affected by the tariff and be entirely missing in industries not so affected. Fourth, their purposes must not be inconsistent with protection as the disturbing cause. To sustain Mr. Springer's argument, all of these propositions must be true; if they are not founded on fact, then to attack protection as the cause of labor troubles is baseless and misleading.

> Mr. Springer in his speech attempts to prove by statistics that the frequency of strikes and lockouts displays an immediate relation to the scale of import duties in the United States, being small under a low tariff and large under a high tariff. As usual he makes but a partial and misleading showing. Says be:

"From 1846 to 1860, a period of fifteen years of low tariff-a democratic tariff, if you please, for revenue only-there were only seventy-four strikes and lockouts of which attention. Trade reports from day to being done in all branches and that any official report has been made. There were quite a number of strikes during this period reported, but they were of little or a o importance. Altogether there were not 200 strikes and lockouts during this whole period saries of life would be a natural result of of fifteen years. Nor has any record beer preserved of the number of persons involved plainly shown that the increase is not confinel to necessaries. The American in such strikes. But how does this record compare with that made during the past fif teen years of high protection and prohibitory ticles classed as luxuries so largely as tariffs, of republican trust-fostering an monopoly creating tariffs! During the past fifteen years there have been over 6,000 strikes and lockouts in the United States are now among the heaviest buyers of From 1876 to 1889 there are no statistics as merchandise of all kinds. This is acto the number of persons involved, but from 1881 to 1891 inclusive, there were over 1,000,000 persons involved in such strikes counted for by the fact that these states have had good crops and have a fine and lockouts: these statistics are not com plete, and the probability is the numbers both as to strikes and persons involved were The people do not always buy with much greater than stated."

money already in hand, but often dis-These figures prove nothing as regards the count the future when they are able to tariff. They simply show that strikes and see clearly what it has in store for them. lockouts are phenomena of recent years; that Last year's crops were large and turned they are incidents of the so-called capitalistic method of protection. When nearly a great deal of money into the hands of every journeyman worked for himself, when the agricultural classes. If the present the most prosperous master employed but a year's prospects were bad they would few journeymen and apprentices, there could not spend last year's profits freely, but be no strikes. For a strike we must have a under existing circumstances they feel combination of laborers against their emjustified in doing so. But the fact ployer. Such combination has only been that all staples are cheap this year also rendered possible by the employment of tends to stimulate the circulation of the large bodies of workmen to assist in one and farmer's money. He has never been the same industrial process. Another obstruction to strikes during the earlier period able to buy so cheap y as now. His of the republic lay in the statutory restricactivity as a buyer naturally increases tions upon the laborers. The apprentice system prevented freedom of contract among a large portion of the skilled wage earners and conspiracy laws mide any united effort to redress grievances extremely hazardous. I have stated that Mr. Springer's statistical assertions are partial and misleading. when speculation was at so low an ebb. What, then, is the true state of affairs? The only authoritative work upon strikes and

1884 to 2,503 in 1891. A similar growth of trades unions has been presented in Austria, where there were 2,870 in 1883 and 5,113 in 1890. Many of the most disastrous strikes in recent years have occurred in Europe, often necessitating the military interference of the governments When we come to investigate the distribu-

tion of strikes by industries, we again fail to grasp the pretended connection with the tariff. Commissioner Wright has tabulated the returns from 22,304 establishments in which strikes took place during the years 1881-86.

STRIKES BY INDUSTRIES 1881-96 INCLUSIVE. Industries. (No. Estab-) Industries. No. Estab

1,570

2,989

Agric'l imple Metale ..... Mining Pottery. Printing Public ways Public works Railroad cars ments. Boots and shoes. Brewing Brick 332 135 478 6,075 ding. Robe Rubber goods Ship building Slik. Stone. Telegraphy. Tobacco iothing. otton good 484 151 29 Food prepa Tobacco Transporta'n. Watches Wood'n go'ds Wool'n goods Miscellaneo's 1,419 eather.

335 nehinery. Total ... 22,304 It will be noticed at a giance that by far the greatest number of labor difficulties aris? in the building trades. This one industry was involved in over one quarter of the total cases reported and this is an industry without direct tariff protection. Tobacco is second on the list, simply because it is manufac tured into cigars in numerous small shops instead of upon the factory system. The third in the table is mining, an unprotected occupation for unskilled laborers. Transportation, too, is high on the list and has furnished many of the most noted strikes, namely those of 1877 and of 1886, not to mention the switchmen's strike just recently

declared off. During the free trade era from 1846 to 1961, this commercial branch was comparatively unimportant; it now gives employment to nearly 1,000,000 men.

The primary cause of most strikes is a disagreement upon the question of wages. This takes the form of either a protest against a reduction of pay or an increase of hours, or a demand for increased wages or a reduction of hours. Sentimental reasons sometimes occa sion strikes, but their chances of success are usually small. In the investigation of the commissioner of labor, it was found that seventeen causes operated in 90 28 per cent of all the establishments, with 297 different causes in the remaining 9.72 per cent of the establishments. In 9,439 cases the strikers de

manded an increase of wages; in 4,344 a reduction of hours;"In 1,734 they fought against a reduction of wages; in 1,693 they desired both an increase of wages and a reduction of hours. The employes of seventeen establishments struck in order to prevent the employment of additional apprentices. In one establishmont they demanded oetter light; in five others botter ventilation. In one case the object was to have stools while car driving, and in two the unrestricted admission of walking delegate. Out of mere sympathy with strikes elsewhere, 173 establishments

were forced also to go through strikes. Ac

cording to Mr. Springer's idea, all these

causes would cease to operate so soon as the democratic party marches to victory at the polis. VICTOR ROSEWATER. Too Much Feeling. New York Advertiser.

Egitor Fairbrother of Durham, N. C., Mr. Cleveland's immediate personal representative in the south, continues, as he believes to earn his salary, and a consulship later on should Mr. Cleveland be placed in a position to give him one.

In the latest issue of his newspaper at hand the gifted editor gives some account of his past career as journalist and politician, to justify his present course. In 1884 he was connected with a western journal which supported Blaine. Mr. Fairbrother's heart was not in the work, and on election day he cast his vote for Grover Cleveland. His present attitude is thus defined :

"But between Harrison and Cleveland -

from afar-but we are still of the opinion that the boys in blue are not being railed in large numbers. Mr. Fairbrother, with his eye fixed on the consulship, is throwing, we fear, too much feeling into his work.

1. 1. 1.

The Limit Reached, New York Aavertiser.

The uttermost limit of Cleveland idolatry is reached in the sad case of the Troy Press, which rubs its beard in the sand and likens the Obese Object of Buzzard's Roost to Abra ham Lincoln. Shades and ministers of Grace and Whitney, defend us! This is too much. The toad in the fable, that puffed himself up that he might resemble an ox, about as nearly achieved his object as the character and performances of Grover Cleveland re-semble those of Abraham Lincoln. What, in the name of the might his based and semble those of Abraham Lincoln. What, in the name of the bird with the broad and sweeping wing, has Mr. Cleveland ever done,

said or thought that entitles him - to be mentioned along with Lincoln !

Pearls at Low Price.

idianapolis Journal. When the McKinley iaw was passed only 200 persons were employed in the manufac-ture of pearl buttons; now there are 8,000, and many sizes of these outtons are as cheap now as before.

## PIOUANT PARAGRAPHS

The irreverence of western journalism is evidenced by a Kansus editor who speaks of Columbus as "the dandy Dago discoverer."

Philadelphia Record: Prof. McGee tells the American Association for the Advancement of Science that the duration of life on this giobe has been 15,000,000,000 years. McGee-bitater!

Indianapolis Journal: "I can't understand why all the rest of my teeth should ache just because one of them happens to be a little sore." "Oh, the others are on a sympathetic strike.

I suppo

New York Truth: Jinks (examining his pre-scription)-These doctors are awfully fond of Latin, aren't they? Filkins-Yes; it is a dead language, you

Baitimore News: "So you want to join our company?" said the theatrical manager to the seedy looking appleant. "In what attraction have you over appeared?" "Well," replied he, "my last engagement was with the 'Biet on the 'Seutcheon." "What character did you enact?" "I was the blot."

Washington Star: "Got a job for ye." said one roadside rambier to another. "I'vestruck it rich." "How?" "Feller bired me to steal his wife's pet doz. New you go and say how much bie'd diverse.

Now you go and see how much she'll give ter git the animal back. See?"

Jewelers' Weekly: Miss Blackwell - You triffin' niggah! You done an' tole dat yaller Sal Johnsing dat 1 was so ugly de clock

stopped! Mr. Jeffahson-I didn't say nuffin' ob de kind. What I tole dat gal was dat when you come in de room de clock was so 'shamed ob its own looks it jes' put bof han's up befo' its face. Jes' you look at dat clock!

mar with

WITHOUT KNOWING IT. Detroit Free Press.

A maiden rare and sweet was she, Though corputent, forsooth; She knew not what her weight might be, She feared to learn the truth.

One day she inadvertent strayed On scales for befting hay; Whereat, at last, this rare, sweet maid Did give herself a weigh.

SEPTEMBER.

Duncan Campbell Scott in the Cosmopolitan.

The morns are gray with haze and faintly

cold,
The early sunsets are the west with red,
The stars are misty sliver overhead,
bove the dawn Orion lles outroiled.
ow all the slopes are slowly growing gold,
And in the dales a deeper slience dwells;
The crickets mourn with funeral flutes and hells.

For days before the summer had grown old. Now the night gloom with hurrying wings is

Strangely the comrade pipinzs rise and sink; The birds are following in the pathless

dark The footsteps of the pligrim summer. Was that the redstart or the bobolink? That ionely cry of the summer-hearted birds

A HINT FROM PARIS.

Earopean Edition New York Herald. as

the activity of the various producing interests and stimulates all currents of trade and manufacture. There never has been a time in the history of the country when business was on a sounder basis than it is now or

THE health department announces its determination to clean the city thoroughly within thirty days. This is a step in the right direction, and yet it would seem as if the work ought to be accomplished within fifteen days.

THE linen mills .: ecently established at Sioux Falls are now in successful operation and turning out excellent goods. This promising enterprise never would have been thought of but for the encouragement offered by the McKinley tariff law.

MAYOR BEMIS should be commended for his courageous endeavors to secure business methods and econimical transactions in every city department. That is one of the very first duties of a mayor, but it is the last one in the estimation of many city officers.

ACCORDING to a proclamation by the mayor of Lincoln all offenders against the laws of health and decency in that city will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, five days being given them to clean up their premises. This is prompt, vigorous and commendable.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says that W. C. Whitney is the only prominent protectionist democrat left. The brains of the democratic party have always been centered in a protectionist. Whitney is to his party today what Samuel J. Randall was ten years ago. But there are now few of them left.

THE linen mills of Sioux Fails, S. D. are doing some eloquent talking for the McKinley law. Only last spring the machinery arrived and the very first products have just been sent out and the excellence of the quality is surprising, These home illustrations are the ones which most confound the free trader.

THOSE Vienna physicians, to the num ber of 485, who offered their services to the city in the cholera plague if the city would guarantee support for their families in case of their death, were noble men and are living illustrations that the day of heroes has not passed away from the earth. It is impossible to conceive more honorable or courageous devotion to supreme duty.

THURSDAY will be one of the best days. in the matter, of attractions, at the county fair, and there ought to be a great popular attendance on that day. In order to insure this result the association requests that the merchants of the city close their stores on the afternoon of Thursday, so that their clerks and employes may be enabled to visit the fair if they desire to do so. It is not doubted that this request will be cheerfully complied with by the great majority of business houses.

and enjoys the respect and good will of this whole community and the people generally throughout the district.

THE BEE has no disposition to dictate who this candidate shall be, but in the interest of the republican party it is in duty bound to warn the party against committing fatal blunders. With the issues of 1892, all other things being equal, this is a republican district. It would be criminal madness on the part of republicans, however, to throw away their chances of success by nominating any man who does not command the implicit confidence of the business elements or any man whose nomination would cause bitter antagonism and array any considerable faction or element within the party against him.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.

We referred a few days ago to the fact that a well known English firm which had been engaged for half a century in manufacturing plush and similar goods were constructing works at Jamestown, N. Y., having decided to close their factory in England and remove their entire business to this country. This had for many years been their principal market, taking annually more than \$1,000,000 worth of their product, but since the passage of the present tariff law their business with the United States had been reduced to almost nothing, and they finally decided to come here and enjoy the benefits of protection in the best market in the world. In noting this we remarked that undoubtedly other British manu facturers were being similarly affected. We have not had to wait long for a

confirmation of this view. A London dispatch of August 26 states that a circular has been issued calling a meeting of the shareholders in the great Bradford manufacturing concern of Sir Titus Salt & Co. (limited) to consider a proposition to wind up the company. The circular states that the English plush trade generally, in which the company is largely engaged, has fallen to about one-tenth of what it was before the McKinley tariff went into effect. It is not stated whether or not it is the intention of thus concern to remove its business to the United States, but it would not be at all surprising if the shareholders decided to follow the example of Lister & Son and establish a plant in this country. At any rate there is in this circum stance another interesting object lesson

for the attention of the opponents of the American system of protection. If it be true, and there is no reason to doubt it, that the English plush trade generally has tallen to about one-tenth of what it was before the McKiniey law went into effect, one of two things is certain. Either there has been a very great increase in the manufacture of this class of goods in the United States or a very great falling off in the demand here for them. It is by no means probable that the latter is the case, so that

ability to take a place among the bette class of political leaders.

The democratic campaign in Illinois was opened last Saturday, Mr. Stevenson making a prepared speech at the city of his home, Bloomington. It was by far the weakest effort, that has been heard from any democrat in this campaign, falling greatly below even the shallow and sophistical utterance of that other Illinois democratic leader, Mr. William M. Springer, made at Detroit last week. The man who at this day attempts to glorify the period of democratic supremacy anterior to 1861 is to be commiserated. No other period in our history furnishes such conclusive

testimony against the policy of a tariff for revenue only. At no other period was the credit of the government lower and the financial and business conditions of the country more depressed than

during the democratic administration of Buchanan. It is a memorable period in American history which the democratic party cannot afford to have carefully studied by the younger voters of today. The tariff act of 1846 was intended to reduce duties to a revenue basis, and it resulted in materially increasing the revenue at the expense of home industries. It was continued until 1856, when a further reduction of duties was made. the abnormal conditions in Europe. growing out of the Crimean war from 1853 to 1856, having greatly stimulated the business and prosperity of this country. After the war there came a reaction, and in 1857 occurred the most disastrous panic from which the country has ever suffered. In his first message to congress, in December of that year. President Buchanan declared the monetary interests of the country to be in a deplorable condition. He said that in the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, "we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want.' The revenue of the government had been greatly reduced and the president stated that a loan might be required to meet the obligations of the government, which, "although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among our people." Such was the condition of affairs produced by the democratic

revenue-tariif policy of that period, and it continued, as shown by the subsequent messages of Mr. Buchanan, to the close of his administration. He repeatedly urged an increase of duties, but without offect. Not only was the business of the country prostrated, but the securities of

the nation were discredited. Iu January, 1861, the government negotiated a loan of \$5,000,000 to pay overdue treasury notes and other pressing demands on the treasury, for which it was comthe reasonable conclusion must be that pelled to pay 12 per cent interest. The

business: there are no fictitious booms and values are nowhere inflated. Such conditions are necessarily the conditions of substantial prosperity. There can be no escape from the conclusion that the American people have reason to be con-

tented and happy. Discontent will always exist in some quarters and the voice of complaint will never be silenced. but thoughtful and reasonable people will not refuse to recognize the force of indisputable evidence.

THERE is a mayor to elect in New York city this fall and the Tammany democrats hope to elect him. They will probably need the mugwump support to do it and in this lies the strongest danger which Harrison may fear in New York city, for to obtain this support Tammany will perhaps pledge their votes for Cleveland. But of course there is the present condition to encourage us, which is almost open warfare between the two factions.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who addressed a republican meeting here in June, is to have even greater felicity. It is probable that he will be nominated for state's attorney by the republicans of Chicago, and he is to be married next spring. His record must give the lie to the maxim that no man can conduct his courting successfully and do any other business at the same time.

SENATOR PALMER of Illinois says that President Harrison "was a brave soldier and an able lawyer and is a conscientious executive." Palmer has unconsciously allowed himself to glide back into a temper of mind of twenty years ago, when he was a republican and had not learned the ways of the demagogue.

> The Case Growing Desperate. Ph lad lphi 1 liquirer.

The World is practically confessing defeat a advance. Its efforts to carry the northin advance. Its efforts to carry the north-west will be about on a par with those it put forth is carrying Rhode Island.

> A Vacation Paradox. Philadelphia Times

It appears a contramction of terms possi bly, but the one distinguishing feature of all get-rich-quick schemes is that the more you're in them the more you're out.

Cannot Swallow Weaver. Gl. is-Democrat.

The Kansas democrats have no' electoral tickets of their own, and so they can not vote for Cleveland; but the law permits them to support the republican ticket, and many of them will do so in preference to throwing away their votes for Weaver.

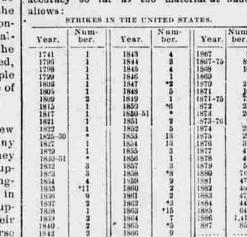
Another Coal Trust Thrust. New York Telegram, 24th. The Reading coal dombination, at its meet

to 50 cents a ton on the several grades of anthracite.

Here is an act of aggression upon property interests worse and more ruinous than any riotous demonstrations of a few score mis-

rotods demonstrations of a few score mis-guided switchmen. What is going to be done about it! What measures shall be taken for the protection of the public from this sort of spoting! Shall we call out some more troops! If not, what measures of defence shall be taken!

lockouts is that contained in the third annual report of the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, from which the following table has been taken-a table approximating strict accuracy so far as the material at hand



"Various unenumerated strikes The course of strikes and lockouts has been extremely irregular in the United States. Labor troubles can scarcely be said to have existed before the second quarter of this century. They have only attained alarming proportions during the past decade. But what do we find to be their relation to the tariff ! There were seventy-four strikes during the free trade period from 1845 to 1861. But during the protective era from 1816 to the compromise tariff of 1833, there were only eight such outbreaks reported. During those fifteen free trade years there were ten more reported strikes than during all the preceding years since the discovery of America by Columbus. One further point must also be borne in mind. There were in this country during the free trade period almost 4,000,000 of negro slaves. They constituted the labor force of the south. All of thom, man, women and children, were convict laborers-convicted to perpetual servitude from their very birth for the heinous crime of being black. To refuse to work was to subject the laborer to the lash. To combine against their masters was an offense leading to certain death. Nor has the increasing frequency of strikes

since the present tariff was enacted been at all uniform. The figuras made an immense jump in 1880, followed by a fall the following year. Was the tariff less pet-ntial in 1879 or 1881 than it was in 18804 Another rise followed by a fall took place in 1886 when the maximum of 1,411 was reached; but these strikes are directly traceable to the extraordinary activity of the Knights of Labor at that time. They had no especial relation to the tariff, which had remained unaltered for several years.

Strikes are not restricted in their appearance to the United States. They occur more often in this country because of the greater freedom allowed the laborer in his actions, but they are also found abroad. In the thirty years preceding 1881, the trades unions of Great Britain • paid out £374,000 (\$1,870,000) to operatives out on strikes. For the ten years, 1870-79, the United Kingdom was the seat of 2,352 strikes, divided among the following industries : Builders, 598; coltiers, 339; textile operatives, 277; carpenters, 187; masons, 151; various, 800. Thus free trade England suffered during that decade from over five times as many strikes as protective United States. In Italy there were 206 strikes in the five years preceding 1876, of which only 83 proved successful for the strikers. In France trades unions were forbidden by law before 1884. They have since then rapidly increased in number from 170 in

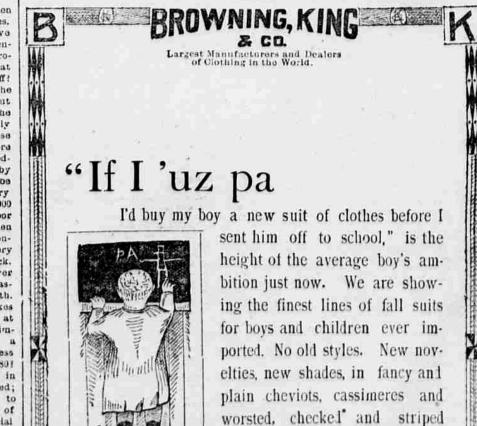
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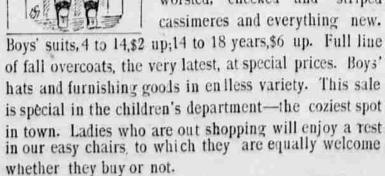
first, last and all the time-I am for the brave Buffalo man who slapped the dirty pensioners, who, for the most part, are beg gars, in the face. When I was supposedly an independent republican, and I was never one of the true blue, I knew that the pension roll was not large. But in these days, when the treasury is being plundered-over \$14, 000,000 being stolen yearly to pay men who claim to have been wounded and who have some private wounds and who never smelled real powder-I am opposed to such pillage. I want it distinctly understood by those papers who now give me Billy-the-Devil, that I can prove what I say, and not one among the whole outfit can defend this pension-system fraud. There were dirty and lousy rascals who came into this country, and who abused women, who burned homes, who stole all that was in sight, and today without an honorable scar, are bleeding this country and I am helping to pay for it. Let the hired Yankees howl. I am of the south and for the south, and until my blood is cold I shall fight for nonesty and for a white man's country.

Mr. Fairbrother is doing much to keep the south solid for the "prave Buffalo man" who bired a substitute and snuffed the battle



This daipty costume is of striped gray cloth, the bolero opening over a linea plastron, with turn over collar in white veilings. The dress and bolero of the same material. Hat trimmod with white guipure and crowned with a velvet butterfly knot of dark blue. Girdle and cravat also of dark blue.





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