

IT SEEMS TO GLADSTONE

THE MCKINLEY BILL WILL HURT US MORE THAN ENGLAND.

The Grand Old Man Talks About the New Tariff—It Will Help England in the Long Run—Protection a Delusion and a Shame.

The alarm of a few English manufacturers over the passage of the McKinley bill has led many rash protectionists to the conclusion that the bill will do great harm to that country, and they draw the stupid inference therefrom that "England's loss is our gain." Doubtless some English manufacturers will lose for a time, and this fact has thrown them into unnecessary anxiety. But the views of a great statesman and financier like Gladstone are far more important than those of the manufacturers.

While Gladstone has many enemies in his own country he enjoys the distinction of being the one Englishman who is respected and admired above all others by everybody in the United States—by Democrat and Republican alike. The fact of his universal popularity with us lends additional importance to his recent utterances on the McKinley bill and on the trade relations between England and the United States.

Gladstone said when his party was defeated by the Tories five years ago that it was the characteristic of an Englishman never to know when he is defeated—to fight right on just as if he had not been beaten at all. The grand old man has acted upon this principle himself, and now every sign points to his early victory over his opponents.

Those persons who, like our Major McKinley, have been pointing out what a blow our new tariff will strike at England must read with disappointment the confident words of Gladstone, at Dundee, Scotland, on the subject of that bill. Indeed, the Grand Old Man is no more discouraged than he was when he was beaten by the Tories and did not know he was beaten. He would bring no railing accusation against us, for he recognized the fact that "protection, although it might inflict incidental collateral blows on other countries, did far greater mischief to the people of the country which adopted such a policy, and whose people it benefited and degraded."

There were people who believed that the injurious effects of protection were chiefly felt in the countries dealing with the protected country. That was a fundamental mistake. There might be a deal of disturbance and even demoralization in trade, but it was not true at any time that the trade of any country on earth could interfere seriously with the prosperity of Great Britain.

That is the same indomitable spirit which has made England the greatest commercial power on earth. But Gladstone has good cause to fear no permanent harm to British commerce from the McKinley bill. "Supposing there were twenty great markets in the world," he said, "and in one a stringent protective measure like the McKinley law was passed, doubtless the first effect would be to injure us and to restrict dealings, but a larger and wider effect would be to raise the standard of prices under protection. This meant diminished power of exportation. Therefore, while we were damaged in this one market we were benefited in the rest. Every country giving greater stringency of protection within its borders, though damaging us within its own market, gives us a freer and broader field in other markets. It was not possible for Great Britain to receive a vital injury from any of these operations abroad."

The effect which he thinks the new tariff law will have in this country will be toward the manufacture of coarser goods, thus degrading our productions, while the English are improving theirs. This view is confirmed by the fact that while our wool manufacturers were strongly opposed to the high McKinley duties on wool, the shoddy men were clamorous in advocating them.

Mr. Gladstone gave in his speech a fitting name to protection. The word "protection," he said, was a misnomer. "It ought to be oppression. It is a delusion and a fraud."

The reason for the strength of the protection party in the United States is clearly seen by Mr. Gladstone. Because of our vast territory, our immense natural wealth in land, timber, and minerals, our progress must necessarily be rapid, protection or no protection. "The possession of these enormous advantages helped to disguise the truth from American reasoners; but the adoption of the McKinley law would involve a fearful waste of resources by which her people ought to be made strong and happy." But he does not think that we are going to remain blind to the evils of protection. People so acute as the Americans, he thinks, will find their way to the results of the protective system, and he has faith that economic truth will be vindicated among us sooner or later.

A Tariff Built on Lies.

The greatest temptation to downright lying that poor, weak humanity can be exposed to is when a protected manufacturer is asked to come before a committee of Congress to testify as to the condition of his industry. That they often yield to this temptation, and lie in the most palpable and shameful manner, has long been suspected. Ben Butterworth warned his fellow-protectionists that the testimony of the beneficiaries of tariff legislation is not always to be accepted.

One of the Republican leaders has made a statement which virtually convicts one of these industries of deliberate falsehood. This was Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and the industry referred to was none other than the binder-twine trust, which has most of its mills in Massachusetts.

When the tariff bill was still in the House last spring and when the trust had seen that it would not get as much tariff bounty out of the farmers as its thirst demanded, the trust sent an appeal to the Senate Committee on Finance, before which the tariff bill was to come up after passing the House. This appeal was in the following language:

"Sir: The courage binder-twine manufacturers of the United States beg that your honorable committee will amend that clause in the tariff bill which relates to our business. It places a duty of 1½ cents per pound upon binder-twine. Should this become a law, it will close our mills. We ask for 1½ cents per pound, an increase of one-half cent."

Has the trust now closed its mills? Not at all; although free binder-twine was defeated because the fifteen Republican Senators were too weak-kneed to stand by the Democratic free-trade line, and sided with the Republican House for a duty of seven-tenths of a cent per pound. Still the trust has gone right on without the slightest apparent interruption of its prosperity.

Indeed, directly after the enactment of a rate of duty more than a half a cent lower than they said would "close our mills," they became so cheerful that they offered a large part of their property in the form of preferred stock to the public, and advertised that they were in very prosperous circumstances, and that they had formed a combination that would insure a continuance of the prosperity.

Now, Mr. Lodge says: "We gave the cordage factories free raw material; it is perfectly right and proper that they should have it. Farmers raised a cry that they wanted free binder-twine. The duty we put upon it in the House was stricken off in the Senate. Then petitions commenced to flow in from the men who worked in factories. They didn't go to the Democratic party, they came to the Republican party. They said: Give us duty on binder-twine that we may not be ruined; and we saved enough for them to go on, I hope."

The Republican statesman now thinks they can "go on," although they had threatened that they would be ruined with a duty of 1½ cents per pound. This is precisely like the case of the Connecticut cutlery manufacturer who told McKinley's committee that he would be ruined unless he got higher duties; and Senator Carlisle afterward showed in the Senate that at the very time when this manufacturer made that statement he was actually selling knives cheaper to foreigners than to his fellow-citizens. This charge was clearly proved by Senator Carlisle by bills of the firm made out by it for sales of knives to be exported.

Here are two cases showing how protected manufacturers will lie when money can be made out of the dear public by doing so. How much longer are we going to believe them and give them everything they ask? Many of these men simply wrote out the duties as they wanted them and gave them to McKinley, and these stand in the law to-day, precisely as the manufacturers first wrote them out.

The Women and McKinley Prices.

The McKinley bill is the first tariff measure in which protection has avowedly been carried to the point of prohibition, and the prices of goods enhanced, not for the purpose of raising, but for the purpose of diminishing the public good. Moreover, the rise in prices is so sudden, so marked, and so general that it is brought to the notice of everybody. The McKinley bill affects all household supplies, food only excepted, and almost all articles of ornament.

Now, the shopping sex in this country is the female sex. Women not only buy all household supplies, and much more than half of all articles of clothing, but they are well known to merchants as much "closer buyers" than men. There is probably not a woman in the country who has "gone shopping" within the past few weeks who has not found herself brought into disagreeable relation with the laws of her country.

Even when she has not had to pay more for what she has needed than she would have had to pay a month ago, with no more satisfactory explanation than that the tariff has raised the price, she has been urged to supply herself now, because when the present stock is exhausted the prices will be marked up, for the same reason. She naturally goes to another store, such being the significance of "going shopping," but in every store she hears the same story.

Every woman has now been made aware, by agencies much more convincing to her than articles in newspapers, that the allowance she has made heretofore for clothing and household supplies will be insufficient hereafter, and, if she be a married woman, has communicated this discouraging information to her husband.

Who Is Favored?

The tariff has at last come home to men's business and bosoms as tariff-reformers have been for many years hoping that it would do. What all the "theorists" have not been able to do, a few practical men in Congress, actuated by no other motive than to "try the fact" from the members of trusts and combinations for contributions to the Republican campaign fund have succeeded in doing.

There is not a single head of a household in the United States, if we except the small number of direct beneficiaries of the McKinley bill, who does not know that he is worse off by reason of its enactment. This he feels and knows, and the arguments addressed to him to prove to him that he is at least better off will not affect him in the least. He is better off in so far as the McKinley bill has been the means of increasing his income to correspond, or to do more than correspond, with the increase of his expenses.

The only men of whom this is true are the members of the trusts and combinations, and these, though peculiarly very strong, are numerically very weak. It is not true of any farmer in the United States nor of any worker for wages. All the farmers and all the workers for wages are in the way to be convinced of its untruth, if they have not been convinced already, by a demonstration immeasurably more forcible than anything that can be said by all the speakers and all the writers for prohibitive protection.

Hamilton's Protection Out of Date Now.

Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, of New York, has shown in a recent address on the tariff that every one of the conditions which Hamilton in 1789 put forward as a justification for his tariff policy has ceased to exist. The country is no longer weak and poor. It has become the richest and probably the most powerful nation on the globe. It has more miles of railroad than all other countries of the world put together. Its manufactures have developed and become enormously productive, and many of them very profitable. They have been fostered by twenty years of a high protective tariff. The improvements in the means of transportation have kept pace with the growth of the country in territory, and make it practically more compact and accessible than it was in 1789. Its trade with foreign countries has enormously increased. The country with which our commerce is most extensive and most profitable admits all the products of this country, except wine and spirits and silver, free of tax. It would seem, therefore, that if we are to follow the counsels of our earlier statesmen, or be guided by the reasons which led them to advise the adoption of the tariff on imports, we should immediately set about its thorough revision, with the view to a great reduction in the rates of taxation it imposes. Yet, as we all know, the tendency at present is directly the reverse. A bill enormously increasing, and in many cases doubling, the rates of duty on imported articles has passed, and this bill

offers a bargain to the farmer. It says in substance: We will put up the price of your clothes and your blankets, your tools and your ploughs, your wagons and your tin pans. In return for this we offer you an increase of twenty cents a bushel on barley.

A Dying Caterpillar.

As an autumnal evening lighted its glowing fires in the west, and zephyrs played with the falling leaves, our steps were arrested by the sight of a wounded, dying caterpillar. The foot of a child, or perchance, the fall of a twig—for such trifles may terminate an existence—had inflicted a mortal hurt, and that mysterious element called life was running out like the traditional "sands," and following a current of blood as unerringly as electricity does a wire; and on its suffering form

Death gazed with a ghastly smile. The longed-for butterfly state had been denied this poor hairy wretch, now expiring from no choice or fault of its own.

For that sleep of death what dreams may come When we have shuffled off this mortal coil, Must give us pause.

As we bent over the dying worm whose hairy coat quivered with pain and the evening wind, the lines of Shirley flitted over the scene:

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate;
Death lays his icy hands on kings.

And with the setting sun the caterpillar's life went down, and it seemed to realize that its hour had come, for the sense of death is most in apprehension. And the poor beetle that we tread upon, In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great As when a giant dies.

Can Longfellow be right when he says:

There is no death; what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death.

As we slowly took the pathway to our rented quarters of honest indignance we could not banish from our thoughts the question, What has become of that dying caterpillar?—*Pullman (Ill.) Journal.*

"The General Rule."

Senator Sherman said during the campaign: "We want duties enough to protect home industries, but not enough to enable them to combine and extort unreasonable prices." As usual, the Senator professes stern opposition to trusts.

But how does he act? When the tariff bill was under consideration in the Senate a Republican Senator moved an amendment to put binding twine on the free list in order to break up the Twine Trust. The yearly profits of this trust were stated by Senator Davis (Rep., Minn.) to be 40 per cent. What did Senator Sherman say to this amendment?

"I shall vote against the amendment, because I am in favor of the general rule of protection, which applies to binders' twine for the farmers or for the speculators, and to all things alike."

Two Tariff Trusts.

To benefit the Linseed Oil Trust the McKinley act raises the duty on linseed oil from 25 to 33 cents per gallon. There was no occasion for this advance except the bare design to take money out of the pockets of consumers and put it into the pockets of the managers of the trust.

White lead, into which linseed oil enters as a component part in preparing paint, sells in England for 4 cents a pound. The McKinley act continues the protective duty of 3 cents a pound for the benefit of the White Lead Trust (although lead is produced cheaper in the United States than in any other country) and raises it in this advanced price to 6½ cents per pound. These increased prices for linseed oil and white lead mean that the farmers and mechanics have now got to pay twice as much for painting their houses and barns as they need to, and that fishermen, farmers and teamsters have got to pay a great deal more for their oilskin coats and tarpaulins.

One would not reasonably suppose that, where we have paid \$1.50 a yard for material to put into a garment to sell for \$3.50, we will now pay \$1.75 a yard for the same cloth and let the price of the manufactured article remain the same. There must be one of two things—cheaper material will have to be used, else a smaller amount must be allowed for making. Materials for which our firm has paid 62½ cents now cost us 72½, and the advance on nearly all trimmings has been correspondingly large. This will all tell in the clothing when it is made up, and the laboring man who wears, almost entirely, ready-made clothes will pay for it.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Clothing Manufacturer.*

Dutch metal, cheap imitation of gold leaf, is made in Fuerth, Bavaria, and is used for gilding picture frames, moldings, and other things which it could be impracticable to cover with gold leaf. None of it is made in this country. The duty on this great necessary has been raised to such an extent that on a recent importation, for which \$41 was charged under the old law, a duty of \$342 would have been collected had the McKinley tariff been in force. The increase in duty was made upon the demand of gold-leaf beaters.

If I were going to settle in this country, I should not embark any capital in the manufacture of tin plates. In saying so, I am taking the experience of those of your people who have already ventured into the business and were not successful at it. If a duty of 1 cent per pound was insufficient to keep the Welsh makers from successfully doing business in this country, I do not think that an additional tax of 1.20 cents will prevent them from continuing to do so.—*William Williams, of Swansea, South Wales.*

Every man of the world quickly discovers the trouble which arises in trusting work to others. In a man's own line whatever he does himself he can be quite sure of, but if he intrusts anything of much importance to others he must revise the work carefully of he will get into trouble.

Now that the elections are over, will the protectionist orators admit that the "McKinley prices" are not a "Democratic conspiracy?"

Trusts continue to multiply. The latest tariff heir is a barbed-wire trust—a very strong and well-formed infant with \$20,000,000 capital.

TRUE TO THE RED FLAG.

ANARCHISTS AT THE TOMB OF THE "MARTYRS."

Spies, Parsons, Engel, et al., Not Forgiven by Their Old-Time Companions—Speeches Made at the Graves of the Executed Men—A Red Flag Waves Over Mrs. Parsons' House.

[Chicago dispatch.] "Weep not for us when gone, but on with the fight!" These last words of one of the executed anarchists are typical of the sentiments expressed by the speakers at the anniversary exercises held at Waldheim Cemetery over the graves of the "martyrs."

The demonstration, while orderly, proved that the feeling of discontent is by no means dead. At each reference to the "innocent boys lying yonder," or to "our brothers done to death," the 1,400 listeners expressed their feelings audibly. In addition to an express wagon load of floral pieces, many of the women carried wreaths, lyres, and other designs. No crosses, however, were to be seen. A handsome wreath of immortelles was the tribute of the socialists of Vienna, Austria.

After circling Market Square twice to get in good marching order the procession moved across Lake street, the bands playing the Marseillaise and other favorite airs of the world-beat social reformers. Men wearing crimson "committee" badges sold round-trip tickets printed on crimson cardboard for 50 cents.

At the cemetery a table, a bench, and two chairs had been surrounded by a rope alongside the graves of the "apostles of freedom." The graves were covered with flowers and the table taken possession of by George Schmeidler, who opened the ceremonies by referring to the occasion as "the third anniversary of the murder of our brothers by capitalists."

He then introduced L. S. Oliver, a long-drawn-out individual who aroused great enthusiasm by heaping abuse upon the Government, the law, its officers, and other signs of civilization now existing in the United States.

"We have no regrets to offer for the buried," he continued. "From their ashes to the perpetrators of this heinous crime. It is sounding louder and louder from one end of the land to the other, and across the briny deep. When it culminates it will shake the earth from pole to pole."

Remember that those boys stood there and sacrificed their lives for the freedom of those left behind. They faced the hangman with a fortitude that knows no equal. They had no regrets. Their silence has more force than any words spoken here to-day. Our children will wonder at the stupidity or villainy of the people who applauded the work of the people who sacrificed. Though they build scaffolds at every cross-road we must go on. Courage, friends, onward! These religious and legal superstitions that run our men and women must be swept away. Let us say with Emerson: 'If this be treason, by the eternal gods make me the most!' Those who drove our boys to death manufactured the law. They were convicted before tried; indicted for murder and convicted of anarchy."

After a brief intermission, during which the singing societies sang and Mauritz Schultz repeated a good deal of Oliver's speech in German, H. E. Bartholmy, the orator of the day, was introduced.

Mr. Bartholmy was formerly a lawyer, but gave up practice for the bench. He is now a tailor. He made a deep impression, his delivery being striking and his diction admirable.

"Emerson once said," he began, "it is not the fact so much as what you think of it. To thoroughly understand a fact, an event, or circumstance, it is necessary to have a clear conception of the preliminary causes, coexisting conditions, and succeeding effects. A minute and accurate knowledge of every battle fought in the late rebellion would necessarily be superficial, chaotic, and incomplete unless it were supplemented by a careful and vivid review of the intellectual struggle and political activity which was going on prior to its culmination in a fraternal war. There are no isolated events in the history of the world. The most obscure phenomenon bears an intimate relation to the luminous epoch, and apparently insignificant detail is often an important factor in the consummation of a stupendous scheme. This principle of mutual dependence of one fact upon another permeates all nature, the inanimate world as the social organism, with its beauty and life-giving power, and is the foundation of all institutions, social and anti-social, which have thus far been the scorn and pride of the world."

"I prefaced my address with these preliminary observations in order that you might better understand the position I occupy, or at least endeavor to occupy, in considering what I regard no ordinary, insignificant event, but, on the other hand, the most stirring, significant and pregnant occurrence since the hanging of John Brown—the hanging of the Chicago anarchists."

"I believe that the execution of these apostles of a new and higher civilization was a historical necessity, and by this expression I do not mean that it was necessary to destroy them in order that society might live, to hang them in order that law and order might triumph and the stability of our institutions be preserved. I mean that truth comes into the world through pain and struggle; that the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church; that the gallows is more eloquent in its silence than the orator with his lips or the philosopher with his pen."

"Who can fathom the psychological effect of that wonderful event? Who can measure the momentum it gave to the thinking world? Who can number the hearts that were moved, the minds that were affected, and the converts that were made? At no time in the history of the world did the execution of a man or number of men create such a profound impression. The thinking world shook from center to circumference Nov. 11, 1887. I do not believe that any of the men whose bodies lie molding in peaceful calm yonder or those in Joliet to-day were guilty of any graver crime than that serious offense in antagonizing public opinion in the cause of freedom and progress, and humanity. Did I believe that a fiendish appetite to destroy life and property without regard for law, either human or divine, had captured their souls, and that with wanton recklessness they advocated the use of force to ameliorate social conditions, I would not say one word here to-day. But I do not believe this charge is true. The explosion of the bomb temporarily stupefied the public mind, and henceforth no logic, however potent, could eliminate the false

impression which the shock created. They cried, 'That settles it. Hang 'em, hang 'em. These Anarchists are bomb throwers, and if you insist on trying to defend them we'll have you arrested as a suspect.' Reason was temporarily suspended and fear and terror ruled."

"The propagators of Christianity were equally as much despised and persecuted 2,000 years ago as are the Anarchists to-day. The term Protestant in its day was as odious and repulsive as the term anarchy is to-day. The idea of abolition was received with the same criticism, censure and condemnation."

"Now anarchism on its negative side is a protest against the exercise of human authority over the natural and minute liberty of many. It exalts the individual above collective society, and holds that man as an individual is superior to the institutions he has created, that the right of the individual is supreme, and denies to Government the authority to interfere with that right. It would abolish private property in land."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Result of the Recent Elections Shown at a Glance.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The latest returns indicate that the Democrats, including the Farmers' Alliance men, will have 238 members in the next House, while the Republicans will have but 93. This will give the Democrats a majority of 145, and even if some of the Alliance men should vote with the Republicans the Democrats would still have nearly, if not quite, a two-thirds majority.

The Democratic majority is 145. There are 121 votes from the South. Hence it appears that without a vote from the South the Democrats would still have a majority of 24. This more fully appears from the following summary:

EASTERN STATES.					
STATE.	1886.	1888.	1890.	Dem.	Rep.
Connecticut.....	1	1	3	3	1
Maine.....	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts.....	1	1	3	3	1
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey.....	1	1	1	1	1
New York.....	15	15	15	15	11
Pennsylvania.....	8	20	7	21	11
Rhode Island.....	2	2	2	2	1
Vermont.....	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	33	63	28	67	62

*No election in Second District.

WESTERN STATES.					
STATE.	1886.	1888.	1890.	Dem.	Rep.
California.....	2	4	2	4	2
Colorado.....	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho.....	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois.....	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana.....	6	7	10	3	11
Iowa.....	3	3	1	10	4
Florida.....	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan.....	3	3	3	7	5
Minnesota.....	3	3	3	5	3
Montana.....	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska.....	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1
North Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio.....	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon.....	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	1
Texas.....	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin.....	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	34	75	20	65	48

*Including 10 Republicans substituted for unseated Democrats.

SOUTHERN STATES.					
STATE.	1886.	1888.	1890.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama.....	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia.....	10	10	10	10	10
Kentucky.....	8	3	9	9	10
Louisiana.....	6	1	5	1	6
Maryland.....	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi.....	7	7	7	7	7
Missouri.....	12	2	10	4	14
North Carolina.....	7	7	6	1	9
South Carolina.....	7	7	6	1	9
Tennessee.....	8	2	7	3	9
Texas.....	11	11	11	11	11
Virginia.....	4	1	2	2	4
West Virginia.....	3	1	2	2	4
Totals.....	105	16	94	27	119

*Including 10 Republicans substituted for unseated Democrats.

SUMMARY.					
SECTION.	1886.	1888.	1890.	Dem.	Rep.
East.....	33	63	28	67	62
West.....	34	75	20	65	48
South.....	105	16	94	27	119
Totals.....	172	154	142	159	129
Majorities.....	19	138	28	132	107

*Including 10 Republicans substituted for unseated Democrats.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

THE new colors in underlinen are yellow and mauve.

TEA and morning jackets all copy the zouave.

BLUE is the color in highest favor this season.

FEATHERS are the chief ornament of everything.

TWENTY feathers are sometimes used on a single hat.

A new cloak called the Wattenu is a decided novelty.

PAXIES in velvet are used for handkerchief sachets.

SLEEVES are to be bought in Paris ready to slip into any dress.

LINEN collars are very high and stiff, and studs are very small.

QUICK and inconspicuous watch chains are the only ones now in vogue.