MERRIAM WILL WIN

A Careful Review of the Situation Assures the Republicans of Success.

Merriam Will be Elected by a Majority of Over 15,000.

The Republicans are Sweeping Everything Before Them.

The Signs.

As the campaign progresses the signs become more and more propitious. The Alliance-Labor movement grows weaker as the people o the State learn more definitely of its processes and purposes. It is being gradually discovered that the two elements comprising the newest political movement are like oil and water, and cannot be made to mix. What suits the so-called farmers is naturally and inevitably disliked by the so-called working men. The former have a chronic disposition to "shake the railroads over hell," but the labor element—that section of it which works with its hands—has discovered that a large proportion of the work which gives to it its daily bread proceeds directly or collaterally from the railroads. Hence anagonisms are being developed, and the new party is falling to pieces of its own weight. Meantime the paid advocates of the English free trade movement, and the tin-horn statesman tooting for momentary notoriety, continue to traverse the cow-paths of the back country districts and preach about the overwhelming disasters to the agricultural interests—disasters that never materialize. From the Fifth district—the section where the farmers movement early in the campaign promised the largest results—there is one continual stream of reports that the fourth party ball is rapidly losing its momentum. Men who were formerly active in the Alliance movement are returning to their allegiance to the old parties. The leaders have given up the fight before the real battle was fairly begun. Mr. LIND in the Second district, reports gun. Mr. LIND in the Second district, reports the same condition of affairs and asserts that there is no break in the Republican part- of the Southwestern portion of the Stat- which need create the slightest uneasiness All of our members of Congress and both Senators have taken the stump and each one is doing yeoman servic for the election of the whole ticket. Without exception their reports are to the effect that the solid Republican phalanx from the North Star State in Congress will remain unbroken. It is even as serted that Charlie Gilman in the Fifth has no possible chance for election, and that the farmers of the Second are not showing a vast amount of agricultural enthusiasm for General Baker. Everywhere, from the horizon to the zenith, the skies are bright, and it only remains for the leading Republicans in every county to do their duty by getting out the full vote to insure a more complete triumph than the old party has known in an off year during the past generation. Only three weeks remain in which to perfect the party organization. These twenty-one days should be a period of sleepless activity on the part of every man—young and old—who believes in the triumph of Republican principle. Especially are the principles of protection and reciprocity on trial in Minnesota this year. Republicans all over the North have their eyes fixed upon this State. They must not be disappointed. The verdict of this great agricultural commonwealth must be spoken in no half-hearted way. The season of assured material prosperity now dawning for the whole country must not be postponed by any reactionary movement in the great and growing Northwest. The Republican party, here, is assured of victory to-day, but it must be something more than a victory of a lean and lank majority of a few paltry thousands. Our success must be corpulent—portly with a spontaneous plurality reaching well in the thousands, so that when we enter upon the campaign of 1892 there will be a panicky feeling pervading the ranks of the common enemy. A great victory is within our grasp. Let us reach out and take it with courage.—Northfield News.

A Cheering Outlook.

The latest information from the numerous corps of correspondents enables the Pioneer Press to take this view of the situation:

There is reason for satisfaction with the Republican outlook in Minnesota. Some disaffection was expected, and some disaffection there has been. But it reached its height, we believe, a week or more ago, and is now decreasing and will continue to decrease until the day of election. The Republican campaign has only just begun. It will be a manly, straightforward and not a defensive campaign. The state administration needs no apology. It is its own best advocate. The affairs of Minnesota have profited by having in the governor's chair a man of high business and executive ability, and at the heads of departments men of probity and in harmony with the people. What could any administration do which this has not done? What better fortune could Minnesota ask than a continuance of the regime that has advanced her interests and helped to make her people at least more prosperous than any others similarly situated? It is questions such as these that voters begin to ponder as soon as the first hurrah of a campaign is over: and issues such as these that weigh with them as the time for casting their ballots draws near.

Nothing has so helped the Republican cause as the now open and avowed fusion between the Democracy and the Farmers' Alliance. As long as these two bodies bore the semblance of independent organization's even confident Republicans confessed that the situation had its serious features. There is no fact of politics better established than the power of a party name. The Democratic party, as the Democratic party, could hold the vote of almost every man who had ever belonged to it. Its ranks would be steady. The Farmers' Alliance, by virtue of the name, would capture a considerable vote in the agricultural communities; and, in the nature of things, this vote would be drawn more liberally from Republican than from Democratic sources. If the defection became considerable, there might be danger. But this prospect was so alluring to the Democracy itself, and the advantages of a secret collusion between it and the Alliance were so evident, that it could not keep itself within bounds. It proceeded to the further step of a regular offensive and defensive union with the Alliance, and thereby forfeited the very advantage it had hoped to gain. It is a loser from that time forth.

The Republican farmers who were getting ready to vote the Alliance ticket are not Democrats by any means. They were being beguiled into support of the Alliance only because it represented to them a new and separate movement; and, as between two old parties, they are Republicans every time. Now that they see the Alliance movement to be but a cover for the Democratic attack, they have changed their base. An Alliance ticket means a Democratic ticket, and that they will never vote. In this way, the announcement of the fusion is turning back to the Republican lines every day a number of voters who would otherwise have left them. It is working equally unfavorably to the Democrats in the opposite direction. The Democratic farmer reasons in the same way. He had intended, after the manner of his kind, to vote the regular party ticket; though the Alliance movement made a strong appeal to him, as a farmer, and caused him to almost waver in his party allegiance. Now he is taught that it is all the same thing; that the Democratic candidate and the Alliance candidate represent one object and purpose, and he yields to his inclinations and goes with the Alliance. This is not a fancy picture, drawn from hopeor desire instead of from real life. It is what is actually happening in the state at large. Events like the withdrawl of Wilkinson in the Second district, on a bargain for a similar course by the Alliance candidate in the First, show the public that the Democratic-Alliance party is what they have to fight. And this has retained many a Republican vote that would otherwise have gone to the Alliance poll, just as it is demoralizing the Democratic line. That party will now learn, what political experience in other states ought to have taught it, that the habit of straight party voting and the reliance upon party right or wrong makes a successful fusion of two organizations during a campaign a far more difficult and hopeless business than swapping horses while crossing a stream. The reception accorded to Republican speakers every where shows that party interest and enthusiasm are awake and growing. We do not believe that the fourth of November has any surprises in store for the people of Minnesota.

The Book Trust.

It is not the Roman Catholic who is the great enemy of the American public school system and popular education. Neither of those classes who favor or oppose the reading of the Bible in the public schools are the dangerous enemies to universal education. The danger most to be feared today and the one to be taught against and conquered is the school book trust. Every book used in the schools of Minnesota to-day costs from fifty to seventy-five per cent. more than it should and the surplus goes into the pockets of the meanest and most heartless gang of piratical speculators ever known. The man who would rob the State school fund would be sent to the penitentiary followed by the hearty execrations of every citizen in the State, good or bad. And yet, the people of Minnesota submit without protest to a species of robbery just as contemptible, just as open, just as inexcusable as though the State Auditor should take a half million from the school fund and decamp to Canada. Do the people of this state know that one school-book publishing house has sent into retirement three millionaires during the past twenty years, and that the same house is still piling up wealth at the rate of more than a million a year? It is generally known to the people that the PECKSNIFFS who publish the books used by the school children of Minnesota have become one of the most demoralizing elements in every community in the land—that they bribe legislators with one hand while they pick the pockets of the poor with the other? There is only one way to kill this soulless and conscienceless trust. The State must buy the text books used in all the public schools and in the State University. Then, if the State cannot get those books at a fair price it can establish a State printing office and print them. The school book trust must follow the binding twine trust into the darkness of oblivion.—Northfield News.

Good News From Headquarters.

For the first time since the present campaign commenced the Republican state central committee has made an estimate of the strength of the Republican state ticket, and yesterday Chairman Heatwole gave it out that the present governor of the state will be re-elected by a majority of 15,500 or more votes.

"You may give this out straight from me," said he, "and the only reason I do not make a close estimate is because I do not know today how many votes Gov. Merriam will gain between now and Nov. 4. But I put down 15,000 as the minimum." This estimate is based upon the reports made by the chairmen of the county committees and others who attended the big committee meeting on Tuesday. These reports show also that there is every probability of the re-election of the five Minnesota congressmen, and that, despite the special efforts which are being made by the Alliance and the Democrats, the Republicans will in all probability have a majority of the members of the next legislature. The returns from the country seem to indicate that the scheme of the Democrats, while ostensibly working for the whole state, congressional and legislative tickets alike, is really to sacrifice the state and congressional tickets in the interest of the legislative candidates, with a view to the election of a combination Democratic-Alliance United States senator to succeed Hon. C. K. Davis. There is good evidence also that the Democratic and Alliance managers, who have so far been working in conjunction with each other, are getting jealous of each other, and that there is likely to be an open rupture before election day.

Tom Wilson as a Barrator.

Maj. Edwards, of the Fargo Argus, says he knows a thing or two about Minnesota politics. In a late issue he refers to the report of Judge Wilson's speech at Fergus Falls in which the icicle candidate said, among other things, in defense of his conduct as a railroad attorney:

Ths only case I argued at Washington while I was a member of congress was one against the Northern Pacific Railroad company, brought by one of its employes who had been seriously injured. I had tried the case in the courts below, and while I was in congress in the United States supreme court, to which it had been appealed by the railroad company. I argued it against the company and had the judgment in favor of my client affirmed, on which I collected from the company a little over $28,000.

The Argus tells a thing or two about this case in these words, written in the major's peculiar style:

This particular case is familiar to the Dakota lawyers. It is true the "employe was dangerously injured," and that the judge's statement—on the face—looks well. But when it comes to be known that the case was "taken on shares"—and the poor "employe's" share amounted to very little—the glossy fabric woven together by the immaculate spellbinder, who admits himself to be without blemish, sinks beneath the statutory provision that barratry is one of those things that is described as stirring up litigation, and may be construed as a charge against a lawyer who will go in to rob a railroad, provided he gets the most of the divy.

Tom Wilson a Decoy uDck.

Midway News: No, Tom Wilson is not a "salaried" railroad attorney. He is a friend of the dear people, who, when clients come to him with prosecutions against the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, does all he can to discourage action, but if suits are instituted against that company in this state, defends it every time. No he is not "salaried;" he is only a decoy duck, retained on the quiet, not only in and out of court, but in and out of the legislature, congress the church, everywhere.

Lind the Poor Man's Friend.

Slayton Gazette: Congressman Lind is just how the recipient o much praise on account of his able efforts in championing the interests of the farmers in the Northwest in congress. He was raised on a farm until an accident disqualified him for such labor. In his law practice as well as in congress he has championed the cause of the poor against the aggressions of corporations. He is a man wholly in sympathy with the masses.

15,000 Majority for Merriam.

Martin County Sentinel: The Republican state central committe is making a vigorous campaign. Gov. Merriam is gaining ground daily; and we should not be at all surprised if he rounded up 15,000 majority. The more the people, especially the farmers, search his record the better they are pleased with it, and they consider the state fortunate that its affairs are in the hands of such a careful and economical business man.

FRUITS OF PROTECTION.

Figures Showing our Advance in a Quarter of a Century.

Our Wealth Nearly Quadrupled—Many New Industries Created—High Standard of Wages Maintained—Increase in the Peoples' Savings.

The wealth of the United States, in 1860 was sixteen thousand million dollars, one-half of which was destroyed during the civil war. In June, 1887, our wealth touched the imperial figures of sixty thousand millions, earning seven millions each day. In 1860 the wealth of the United States was $415 per capita; in 1887, $1 000 per capita. In these years of Protection the United States has earned over one-half of the sum added to the world's wealth during that time. We nearly equal Great Britain in production of iron, and excel her in the production of steel. In 1860 manufactures in the United States amounted to $1,800,000,000; in 1887, to $7,000,000,000. Our total industries now amount to $11,000,000,000.

The Western States manufactured nearly as much in 1887 as the whole country in 1860. The Southern States alone now make 10 per cent. more pig iron than was made in the United States in 1860. The annual product of the United States exceeds that of England by more than one-half, and our trade is double that of England. England has increased her commerce less than six times since 1860; the United States has increased her commerce more than six times. While England has increased her export trade four times; the exports of the United States have increased eight times. In these years, from the third producing power, we have risen to the first. Up to 1860 the entire exports of the United States were $9,000,000,000; since then they have amounted to $14,000,000,000.

Protection has practically created many great industries since 1860—crockery, silk, steel rails, &c., employing countless laborers and distributing thousands of millions of money among our people. From no steel rails produced in 1867 we have risen to 2,101,904 tons produced in 1887, cheapening the cost of rails, enabling us to increase our railroads from 30,000 miles to 161,000, and reducing cost of transportation to less than half what it is in England. We have now more miles of railroad than all Europe, with rolling stock worth nine times the merchant marine of England, and our inland trade is twenty times greater than her foreign commerce.

Protection, by creating home markets, has increased the value of our farms from $6,645,046,007 in 1860 to $10,192,006,776 in 1880. It has in the same time increased our farm products from $1,675,724,972 to $3,726,321,422. Of this vast increase less than one tenth has been exported; more than nine tenths has been consumed at home. The want of an adequate home market for our wheat has put our wheat growers at the mercy of half civilized India. The only remedy is to diminish production or increase the home market.

Protection has maintained the high standard of wages in the United States, which is double that of England. If the American laborer could live as English laborers do he could save 37 per cent. of his wages. They save only 2 per cent. of their wages. American people should not, and will not, submit to the low standard of wages prevailing in other countries. They decrease the purchasing power and the consuming power of the people. Free-Trade in England meant cheap bread and has ruined her farmers. Free-Trade in this country means cheap labor, diminished power to consume, low prices for farm products, and in the end ruin for our farmers.

Protection has increased the savings of our people. There is deposited in the savings banks of the State of New York alone $506,000,000, which is $100,000,000 more than the entire accumulations in the savings banks of England in four centuries.

Protection has diversified as well as created industries. It has opened new and fruitful fields for the employment of women. It has enriched and educated our people and qualified them for the duties of freemen. High wages have made happy homes and good citizens. There never was on this earth a people so free, so prosperous and with such splendid possibilities as the 60,000,000 that dwell in this republic. Shall the Protective policy which has accomplished this be overthrown?

Protection Does Not Enhance Prices.

Protection enables producers to sell at lower prices with greater profit. This comes under the well known law that cost depends largely upon the quantity of an article produced. If a man builds a single family carriage, turns out every part himself—the woodwork, the ironwork, the leather, going back to the primary sources of these component parts of a carriage, the mine, the forest and the animal, whose skin furnished the leather—it would probably take the man a year to complete the work, and a very costly work it would be. But if there is such a large demand for carriages that thousands of men are engaged in producing them, each one at work on a special part of the product in which he has acquired great skill, and the best and most costly mechanical appliances are used, it is evident that the carriages thus produced can be sold at prices far below the cost of a single vehicle, and yet all concerned make a profit; whereas the single carriage would only be sold at a great loss.

Protection, by restricting competition to our own people and keeping the home market for the home producer, increases the home demand and the quantity of everything required to supply it.

The same is true of all things which may be produced in large quantities and for which there is a large demand; and for this reason is it specially important to promote home manufactures of articles in general use, and especially of the necessaries of life. The great quantity of such articles wanted enables the producer to make them cheap, and in this way alone can they be supplied as wanted.

The Tin Plate Industry.

Why Not Establish the Manufacture of it in America?

It is supposed by many that tin plate is made of tin which is mined in some other part of the world and made into tin plate or sheets and sold in this country, whereas, in point of fact, tin plate is nothing more or less than iron covered with composition of tin.

It is admitted that the iron is manufactured in this country and ought to be, and no doubt many are aware that until the tin plate industry was slaughtered by the rulings of a former Secretary of the Treasury, the manufacture of tin plate was carried on extensively in this country.

The Secretary of the Treasury alluded to was apparently unaware that tin plate was not made of tin, and no Secretary of the Treasury has seen fit since to offer to point out his error in regard to it.

Within the past three years there has been discovered in the Black Hills of Dakota, mines of tin of sufficient abundance to warrant the conclusion that this country is able to supply all the tin required for its consumption as advantageously as can be supplied in any part of the world.

In the first place, the Tariff act of 1864 fixed the duty on tin plate at two and a half cents per pound, the same as galvanized sheets, but this rate was changed by a Treasury decision which has rightly been termed one of the most inexcusable and costly ever made. If this rate of duty had been allowed to remain, we should have had to day a prosperous tin plate industry, employing directly and indirectly 100,000 laborers and consuming annually 40,000 tons of American pig iron, 1,000,000 tons of American iron ore, 400,000 tons of American limestone and 1,000,000 tons of American coal. Such is the amount of raw material consumed in producing the tin plate consumed in this country.

To furnish this supply 100 mills and tinning works, each with over 3000 tons annual capacity, would be needed, as the product aggregates 318,000 tons, or 636,000,000 pounds. The cost of producing this tin plate to the country would merely be the cost of the material consumed in producing it, as we have capital and labor and land on which to build the mills in abundance. Instead of this we have wickedly and wantonly sent this money abroad to enrich a greedy syndicate of English manufacturers. Since 1864 we have sent abroad $298,310,655.07 in gold to purchase tin plate, and, in addition to this, a Revenue Tariff has been paid of $78,636,892.80. Here we have, without the duties, $300,000,000 sent out of the country, every dollar of which might have gone to add to the resources of this country and improve the condition of American labor. The 100,000 men employed directly and indirectly in making this tin plate in England kept that number in idleness in this country.

There is no possible reason why there should not be a flourishing tin plate industry in this country. What workman is there who would not echo the unselfish assertion: "I would rather pay one cent, if necessary, more for a dinner pail and establish an industry worth millions of dollars annually to this nation than continue to support 100,000 Englishmen in making tin plate when that number of Americans want employment?"

Wages of Some Protected Workers

The benefits of Protection and consequent high wages can have no better illustration than the pay roll of the workers of Allegheny County, Pa. In the iron and steel works alone it is enormous. In this industry 37,350 men are employed, and they receive every two week: $939,500 in wages, or in a single year $23,487,500.

But iron and steel is not the only industry in Allegheny County. There are other works which may be classed with the above, and then there are the locomotive and glass works. In these industries are employed 17,500 men, getting semi-monthly wages of $390,000. This makes a total of $1,329,000 paid to 54,850 men every two weeks, or a grand total every year of $33,225,000. This, it must be remembered, is the number of men employed and wages paid in a single county. Leave these industries unprotected and what would be the result? We do not care to contemplate it.

Thanks to the vote of an enlightened people, there is no danger of having to consider it for a long time to come, if ever. These are not infant industries, but they no less need the Protection they now enjoy. And there are many more industries that could make a proportionate showing if protected in the same way; 70,000 men could be employed in the tin plate industry alone and its tributuary industries were it adequately protected, receiving upward of $40,000,000 annually in wages, and keeping in this country many millions which now go to England for tin plate and freight.

A word more. In spite of the enormous wages paid in the industries mentioned the price of the commodity is not increased one particle. If tin plate were manufactured in this country the price to the consumer would not be enhanced in the least; on the contrary, severe competition would tend to lower prices. Such figures as the above easily dissipate the worn out and delusive argument of the Free-Traders that the Tariff is a tax.

Patriotic Sentiments.

The higher and stronger we build the bulwarks of Protection to American industries the more efficient and potential we make the American man and the more firmly you establish American liberty and equality; for by Protection only can we secure stability of prices and fairly remunerative wages to labor when subject only to the fluctuations incident to American competition uninterested by cheap labor, the products of cheap labor, cheap money, and the surplus dump of despotic and barbarous nations. Therefore, my cry is still for the American idea of Protection for American labor and against class legislation in the interest of cotton, whiskey and Great Britain.—*Congressman Brumm.*

It is now estimated by statistical experts that the internal commerce of the United States is more than double the foreign commerce of the whole world.

LINCOLN'S MELANCHOLY.

His Sympathetic Nature and His Misfortunes.

Those who saw much of Abraham Lincoln during the later years of his life, were greatly impressed with the expression of profound melancholy his face always wore in repose.

Mr. Lincoln was of a peculiarly sympathetic and kindly nature. These strong characteristics influenced, very happily, as it proved, his entire political career. They would not seem, at first glance, to be efficient airs to political success; but in the peculiar emergency which Lincoln, in the providence of God, was called to meet, no vessel of common clay could possibly have become the "chosen of the Lord."

Those acquainted with him from boyhood knew that early griefs tinged his whole life with sadness. His partner in the grocery business at Salem, was "Uncle" Billy Green, of Tallula, Ill., who used at night, when the customers were few, to hold the grammer while Lincoln recited his lessons.

It was to his sympathetic ear Lincoln told the story of his love for sweet Ann Rutlidge; and he, in return, offered what comfort he could when poor Ann died, and Lincoln's great heart nearly broke.

"After Ann died," says "Uncle" Billy, "on stormy nights, when the wind blew the rain against the roof, Abe would set thar in the grocery, his elbows on his knees, his face in his hands, and the tears runnin' through his fingers. I hated to see him feel bad, an' I'd say, 'Abe don't cry;' an' he'd look up an' say 'I can't help it, Bill, the rain's a fallin' on her.'"

There are many who can sympathize with this overpowering grief, as they think of a lost loved one, when "the rain's a fallin' on her." What adds poignancy to the grief some times is the thought that the lost one might have been saved.

Fortunate, indeed, is William Johnson, of Corona, L. I., a builder, who writes June 28, 1890: "Last February, on returning from church one night, my daughter complained of having a pain in her ankle. The pain gradually extended until her entire limb was swollen and very painful to touch. We called a physician, who after careful examination, pronounced it disease of the kidneys of long standing. All he could do, did not seem to benefit her until we tried Warner's Safe Cure; from the first she commenced to improve. When she commenced taking it she could not turn over in bed, and could just move her hands a little, but to-day she is as well as she ever was. I believe I owe the recovery of my daughter to its use."

It Was a Surprise.

A guest at one of the mountain resorts who was charged ten cents for a glass, of lemonade made a prompt and vigorous kick, saying:

"This is nothing short of highway robbery, and I won't submit to it."

"My friend," said one of the clerks who had been called on to adjust the matter, "what do you suppose our object is in keeping this hotel?"

"To accomodate the public, of course."

"Exactly, but that's not all. We intend to make money at the same time."

"You do?"

"Of course we do?" We must have a profit, even on our beer."

"Then I'll pay my bill and go! I like to see everybody get along, but when the clothing store in my town sells a suit of clothes for half off I'm not going away from home to pay somebody full figures and a little more on top of them."—Sun.

Married Sixty-Three Years.

Henry Vreeland, of Danville, N. J., has lived with his wife for sixty-three years. They were born on the same day nearly ninety years ago, and are still in excellent health. The villagers are preparing for a grand celebration on the 90th birthday of the couple.—New York Sun.

Result of the Conference.

"Barthleson," inquired a fellow reporter, "what have you been doing in the managing editor's room?"

"Been holding a consultation with him."

"What about?"

"About the management of the paper."

"Any change in its policy contemplated?"

"Yes. That's what the consultation was about."

"What was decided upon, if you don't mind telling me?"

"It was decided," said Barthleson, twisting his mustache gloomily, "that h paper didn't need me on its pay roll any longer."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A NEW ENGLAND weekly had an item to the effect that manufactures of chewing gum were buying up all the old rubber boots and shoes in the country, and the news wasn't a week old before two manufacturers began heavy damage suits. The editor has to prove it or quit the sanctum for the potato patch.

The Australian ballot system gives Covington Ky., its first Republican mayor for twenty-five years.

Another revolution is apprehended in Hayti. The financial condition of the republic is unsatisfactory.

President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, maintains that the new land grant forfeiture law is a benefit to his company.

The reports of an impending revolution in Argentine republic are without foundation.