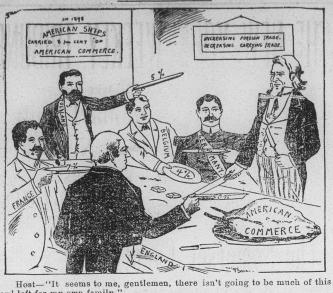
GUESTS WITH RAVENOUS APPETITES.



## fowl left for my own family.

## SURVEYING THE FIELD. POLITICAL SURPRISES IN THE RE-CENT ELECTIONS.

# How Republican Control of Congress Was Saved by the Strength of the Tariff Issue in States Previously Wedded to Free Silver.

The potency of the tariff issue in determining the results of the Novem-ber elections becomes more and more apparent from a survey of the leading events of the campaign and of the marked changes wrought thereby. It was in the Middle West and the Far West, in States where the free silver west, in States where the free sliver craze had been the strongest, that the battle was fought and won. Party managers were never before so com-pletely at fault. They figured that the East would be found more solid than ever for the gold standard and that the West was and would remain un-cound on the money question. They sound on the money question. They were diametrically wrong in both cal-culations. In the Eastern States the losses to sound money and the gains to the free coinage ranks were so great as to wholly reverse the alignment of parties in the House of Representatives, giving the control of that body to the Democrats, Populists and other free silverites by a safe working ma-jority. In the West, on the contrary, jority. In the West, on the contrary, there were enormous gains for Repub-licanism and sound money, and by these gains the control of the House was saved to and now rests with the Republican party. What caused this extraordinary re-

versal of political form in the States of the West and Far West-in Cali-fornia, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, North and South Dakoa, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri? Wherefore the gain for sound Republican doctrines and the loss for Populistic heresis in these twelve States? Let the question be answered be the Chronicle, an ably conducted daily newspaper of Spokane, Wush. Nowhere in the country has the case been more plainly or more truthfully stated than in the following,

from the paper just mentioned: "There is something vastly more important to this section than free silver, even if this were not the delusion that it is. That something is a proper ver, even if this were not the delusion that it is. That something is a proper protective tariff. Why was it that the West was so prostrated that it grasped at free silver or any other remedy that even promised a relief? Because Democratic policy had enacted free wool, and flocks of sheep that cover our mountains and feed in our valleys were a burden rather than a source of were a burden rather than a source of profit. Because Democratic policy had declared for free lumber, and the mighty wealth of our boundless forests was unclaimed and could not be ests was unclaimed and could not be realized. Because a Democratic policy had made lead free, and our richest mines lay idle since it would not pay to work them in competition with the cheap lead brought in from without. These three items of Democratic free trade. trade meant depression and ruin to the West. And that section, in its misery and distress, knew not cer-tainly what was its disease or what the remedy, but sought blindly for relief from free silver or from anything that might remove the new conditions and restore the old. It distrusted both the old parties; and the Republicans, remembering the slump to free silver, distrusted it. After adverting to the fact that in some of the old tariffs the interests of the West had been "slaughtered by the cry for low duties on raw ma-terials," whereas in the Dingley tariff the balance was held equally and the Western producers of lumber, coal, wool and lead received fair treatment, the Chronicle continues: "Now comes the proof, and these States, supposed to be devoted to the worship of cheap money and popuworship of cheap money and popu-lism, wheel solidly into line. The answer to a Republican protective tariff, which for almost the first time tariff, which for almost the first time does full justice to the West and gives it its rightful place in the national economy, is a Republican victory in Washington, another in Oregon, an-other in California. It is the redemption of the Dakotas. It is success in Wyoming. It is such a tremendous gain in Idaho that the State is surely Republican at the next election. And ublican at the next election. all these gains are won not only without any compromise or concession to the cheap money sentiment but on the cheap money sentiment, but on platforms that declare outright for the

cheap money virus that it would never return to sound national policy. This is its answer to the Democratic claim that the West had renounced its Republicanism permanently. And that answer is proclaimed at a time when it means most for the party and the country; at a time when it saves the House from a Democratic majority, and restores the United States Senate to Republican control. It is, in all ways, a most happy event for us. It comes at a time and in a manner when it will be most to our ad-vantage. The West will be restored to its old seat of honor in the Repub-

to its old seat of honor in the Repub-lican party. It has shown that it needs but consideration and fair treatment to be loyal when others falter. It has proved that it can lay aside manfully an error and accept its party gospel from the lips of a ma-jority, if only it believes that equal justice will be done to all and that it is not to be a sacrifice to older and more influential sections. "The West knows now what it owes

"The West knows now what it owes to the Republican party, and the Re-publican party knows what it owes to the West. There will be, we predict, no more misunderstandings between them; and henceforth there will be none more influential in the national councils of the party than the repre-sentatives of that section where the great, decisive and unexpected victories of this campaign were won against what appeared to be over-whelming odds."

The sum of it all is, protection did it!

### SAFE FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Stable Conditions Assured by the Novem ber Elections.

The particular triumph of November 8, in comparison with which every other political triumph of that day sinks to secondary place, was involved in the election of Republican Legislatures, which insure a safe, strong Republican majority in the United States Senate for eight years and pos-

sibly for ten years to come. The splendid significance of this fact to the business and industrial interests of the whole country cannot be estimated. Uncertainty and distrust as to what might be the national policy touching the currency, touch-ing the tariff, touching our foreign re-lations, have been the primary cause of industrial and commercial disaster, wide-spread and often repeated. which the last twenty years have with nessed.

Now, all this is suddenly and radi cally changed. The manufacturing and trade interests now known what to figure upon. They know the established Republican policies touching these great concerns, and in consequence of the recent elections know that if Republican national policies (by which alone our great trade interests have been fostered) are not consistently followed in the legislation at Wash-ington, at least no anti-Republican policies will be countenanced.

The trade and industry and commerce of the country can adjust them selves even to unfavorable conditions, conditions have the quality o stability. And now they are to be given opportunity to adjust themselves to the most favorable conditions, with practical guarantee that such conditions, which tions shall hold as long as the Senate remains Republican, even though the House and the Administration itself

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

### FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Senate.

FOURTEENTH DAY. In the Senate to-day the vice-presi-dent announced the committee on the centennial celebration of the city of Washington as the capital of the na-tion as follows: Senator Hoar, Hale Perkins, Simon, McLaurin, Clay and Turley.

urley. Senator Mason, of Illinois, intro-uced a resolution touching on legisla-tion on the part of Germany, intended o prohibit the exportation of Ameri-an sausages and other meat products to Germany. prohib n sausa to Gern

into Germany. Senator Hanna introduced in the senate and Representative Payne in the house a bill to grant subsidies for American shipping. FIFTEENTH DAY.

American shipping. FIFTEENTH DAY. Mr. Teller (Col. S.) occupied the first half of to-day's session of the senate with a speech in advocacy of the theory that there are no restric-tions upon the right of the United States to expand its borders so as to include far distant territory. Mr. Teller spoke upon Mr. Vest's resolu-tion declaring that under the consti-tution, no power is given to acquire territory to be held and governed per-manently as colonies. "If we are a Nation," he declared, "we have the power to exercise all the rights of any sovereign power. We have already acquired this ter-ritory. By right of conquest-a right undisputed-we came in possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Asiatic ar-chipelago. The question is now, What disposition shall we make of the territory that has come into our possession? "If this Government will say to the people of this acquired territory," said Mr. Teller. "We will give you self-government, we will not need an army of 50,000 men in Cuba, 20,000 in Porto Rico and 30,000 in the Philip-pines. To say this to those people is the only way to escape the great standing army. In time we may make them States."

standing army. In time we want them States." Mr. Proctor here interrupted Mr. Teller to read an extract from a letter from Admiral Dewey concerning the character of the Filipinos, as follows: "These people can be governed with-"These people can be governed with-out the slightest difficulty. They readily give in to reason, and I have not had the slightest difficulty in dealing with them." The Senate voted to adjourn from December 21 to January 4. SIXTEENTH DAY. Senator Morgan secured the nassage

SIXTEENTH DAY. Senator Morgan secured the passage by the senate of a resolution author-izing the Nicaraguan canal committee to investigate the alleged efforts to obstruct the construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

#### House

House. THIRTEENTH DAY. Representative Hul, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, introduced a bill giving two months extra pay to volunteer troops recently serving at home. Other house bills introduced were: Representative McRae, of Arkansas, extending the alien labor laws to Ha-wall, Representatives Hay and Lamb, of Virginia, separate bills for copying Confederate records from the war de-partment: Representative S. W. Smith, of Michigan, for a national military reserve consisting of one regi-ment for each congressional district. Representative Rixey of Virginia in-troduced a bill for the admission of confederate as well as union soldiers to all soldiers' homes and government. FOURTEENTH DAY.

Institutions maintained by the gov-ernment. FOURTEENTH DAY. Mr. Balley, of Texas, introduced a resolution in open House, directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report on the question as to whether the members of the House who accepted commissions in the army had forfeited their seats in the House. The committee on military affairs made considerable progress on the Hull bill to increase the army. The only party division was on the motion of Mr. Hay (Virginia) that all troops above 26,000 be confined to those required for foreign service, the Re-publicans voting against it. Among the important provisions in the sec-tions passed is that for one lieutenant general. FIFTEENTH DAY.

The House to-day listened to the first speech on the annexation of the Philippines. Mr. Williams, of Mis-sissippi, a Democratic member of the foreign affairs committee, took ad-vantage of the latitude allowed in de-bate while in committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill to make an argument in opposition. Physically, he said, the islands would prove a great disappointment. They were thickly populated with peoples of heterogeneous races. They could never afford homes or opportunity for American citizens.

American citizens. He argued that under the fifteenth constitutional amendment citizenship could not be denied the natives of the islands if they were annexed. While he opposed the annexation, he said he should not return the Philippines to Scoln

Should not return appropriation bill was passed without material amend-ment. It carried \$3,696,322, or \$187,120 more than the current law. The pro-vision to be used as a means of retal-

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

China Sends a Large Order for Locomoti the Baldwin Company-Big Contract for Coffins.

the Baldwin Company- Big Contract for Coffms. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has within the last few days received or-ders for 56 locomotives, of which 16 are for the Imperial Railway of China, making the second order re-ceived from that country within ten months. A contract with the Reading Railway Company calls for 25 freight engines and five switching engines of the heavlest type over operated on the system. They are to be specially adapted for use in the subway. The Chicago & Western has also ordered ten large freight engines, while num-erous small orders have been received from railroads all over the country. In addition to working day and night it has been recently found necessary to increase the force of men at the works.

It has been recently found necessary to increase the force of men at the works. The Morgan Engineering Company of Alliance, O., has shipped out nearly 100 carloads of finished machinery dur-ing the past five weeks. Over thirty carloads were disappearing gun car-lages for the government, for coast defense along the Atlantic and gulf coasts. The outlook for the coming year was never so bright. The com-pany has received orders for a lot of machinery from three foreign coun-tries amounting to \$200,000. Organized labor in Elizabeth, N. J., is disturbed over an innovation which has been introduced during the past week by the Worthington Pump Com-many in its foundries. This is the em-ployment of girls instead of men and boys to do core making. The wages of experts are about \$13 a week, but the girls will get, it is said, \$4 to \$5 a week. Ten girls are now employed. The London Daily Mail makes the following announcement: The Car-negies have secured an order for 40,-000 tons of steel rails for the Cape, at 15 shillings per ton, under the English tenders."

P similars per ton, under the English tenders." Pittsburg steel will enter into the construction of the Mexican Central Railway, now being built. An order from the contractors of the road for 700 tons of structural material has been placed with the Pittsburg Bridge Company.

The National Casket Company, soft
The Soft
The National Casket Company, soft
The Soft
The Soft
The National Casket Company, soft
The Soft
The Company Casket Casket

had to be turned down by the Chicago mills because deliveries could not be made. The new tin plate trust has taken possession of all the mills in the East Liverpool section. W. H. Branfield, of the Irondale mills, is to manage this district, embracing Irondale, Lisbon and New Castle. Shipbuilding companies of the great lakes that build steel vessels already have under contract for next season 12 steel vessels, 8 of which are modern freight carriers, 2 passenger boats, 1 an oil tank barge and 1 a large tug. These vessels will foot up in value a little more than \$2,000,000. The com-bined capacity of the eight freight car-riers will be about 59,000 net tons. Shenango Valley, Pa., furnaces are all producing, with the exception of six mills. The average weekly produc-tion for the month of November is placed at 16,250 tons, against 15,150 tons for the month previous. An offer for the equipment of an un-derground railway in Paris, now un-der construction, is being executed by the General Electric campany at the works in Schenectady, N. Y. This will be the first electric railway even used in the city of Paris.

in the city of Paris. A thousand tons of shim plates have just been landed at Guarne from Norfolk, Va. The event is me not-able, however, in the fact that the steamer which brought them was fly-ing the American flag, which in itself is a rare sight in the Clyde. George Anderson will at once build a spoke, rim and handle factory at Grove Clty, Pa.

There have been no lockouts or strikes in China in more than 2000 years.

THE LABOR WORLD.

platforms that declare outright for the maintenance of the gold standard and against the free coinage of silver. "This is the magnificent answer of the West to the offer by the Bepub-lican party of a scheme of protection that protects all adequately and equally. This is its answer to the charme that it was so infected with the

For eight years at least, with a Re-publican United States Senate as its trusted bulwark, the business of this country will now go forward without even a shadow of fear of free trade learing the country of the state of the state of the state and the state of the s legislation, or free silver legislation, or Democratic incompetency in con-trol of the Government at Washington

In view of present bright business conditions, the eight years coming ought to be and promise well to be the eight "fruitful years" in the com-mercial and industrial life of the American people.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Dest Post.

His Only Alternative. Little Dot was very fond of Bible stories, and one day after her mother had read the story of Lot's wife she asked: "Mamma, what did Mr. Lot do when his wife was turned into a pillar of salt?" "What do you think he did?" asked mamma. "Why," re-plied the practical little miss. "I s'pose went out and hunted up a fresh one."-Chicago News.

#### All Put On.

"I hate to see a man sailing under false colors that way." "What way?" "The way Kidder is. Why, he's in mouraing for his mother-in-law."

vision to be used as a means of retal-iating against Germany and other countries was passed with a slight amendment. The House passed resolutions to ad-journ December 21 to January 4. SIXTEENTH DAY. The last session of the house before the holiday recess lasted but an hour. The Bailey resolution, directing an in-vestigation of the right of the mem-hers who volunteered in the Spanish-American war to seats in the house American war to seats in the house was adopted, and several bills of min or importance were passed.

#### ENGLISH JESTS FROM RIVALS

Brown-"Why did you countermand our order for those fountain pens?' ones-"The agent took down my or Jones der with a lead pencil."

"Tommy, what did I say I'd do to you if you touched that jam again?" "Why, that's funny, ma, that you should forget. too! I'm blowed if I can remember."

"I've called to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory; why, my husband looks like an ape." "Well, madam, what trouble did you find with the photographs?"

"Why can not a woman become lawyer, I should like successful know?" asked a lady of a cynical old Judge. "Because, madam," he an-swered, "she's too fond of giving her opinion without pay."

"Have you ever made an effort to solve that mystery?" inquired the detective's friend. "Sir!" was the haughty reply, "I'd have you under-stand that I am working for the city. I am not a newspaper reporter.'

Compositors in the French national printery work fourteen hours a day,

Grate pickers in the vineyards of Portu gal are paid about twenty-one cents a day The National Garment Workers' Union issued 3,000,000 of its labels during the past year.

The cigarmakers of this country are said to spend \$30,000 a year in advertising the union label.

The boxmakers and sawers of Chicago have unionized all box factories in the city and vicinity

British trade unions have started a fight on firms that print the Bible and refuse to pay union wages.

Printers only work forty-two hours per week in the Government printing office in the South African Republic.

The labor unions of Sweden have or-ganized a national labor congress with permanent headquarters at Stockholm.

Miners of South Wales refused, by a vote of 51,836 against 12,534, to abolish their monthly holiday known as "Mabon's day."

The above the sense of the sens

There is not much to be said of the laborer in Egypt, as no one is hired by the day or week except in agriculture, when laborers receive about \$4 a month and loard and work as long as daylight lasts.