

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE

DEMOCRATS MAKE ASSAULTS ON THE REPUBLICANS.

A Little Investigation Proves the Falsity of the Their Claims and Shows the Action of the Republicans Decidedly Unfriendly to the Trust.

(Washington Letter.)

The screams of the Democratic members of the house and senate upon the subject of the advance in price of sugar stock when the tariff bill emerged from the conference committee and the action of the committee on the sugar schedule became known, and the fact that sugar trust stock did actually advance by great jumps warrants a presentation of the facts, a study of which will show that the Democrats as usual have been shouting themselves hoarse

over nothing. The bill gives to the farmers the protection on wool and other farm products which they had asked, the house rates on first and second class wools being restored and a highly satisfactory rate to the wool sections of the mountain states being adopted. Now as to the sugar schedule: It was generally conceded when the bill passed the house that it was not in any way advantageous to the trust but that on the contrary it took away from the first that the sugar trust would make trust much of the advantage which it this large profit by reason of the inhad under the Wilson law. Stripped creased duty on sugar and second, that ported and the states which opposed fined, so that it is extremely difficult of all technicalities the cold facts are it would not be compelled to pay-out on refined sugar were 121/2 cents per ternal revenue tax upon its sugar stock, hundred pounds greater than the rates on raw sugar. Of course the rates on different grades of raw sugar were different but taking the number of pounds of any grade which were required to would be great and the dividends large. make a hundred pounds of refined The result was the advance in sugar sugar it was found that the rates were trust stock about which there was so on an average of 121/2 cents per hundred pounds less than those on refined sugar. This means that the sugar re- advantage which the new tariff bill finers of the country, whether in the trust or out of it, were allowed a dif- on the contrary the difference beference of 121/2 cents per hundred pounds or 1/4 of a cent a pound difference between raw sugar when imported or refined sugar when imported, thus giving them an opportunity to import raw sugar at 1/8 of a cent a pound less than the rates at which refined sugar can be imported. It is generally coniceded that the cost of refining sugar is not less than about 1/8 of a cent a pound so that the rates really given ito the sugar refiners are simply the bare difference between refined and unrefined sugars of the cost of refining. It is well known that the rates adopted by the senate were more advantageous to the sugar refiners but it is a fact that the rates agreed upon by the conferees made precisely the same difference between raw and refined sugars that the house bill made when it was passed by that body. The conference report did increase the rates on reifined sugar slightly but it also increased the rates on raw sugar, thus making the difference in the rate of 'duty between raw and refined, or the "differential" as it is called, precisely what the house bill made it originally, 121/2 cents per hundred pounds, or 1/8 of a cent a pound. But, says the objector, if the conference report gave to the sugar trust no advantage why was it that sugar trust stock advanced during the time that the bill was in consideration by the conferees and after it was presented to the public? The answer to this is simple enough. The sugar trust, knowing that the new bill would certainly advance the rate of duty on sugars as a protection to American producers, has been bringing into the country as rapidly as possible, sugar in enormous quantities, getting it in, of course, under the comparative-

ly low rates of the Wilson law. They

have scoured the world for sugar and

had in stock by the time the confer-

ence report was presented to the public,

over 700 thousand tons of raw sugar,

or, in round numbers, 1,500,000,000

pounds. Think of it! Enough sugar

to load seventy thousand cars, or to

load three thousand, five hundred

freight trains of twenty cars each, or

to make one continuous train over fifty

miles in length. On every pound of this

sugar which they had in stock it was

perfectly apparent that they would

make whatever profit there was be-

tween the tariff rates of the Wilson law

and the increased tariff rates named

by the Dingley law or an aggregate

profit calculated at 12 million dollars.

Is it surprising that sugar stock went

up in view of the fact that this organ-

ization would make upon the sugar

12 million dollars by the mere advance

which the framers of this bill have

rates in order to protect the sugar producers of the United States and bring a revenue to the government? But, the objector will say, everybody familiar with this subject knew that the sugar trust had all this sugar in stock, and since this fact was well known this does not account for the sudden rise in sugar trust stock which followed the announcement of the agreement of the conference committee. This is true, but the explanation of the sudden advance, which was caused by the profit thus assured to the sugar trust through the enormous stock on hand is found in the fact that Secretary Gage had recommended to congress the placing of an internal revenue tax of one cent per pound on all unrefined sugar in the United States when the new tariff law should go into effect, the object being to compel the trust to pay to the government a tax of one cent per pound on all this 1,500,000,000 pounds of sugar which it had accumulated waiting the advance which it could make by the new tariff. Had Secretary Gage's recommendation been accepted by the conferees and by congress it would have compelled the trust to pay in internal revenue taxes probably 15 million dollars upon the sugar which it had piled up in its warehouses. The conferees and congress, however, did not adopt Secretary Gage's recommendation for reasons which they looked upon as entirely sufficient and the moment this fact became known, that as the bill left the house the rates | any of that profit in the proposed inthose who calculated the profits which it would make during the coming year on this enormous mass of sugar which it holds saw readily that the profits much talk and denunciation. This advance was not due to any permanent gives the trust over the old law but tween raw and refined sugars under the new bill is, as already indicated 121/2 cents per hundred while under the Wilson law it is 221/2 cents per hundred pounds, thus making it apparent at once that the permanent "differen-

GEORGE WILLIAMS.



tial" or difference in tariff rates which

the sugar refiners get under the new

law is far less than that under the Wil-

son law, while this loss to the trust

is offset by the mere temporary ad-

vantage in the advance in prices which

they are able to make upon the enorm-

ous accumulation of sugar which they

have on hand.

Another Deadly Blight.

The blight that has constantly fallen upon this country, and which has kept it in a continual condition of business prostration, has been the inability of the factories of this country to find purchasers enough at home to consume their products. Under this almost unvarying condition the manufacturers have been compelled to close their factories down for long periods, with the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of people who at once become a vast army of non-producers and non-consumers.-"Register," Mobile, Ala.

True. This Democratic "blight" permitted the factories of Europe to supply our markets, hence, as the "Register" says, our manufacturers "have been compelled to close their factories down for long periods, with the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of people." And these" thousands of people" will never forget the destructiveness of the deadly "blight" of the Democratic party's free trade

found it necessary to make in tariff the Orient is underestimated.

"Prolific Parent of Deficits."

The prolific parent of deficits is congressional extravagance.-The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin. New York.

Why not prove it so by your figures? We quote them from the same article: Revenue Expenditure. Surplus, ...\$392,612,448 \$335,372,685 \$37,239,765 ... 254,937,785 345,023,331 9,914,453 ... 385,819,628 383,477,954 2,341,674 Deficit. Year. 1891\$392,612,448 1892\$54,937,785 1893\$85,819,628 326,976,200 347,184,728

Our average annual expenditure during the first three given years, as above, was \$354,624,657. This was during the Republican policy of protection. But, from 1895 to 1897 inclusive, under the Democratic free trade tariff our expenditures averaged \$358,060, 860 a year-within \$40,000,000 a year of the same amount.

The final column of our table, how ever, shows that there was a surplus of revenue, averaging \$16,500,000 a year for the years 1891 to 1893 inclusive. But during the Democratic administration with its free trade tariff, from has been conducted to Havre by 1895 to 1897 inclusive, there was an average deficit of \$28,800,000 a year. The "prolific parent" of these Democratic deficits was not our "congressionalextravagance," which was within \$4,-000,000 a year of the same amount under free trade as during the three years of protection. But the "prolific parent of deficits" under the Democratic administration was its free trade tariff with a revenue averaging only \$329, 000,000 a year, as compared with an average revenue of \$378,000,000 under the Republican tariff for protection. The figures are taken from the same article in The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin which made the utterly false statement that "the prolific parent of deficits is congressional extravagance." The statement should read: "Democracy is the prolific figures above quoted.

The Vote on the Tariff.

Thirty-eight votes were cast in the senate for the Dingley tariff bill and twenty-eight votes were cast against ists named on the list. None of them it. Sixteen senators were paired. Seven senators, all of them Populists or silverites, did not vote. Actually, in by way of the steerage. therefore, the vote on the tariff bill in the senate was as follows on Wednes

3	
	For
	Against
1	Not voting
	Vacancy
	Total9

Forty-six is a majority of the sen att. This is how the states which sup- 'Anarchist' has not been clearly dethe tariff bill stood in respect to the to ascertain who the Anarchists are." total vote at last year's election

For.	Against.	
Connecticut 174,390	Alabama	195,42
Illinois1,090,869		149,39
Iowa 521,547	Delaware	31,46
Maine 118,593	Florida	46,46
Mass 401,568	Georgia	163,06
Michigan 544,492	Miss	70,56
Minnesota 341,637	Missouri	674.61
Montana 53,217	S. Carolina	68,90
N. Hampshire. 83,670	S. Dakota	82,95
Ohio 1,014,292	Tennessee	321,99
	Texas	514.78
Penn 1,194,255	Utah	96,12
R. Island 53,785	Virginia	191.66
Vermont 63.828		
Wyoming 20,865	Total	2,738,96
		of the second state
Total5,774,343		

With Senator Murphy paired against the bill, Senator Platt cast the vote of the Empire state in its favor. With New York's vote added, the states supporting in the senate the tariff bill adopted Wednesday represent a total vote of 7,320,000, against a total vote cast at last year's election of 2,700, 000 in states recorded in opposition Such in detail is the analysis of the vote, and it is to be added in addition that of the twenty-four senators having the longest terms to serve, seventeen were recorded in favor of the bil! on Wednesday and only seven against it .- New York Sun.

The Mckinley Idea.

Now if there is anything upon which Mr. McKinley has set his affections it is upon having a higher tariff on foreign goods than ever existed before.-"The Telegraph," Bradford, England.

the competition of cheaper labor products made abroad, including the goods from Bradford.

The last refuge of the free traders in their attempt to excuse themselves from the reduction of wages of the coal miners is in the statement that coal importations were no greater under the Wilson law than under the Mc-Kinley law. They do not seem to understand that it is the price fixed by foreign importation rather than the quantity imported which, in this case, fixed prices of the home productions. The fact that Nova Scotia coal, mined at the water's edge and loaded immediately upon vessels from the mines, could be brought into the New England ports, with a tariff of 35 cents less per ton than prior to the Wilson law, was of itself sufficient to turn the tide of West Virginia coal away from New England and into the west, thus inducing the rate wars and forcing eastern markets.

And now Alaska comes to the front with probably the greatest known gold mines in the world. Verily, things are going badly for the silver advocates yield twenty millions sterling of addi- prices abroad for our good crops war-

NO ROOM FOR THEM.

UNCLE SAM WANTS NO AN-ARCHISTS.

America is Not to Be Made an Asylum for Them .- The Law Shutting Out Dangerous Persons From Foreign Countries to Be Strictly Enforced.

Watching for Anarchists.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The treasury authorities are keeping a sharp lookout for the Anarchists now being driven from France, Spain and Italy by concerted action, and no pains will be spared to prevent the United States from being made an asylum for these

Terrence V. Powderly, the new commissioner of immigration, said last night that he would adopt every remedy under the law to exclude Planas, leader of the Spanish Anarchists, who French officials and shipped to New York. The immigration authorities will notify their officers at New York and all large seaboard ports to be on the lookout for Anarchists headed this way. It is expected that the United States consul at Havre will give specific information as to the ship on which Planas and his co-Anarchists shall sail.

The law permits the exclusion of persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crimes or misdemeanors involving moral turptitude" and of "persons likely to become a public charge." These are the only provisions which even indirectly can be applied to anarchists and the bureau will be compelled to resort to

After the Barcelona anarchistic agitation the French sent to the state parent of deficits," as proven by the department here a list of anarchists expelled from that country and expected to come to the United States. The list was sent to the immigration officers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other ports with instructions to apply the law against anarchwere apprehended, however, as they either did not come or were smuggled

Mr. Powderly was asked if he favored strengthening the law so as to specifically exclude Anarchists, and replied: "I most assuredly would favor a law excluding from the United States every criminal, incendiary and Anarchist. There is no trouble in fixing the status of a man who has been convicted of a crime, but the term

Mr. Powderly went on to show the difficulties in the way of defining "anarchistic." The latter claims to be a philosopher seeking an ideal state of society. To this end he advocates the abolition of all law and the substitution of individual effort. It is only when the Anarchist carries his philosophy to the point of becoming an assassin or advocate of assassination or incendiarism that the law can deal with him. It cannot deal with him as an abstract philosopher."

In the case of Planas, the Spanish Anarchist, there seems to be no doubt as to his character. Mr. Powderly has long known Planas. The fact that he is expelled fron France would probably bring him within the section of the law excluding those who had been convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude.

BIG POLITICAL POW-WOW.

President McKinley, Senator Platt and Governor Black to Meet.

Washington, Aug. 14.—An interesting and probably important political pow-wow is scheduled to occur this week at Port Henry. Representative Wallace T. Foote, jr., of the Twentythird New York district, is having a house party there. His Congressional colleagues are his guests. Governor Black, Senator Platt Speaker Reed and Senator Chandler will be present during the week, and President Mc-He has never said so. All that he Kinley accepted an invitation to-day has ever desired is a tariff that will to dine there Saturday, when he will protect American wage earners from meet the party. One of the most conspicuous features of the meet will be the coming together for the first time in several months of Senator Platt and Governor Black.

It is thought here that the two New Yorkers will reach a more cordial understanding and that some important propositions toward carrying on Greater New York's political campaign will be discussed and something definite decided upon.

Eastern Klondikers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 14.-One of the largest and best equipped of all the parties that have started for the Klondike from Seattle this season has just arrived in the city from New England. They are organized on a military basis, the captain being Arthur E. Seymour, son of the well-known mind reader. Charles H. Moseley, formerly of the Boston Herald, is seeretary, and A. E. Rogers, of Norwich, Conn., is treasurer. Each member of the party originally contributed \$1,000. and each agrees to share and share down the wages of miners in nearly alike in all the expenditures and profits the same amount that the reduction in of the expedition. Apart from these tariff reduced the prices of coal in the individuals the company has plenty of backing.

School Repairers Strike

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.-Two thousand five hundred men employed on Chicago's public school buildings struck toand the calamity shriekers. Even be- day by order of the Building Trades fore these great discoveries in Alaska, council and repairs on thirty-five there was reason to believe that this school houses were stopped. If the year's gold production would surpass strike is not settled soon it is said the that of any year in the history of buildings will be in such a condition We hope that this prediction from gold for our grain during the coming amployed on the school buildings. was unanimously reaffirmed.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Not Probable that He Will Retire Frem the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 .- All reports about the early retirement from the cabinet of John Sherman, secretary of state, which have been scattered broadcast of late are denied by Mr. Sherman and the report that Judge Day, first assistant secretary, was summoned suddenly from Canton where he was spending his vacation, to assume charge of the department, is also denied.

The fact that Judge Day was preparing to leave Canton for Cambridgeboro, Pa., evidently gave rise to the report. He is not expected in Washin on before September.

Though the immediate retirement of Mr. Sherman is not 'expected, it has been the impression among well informed men in Washington for several months that his service as secretary of state would certainly not continue through the administration, and possibly not through its first year. The fact cannot be concealed that he is in feeble health, due to advanced age and long years of political activity, but the statements that he is mentally irresponsible are preposterous, for his conversation is as clear and rational to-day as any man's.

When Mr. Sherman went into the Cabinet it was with the express understanding that he should be relieved of all hard diplomatic labor. He has visited his office daily when in Washington, has met the diplomatic corps at the appointed times and has performed other light duties, but has not attempted to perform any of the heavy labor of the department.

NO KLONDIKE GOLD TAX

Canada Abandons Its Scheme to Exact Placer Royalty.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 13.-Influenced by a strong protest from both the politicians and business men of the northwest portion of the dominion, the government has decided to abandon its scheme to force miners of the placer regions of the Klondike to pay a royalty of 19 or 15 per cent on all gold taken out there. Many business men declared in their representations to the government that such a rule, if put in force, would undoubtedly lead to infinite trouble and might lead to bloodshed. The storekeepers and outfitters of British Columbia are busy now arranging their plans to compel all prospectors to buy their supplies of them by enforcing the payment of duty on all outfits from the United States which are carried into the Upper Yukon valley.

FREE SILVER SCHEME.

The Proposed Purchase of Forty Tons for Enforced Unlimited Colnage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-The Silver Dollar league of this city has issued a circular asking investors to co-operate in the purchase of forty tons of silver to be offered at the mints for free coinage, and in the event of the superintendent's refusal the courts will be invoked under a clause, which, it is claimed, has not been revoked, of the act of February 28, 1878, which provides that "silver dollars of the weight of 412% grains Troy standard silver shall be coined at the mints of the United States as provided in the act of January 18, 1837." According to the circular, "the profit to those who will help us to start and finish the fight on the above lines" will be \$700,000. For any sum above a dollar investors may become part purchasers of the forty tons.

Eloped With a Tramp.

SEDALIA. Mo., Aug. 13.-A tramp about 25 years old, whose right name is unknown here, but who was known by the simple sobriquet of "Joe," was given employment splitting rails, by Chambe lain's farm, fifteen miles north of Sedalia Some time during Monday night, the stranger, who had become enamored with Jordan's wife, hitched two of his employer's horses to a wagon and drove off with Mrs. Jordan and three of her children. The through Benton county, on their way to the Ozarks, or Indian territory.

The Tide of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The tide of immigration is at the lowest point since the general government assumed jurisdiction of the subject in 1882. The number of arrivals from all countries, according to treasury statistics during the last fiscal year, was 230,822, a decrease a compared with the previous year of 112,435. The lightest immigration of any previous year was in 1895, when the number from all countries was 279,948.

Europe's Wheat Needs.

London, Aug. 13 .- The Times, in the course of its financial article today, says: "It is estimated by persons in a position to form an opinion that at least 1? per cent more wheat than is usually needed by Europe will be wanted this year. Owing to the hort Russian, French and Austrolungary crops, the United States will e the only country able to meet this extra demand."

Virginia Democrats.

ROANONE, Va., Aug. 13.—The Democratic state convention was held here resterday with nearly all of the 1,548 members of the body present. Mr. E. W. Sanders was made permanent chairman without opposition. His denunciation of the gold standard elicited applause from the convention. The first considerable outburst of cheer-The new American tariff bill will the world, while the prospect of high that they cannot be used at the opening of the schools in September. The that William J. Bryan will be the ous danger, as the telegram asked ization would make upon the sugar yield twenty millions sterling of addiwhich it had brought into the country, it million dollars by the mere advance will be sending in their the world will be sending the world will be world will be sending the w contracts that none but union men be for governor. The Chicago platform sent from Nipigon station, on the Ca-

TALKS OF THE TIMES.

SENATOR STEWART GETS INTO THE SWIM.

Enthusiastic Over Everything but Silv -That He Thinks May Go to 25 Cents and Believes that Wheat Will Reach \$1.00-Jones of Nevada on Silver.

Senator Stewart an Optomist Now.

New York, Aug. 13 -The Times today publishes the following: "Senator Stewart is one of the latest converts to commercial optimism. He is a "bull" on everything except silver. He is engaged in a vigorous campaign in Wall street and said yesterday that he had heard so much about better times that he had determined to gather in a part of the prosperity which is not only rampant in the street. but throughout the land.'

"When asked what brought about the change in his views, he said: "There is no room for pessimism in this country No one can be a bear in the face of the wheat famine in Argentine, Russia, Hugary and India. In view of these conditions, abroad, I should not be surprised to see silver sell as low as twenty-five cents and wheat as high as a dollar. There is nothing in talking silver at the present time, and my advice to my friends in the West is to fall in line with the forces of prosperity and progress and receive their due share of the reward. The time has passed for the old issues. We must turn to face new issues and new conditions. I frequently hear it said that this seeurity market is a duplicate of the market of 1873. It is not. It is more of a bull market. All a man has to do is to get into it, go to sleep and get rich.

"The wheat situation in the West will make every railway not a dividend earner but a dividend payer. Railroads that have been moribund for years are now taxed to their fullest capacity and are still unable to accommodate their traffic. I am told that there is imminent danger of a car famine on many of the most important lines traversing the country.

"'Are the people in the West alive to this new situation?"

"'The people in the West,' he replied, 'are wide awake. They know a good thing when they see it. Most of them are hanging on to their cereals with confidence born of hope and actual knowledge of what is going on around them. With their immense crops they will be able not only to liquidate their indebtedness to the money sharks of the East, but will inaugurate a buying movement that will surprise the people in this part of the country. I think that by the late fall the truth of what I said and reiterated during the campaign will be generally recognized and this is that there can be no general prosperity in this country that is not born and sustained in the West.'

"Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who is spending a vacation in this city, said yesterday that the continued fall in the price of silver ought got to surprise anyone. 'Silver is falling in price,' he said, 'because of the falling of the demand for it as money. Japan has gone into a gold basis and so lessened the demand for silver. Besides this, there has been, because of universal hard times, a great falling off in purchases in the East. The Oriental countries use silver money and our purchases are paid for in that metal. The demand has been cut off by reason of the hard times.

"Of the increase in gold production in Alaska, Mr. Jones said: 'I am not opposed to prosperity through an increase in gold. The Republicans are very lucky and I congratulate them on the fact that this great discovery falls within their administration. I believe a great deal of gold will be John Jordan, who lives on Thomas found in Alaska and it is certain to restore prosperity, for which the Republicans will claim and receive credit. I shall welcome its return, whether through gold or silver. Much glorification and congratulation is heard over the fact that our Western wheat is going up to fugitives were traced to this city, and a dollar because of a famine in it is believed they are now traveling Argentine, Russia, India and other countries. I do not think that our prosperity is founded upon destitution and starvation in foreign nations. I want to see a flood of money turn the idle mill wheels and irrigate the waste plains of our land. Another result that will follow from an abundance of money, be it silver or gold, will be abeyance of this hatred of the trusts. The people hate trusts, and only prosperity will drive monopoly out of their minds Plenty of money will crush out the trusts. They flourish only in hard times.""

Is Without a Power Plant.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.-The discovery has been made that there is no provision for a heating and power plant in Kansas City's fine new government building. In the original plans for the building the power plant was placed in the east wing. Later it was found that the apprepriation from Congress was insufficient to creet the building complete, and the east wing was cut off, but no provision was made for putting a power plant in the main part of the building.

SENATOR HANNA WRECKED

The Ohloan's Steam Yacht on the Rocks of Northern La'ce Superion

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario, Aug. 13 -The steam yacht Comanche, with Senator M. A. Hanna's party on board, is ashore somewhere in the Nipigon straits on the north shore of Lake Su-