

**OUR TRADE GROWING.**

**FOREIGNERS ASTONISHED AT THE DINGLEY RESULTS.**

**Shuts Out Imports while Exports Keep Up an Increase—Full Confidence Restored as Result of Protective Principle.**

The New York correspondent of the Sheffield Telegraph is greatly impressed with the evidence that abound of entire confidence in the fiscal policy of the administration of President McKinley and in the ultimate stability of the conditions of revived prosperity. Writing under date of December 11 the correspondent informs his English readers of the extraordinary progress made in the internal and foreign trade of the United States under the protective system. Twenty years ago our exports of manufactured commodities amounted to only about \$100,000,000, and in 1889, just prior to the enactment of the McKinley tariff, these exports had increased less than \$40,000,000, the total being then \$188,675,570. In the fiscal year of 1897 the figures had increased to \$227,285,391, being nearly 20 per cent of our total exports. If to this we should add the products of our mines, forests and fisheries—including canned goods—all of which employ in their production more or less skilled American labor, we should have an aggregate probably exceeding one-third of our total exports.

The free trade readers of the Sheffield newspaper are further informed that "the world is only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive power of the United States." The correspondent then quotes Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician, as follows:

There is a decided tendency in the trade of the United States to open up new channels in other parts of the world than Europe. There is an exception as regards Germany, with which country commercial relations have made striking progress in ten years, the ratio of increase of trade being 45 per cent. The increase of trade with Europe has been only 12 per cent, while with other parts of the world it has been 28 per cent. The declining ratio of trade with Great Britain has been very remarkable. In 1872-76 the Mother Country stood for 45 per cent. of the foreign trade of the United States, but the ratio fell to 40 per cent. in 1882-86, and to 35 per cent. in 1892-96. When we bear in mind the free trade policy of Great Britain, and the similarity of language and race of the two countries, this decline of trade is phenomenal, seeing that it is coeval with an increase of dealings with Germany. All the South American republics have opened up so many new channels of trade within the last ten years between the northern and southern portions of the American continent that we find an increase of 48 per cent. in their dealings with the United States, while the trade between Great Britain and South America has risen only 20 per cent. in the same time. Ten years ago British trade exceeded that of the United States in South America by 49 per cent.; at present the excess is only 21 per cent., which shows that before long the bulk of South American trade will be carried on with the United States.

Attention is called to the equally surprising showing for the internal trade of the United States. It is nine times as great as the amount of interchange with foreign countries. It rose 49 per cent. in the interval of fourteen years; from 1880 to 1894, the increase of population having been 36 per cent. The development of national resources is still more striking. "If we count the working year," says Mr. Mulhall, "as three hundred days the internal trade will be found to average forty-eight million dollars daily, while external commerce is little over five millions. Moreover, internal trade progresses much faster, having risen 49 per cent. since 1880, whereas foreign trade is hardly 10 per cent. higher.

It interests Sheffield to know that our exports of iron and steel manufactures have more than doubled in value since 1890, in spite of the decrease in the unit of value. The same is true of our exports of leather goods, which in the year ending June 30, 1897, reached a value of \$20,000,000. The value of bicycles jumped from \$1,898,612 in 1896 to \$7,005,323 in 1897.

All this must be extremely interesting, if not altogether gratifying, to the great iron and steel and machinery interests of Sheffield, and the fact that information of this character is eagerly sought and conspicuously displayed by the British newspapers shows with what keen watchfulness the unparalleled industrial and trade developments in the United States are being noted abroad. All Europe is vitally concerned in the giant strides making in the United States toward seizing upon the lion's share of trade in the world's markets. Interest and astonishment will be still greater when a showing is made of yet heavier increases both in foreign and internal trade in the more prosperous fiscal year ending with June 30, 1898.

**What the People Expect.**  
Among the measures the people have a right to expect of this session of congress is an act to promote the shipping interests of the country, and to give to American industry on the ocean the same protection that is given on land.

There is apparently no great difficulty in the way of providing the desired legislation. The Republican party is not divided on that issue as it is on the money question. A majority in the senate favors it as well as a majority in the house. It is even probable that several Democrats from the sea-

coast states would support it. Every prospect of the situation is therefore favorable for the enactment of a comprehensive measure of the kind, and there will be a wide-spread popular disappointment if the session closes without one.

In the aggregate the amount of tribute paid by the United States to foreign countries for ocean shipping is enormous. According to the estimates of experts on the subject we are at present paying at the rate of \$300,000,000 a year for such transportation. As our exports increase the freight will increase, and a large proportion of the profits of our expanding industries will thus be carried to foreign lands despite the protection given to them by the tariff.

The issue is one on which the boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout the country should act. Petitions should be sent to congress urging the enactment of such legislation at this session. American ships, manned by American sailors and flying the American flag, should carry American goods to the nations of the world. It is folly to pay to foreigners an enormous tribute when by developing our shipping industries we can save the money for the enrichment of our own people and the increase of the commercial prestige of our nation.—San Francisco Call.



Should Be Done By Friends.

Experience proves that there is no interruption of prosperity caused by revision of the tariff where those do it who are guided by the great protective principle that American interests, whatever they are, must be paramount. The Republican party has discussed and adopted a dozen changes in the tariff since 1860, and not one of them caused the slightest diminution of confidence or interfered in the smallest degree with business progress. The consideration of the McKinley bill was coincident with the highest tide of prosperity. The preparation of the Dingley bill was accompanied by steady progress toward better times. It was only when the tariff was being tinkered with by those whose avowed purpose was to disregard American interests that paralysis fell upon the business of the nation.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

**Subsidies Not Necessary.**  
It will not be necessary to subsidize vessels to build up our merchant marine. A discriminating duty, so graduated as to time that it will give opportunity to build American ships to carry our products, will effect the desired change without cost to the people. And when is taken into consideration the beneficial results that must come to American industries and workmen from our building this commercial marine, more than ever is borne upon us the necessity and policy of prompt and sufficient action by congress which will set the shipyards and machine shops in operation to carry out the grand plan of American ships for American products.—Tacoma Ledger.

**They Will Not Be Still.**  
To our Democratic free trade friends we say: Peace! Be still! Possess your souls in patience! and whether you desire it or not, the policies of the Republican party will rectify matters, and bring order out of the chaos in which four years of Democratic misrule left the country.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

**Altgeld on Bonds and Pensions.**  
From the Chicago Evening Post: Charged by Arthur J. Eddy with inconsistency or sudden change of position on the question of paying government obligations in gold, Mr. Altgeld in a characteristic epistle attempts to confess and avoid the imputation. True, he says, it is that in the eighties he pleaded for a liberal and just policy toward the soldiers, and distinctly avowed his sympathy with the demand of the people that the bonds of the government should be paid in gold, but when he used the awful term gold he was unparadoxically careless. When, he tells us, the conditions of the term are examined it is seen at once that the term "coin" should have been used, because no declaration to pay the bonds in gold had even been suggested.

It seems to us that the real explanation is a different one. When Mr. Altgeld wrote his pension article he had not been converted to free silver. He used the word gold instead of the word coin simply and naturally because he did not dream that the duty of the government to maintain parity between its gold and silver currency could be questioned. The country had the gold standard in the eighties as it has the gold standard today. In the absence of free coinage of the depreciated metal, in the absence of any law for the purchase and coinage of a definite amount of silver regardless of the ability of the government to prevent depreciation, it is wholly immaterial whether gold or silver is paid in the discharge of a debt, for the maintenance of the gold standard makes the metallic greenback—the silver dollar—as good as gold.

Today Mr. Altgeld is a convert to the single silver standard, and the term gold fills him with hatred and rage. When he says coin he means silver, knowing very well that under free coinage of his beloved metal there would be no gold in circulation. He tries to read a new meaning into a perfectly natural phrase used in the days of honest ignorance regarding the financial question, before he acquired that half-knowledge which is so dangerous and confusing. On the strength of the new meaning he asks the grotesque question why, if United States bonds are to be paid in gold, the soldiers who received depreciated paper should not now be paid the difference between the money they received and the money it is now proposed to pay to holders of bonds. Even Mr. Altgeld cannot be serious in asking this question. Does not the pensioner today get money as good as that paid to the bondholder? Is not every form of our currency, resting on gold, as good as gold? The government has always paid the best money it had, and it is an absurd suggestion to make that because during the troubled war days its paper was depreciated it should either continue to pay in depreciated money, reducing the country to a silver basis, if necessary, or else make good the difference to men long dead!

**Can Put Up the Bars.**  
President McKinley has the authority to put up the bars so high that German manufacturers and products can be kept out of this country entirely. He is quite likely to use that power if Germany persists in its policy of reprisal.—Syracuse Post.

**Maintain the Level.**  
There is a possible level above which wages cannot be forced, and it is the province of a protective tariff to prevent this level from being a low one.—American Craftsman.

**Awful Robbery.**  
Sheep that sold for 50 cents a head under the Wilson bill now sell for \$4 per head. "The robber tariff!"—Springfield (Mo.) Republican.

**Cost of Solomon's Temple.**  
Few people, even in these days of palmy extravagance and millionaire display, have an adequate impression of the enormous cost of the great temple. The San Francisco Chronicle says that a noted statistician and investigator, who has time for such work, has been figuring on the cost of the temple, and gives the following as the result of his investigation: According to Villalpandus, the "talents" of gold, silver and brass were equal to the enormous sum of \$6,879,822,000. The worth of the jewels is placed at a figure equally as high. The vessels of gold, according to Josephus, were valued at 140,000 talents, which, reduced to English money, was equal to \$75,296,203. The vessels of silver, according to the same authority, were still more valuable, being set down as worth \$646,344,000. Priests' vestments and the robes of singers, £2,010,000, and the trumpets, £200,000. To this add the expense of the building material, labor, etc., and some wonderful figures result. Ten thousand men heaving cedars, 60,000 bearers of burdens, 80,000 hewers of stone and the overseers, all of whom were employed for seven years, and upon whom, besides their wages, Solomon bestowed £6,733,970. If their daily food was worth 50 cents each, the sum total for all was \$63,877,088 during the time of building. The materials in the rough are estimated as having been worth \$2,545,237,000. This gives a total, just for this much of the expense, which by no means expresses the whole cost, of \$10,719,760,261, or about \$2,117,034,867.36.

**Pie Takes His Eye.**  
Doctor (to boy)—Is your stomach in good order?  
Boy's Papa—That boy's stomach is always in apple pie order.

**GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.**

Spain is buying food supplies for its soldiers in the New York market.

Havana's idea appears to be millions for war ships, but not a cent for charity.

Loyalists in Havana subscribed \$40,000 for a war ship, but not a cent for charity.

A battery of sixteen big guns just mounted at Fortress Monroe is warranted to give a hot reception to any ship on mischief bent.

One thing that throws a doubt on the alleged great value of Cuba is the fact that no American syndicate has offered to buy the island.

It is announced that the bankers of Spain are to lend the Spanish government 200,000,000 pesetas, guaranteed by the new treasury bonds.

Colonel A. K. McClure, the veteran Philadelphia editor, has accepted an invitation to visit several southern cities and lecture on southern development.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show carried the first popcorn ever sold in Paris, and last week five tons of it were shipped to the gay capital. Mr. Cody deserves credit for introducing the useful as well as the picturesque features of American life.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson, who was nominated for governor by the populists, is out in an open letter declining to accept the honor. After saying he could not be elected, no matter how the ballots went, he intimates that he is out of politics for good.

General Lee has secured measurements of the plot in Havana cemetery wherein the Maine victims were buried, and intends having erected around it a railing of marble pillars and chains, to be entered with a decorative gate bearing a suitable inscription.

A Washington dispatch to the Inter Ocean says President McKinley is now engaged in drafting a message to congress to accompany the report of the Maine court of inquiry. He has positive knowledge that the report will show that the vessel was destroyed by an external agency.

One of New York's yellow war cries recently printed in poster type an alleged interview with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. The alleged interview was manufactured by the Washington representative of the concern, who, after its publication, wrote to Mr. Roosevelt requesting him not to deny its genuineness.

Robert Reitzel, the noted German anarchistic writer and editor of the Arme Teufel, is dying at his home in Detroit. He is a well known character in German circles and his writings have been widely read both in this country and in the fatherland. He will be remembered as having made one of the leading speeches at the funeral of the Chicago anarchists.

A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish cabinet decided to create treasury bonds to the amount of 200,000,000 pesetas upon the guaranty of the Bank of Spain. The London agents of the Bank of Spain say they have heard nothing to confirm the statement, and they add they would undoubtedly have heard of it had it been a fact.

Captain Kent of the royal engineers, who for years has been at the head of submarine mining operations in Halifax harbor, left for Washington, having been summoned thither by telegram from General Montgomery Moore, commander of the forces in British North America, who is visiting Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington.

There is no occasion for idle prophecies or speculation. A North Carolina astrologist has turned a searchlight on the planets and tells what the future has in store. According to the planetary signs, the period of acute tension between this country and Spain will be between April 4 and 8, and if war is not actually begun before April 19 Spain will be supplicating for peace at any price.

The shipment of minerals from Montana for the Trans-Mississippi exposition has commenced, and the great samples of products from the mines of Montana will begin to arrive in Omaha within a few days. A striking feature of the first shipment of material was a five-ton block of coal and a 5,000-pound slab of copper matte. The coal was taken from the Sand Coulee Coal company's mine at Sand Coulee. It is eight feet long, six feet wide and four and one-half feet thick. It is bituminous coal and weighs five tons.

**LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.**

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery separator	18	20
Butter—Choice fancy country	34	36
Eggs—Fresh	8	8 3/4
Game—Mallards	3.00	2.75
Game—Mallards	3.00	2.75
Game—Mallards	3.00	2.75
Game—Mallards	3.00	2.75
Game—Mallards	3.00	2.75
Game—Mallards	3.00	2.75
Game—Mallards	3.00	2.75
Game—Mallards	3.00	2.75

SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET.

Hogs—Choice light	3 65	3 70
Hogs—Heavy weights	3 60	3 65
Hogs—Mixed	3 55	3 60
Bulls	3 25	3 40
Stags	3 00	3 40
Western Feeders	3 90	3 45
Cows	3 25	3 30
Heifers	3 20	3 30
Stockers and Feeders	3 90	3 40
Sheep—Western Lambs	4 20	3 15
Sheep—Native Lambs	2 50	3 10

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	94	95
Corn—per bu.	25	26 1/2
Oats—per bu.	21	22 1/2
Barley—No. 2	31	32 1/2
Rye—No. 2	45	46
Timothy seed—Prime per ton	15	16
Hay—No. 1	12	13
Lard—per 100 lbs	15	16
Cattle—Prime feeding cattle	4 60	4 75
Cattle—Canning cows	2 25	2 30
Hogs—Mixed	3 85	3 90
Sheep—Native Lambs	4 50	4 60

NEW YORK MARKET.

Wheat—No. 2 red Winter	1 07	1 07 1/2
Corn—No. 2	37	37 1/2
Oats—No. 2	29	29 1/2
Barley—No. 2	30	30 1/2
Lard	3 30	3 35

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	84	85
Corn—No. 2	25	26 1/2
Oats—No. 2	21	22 1/2
Barley—No. 2	31	32 1/2
Rye—No. 2	45	46
Timothy seed—Prime per ton	15	16
Hay—No. 1	12	13
Lard—per 100 lbs	15	16
Cattle—Prime feeding cattle	4 60	4 75
Cattle—Canning cows	2 25	2 30
Hogs—Mixed	3 85	3 90
Sheep—Native Lambs	4 50	4 60

# Bad Blood

is a good thing to be rid of, because bad blood is the breeding place of disfiguring and dangerous diseases. Is YOUR blood bad? You can have good blood, which is pure blood, if you want it. You can be rid of pimples, boils, blotches, sores and ulcers. How? By the use of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the radical remedy for all diseases originating in the blood.

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by my physician as a blood purifier. When I began taking it I had boils all over my body. One bottle cured me."  
—BONNER CRAFT, Wesson, Miss.

## Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla

One of the most important matters that will come before the meeting of the Commercial and Industrial Association of Alabama, to be held in the near future, is the matter of securing an appropriate state exhibit for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. An effort is now being made to have the state authorities take the matter in hand, with the assistance of the governor, and provide a fund for the exhibit.

**VISITED WESTERN CANADA.**

Report of Delegates Sent from Michigan to Alameda District.



The following letters have been selected from a large number of those sent by delegates to report on their visit to Western Canada to their friends in Michigan, and as a result of which hundreds of people expect to leave this spring for the Free Grant Lands of Western Canada.

Alameda, N. W. T., Aug. 31, 1897.

Dear Friends of Saginaw:—Those desiring to secure a good and sure home will do well to take our advice, and examine the land in the neighborhood of Alameda, as we know that every one who sees this land will be agreeably surprised. Before seeing this land we were partly in doubt as to moving here, but after looking it over we at once decided to make our home here, and we beg those of our friends who are desirous of securing farms, not to let this chance slip by, as the soil is of the best and the water can not be excelled. The finest wheat we ever saw is also raised here.

We shall return home in haste, straighten out our affairs, and move here at once.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) WILLIAM GOTTOWSKI,  
ALBERT MAI,  
WILLIAM RIEDEL,  
Of Saginaw.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 10, 1897.  
Mr. M. V. McInnes, Chief Colonization Agent, Detroit, Mich. Dear Sir:—We are pleased to state to you that we have found the country in the vicinity of Alameda fully up to what you and Mr. Keller had represented it to be. It is, in fact, an ideal location for mixed farming. The soil is the best we ever saw, and as the farmers were all busy at threshing, we had an excellent chance to see its productive quality, which cannot be surpassed anywhere. The cattle could not be in better condition. We saw two year old steers equal to three year old raised in most places, and these, as are all others about Alameda, were fed on native hay in winter and herded in summer. As we had previous to this visited the Northwestern States in behalf of a large number of farmers, to locate suitable land for mixed farming, we are now in a position to say that the Alameda district of Western Canada surpasses them all. The country is equal to that about Thuringen in Germany. We were rather sceptic before starting, and our intention was to settle in spring, if we were suited, but we have now decided to move at once; that is, as early this fall as we possibly can. We left Mr. Riedel at Alameda, and take back his report, and we will take his family and effects with us when we go.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) ALBERT MAI,  
FRED GOTTOWSKI,  
Ludington, Mich., Nov. 1, 1897.

M. V. McInnes, Esq., Colonization Agent, Detroit, Mich. Dear Sir:—We have just returned from the West, and were exceedingly well pleased with the country. We are going back to take up our homesteads in early spring. We received \$35 per month and board working for farmers, and the board was the best we ever had—the beef and mutton especially were excellent. The fine flavor is owing to the fine grasses which the cattle and sheep feed upon. The people are very hospitable, and treat their hired help with much kindness.

The grain is much heavier than here; wheat being 62 lbs. to the bushel; oats 48 lbs., and barley often 55 lbs.

Any man with a good team and money enough to buy provisions and seed for six months can become rich there in five years. Many people who arrived there five years ago with little, or nothing, are well off now. One man I met held his wheat from last year and was offered \$16,000 for this year's crop and what he had held over from last year, and is holding at \$1 per bushel. We are going back in the spring to work for this same farmer until seeding, after which we will homestead between seeding and harvest. We think we will settle on the Manitoba & Northwestern R. R.

You can refer any one to us for this part of the country, while we are here, and we will cheerfully answer any questions which anyone may wish to ask.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) CHAS. HAWLEY,  
JOSEPH DOLA.

**DOG SOLVED THE PROBLEM.**

Succeeded in Saving Both Ducks—How He Did It.

A friend of mine, living on New river, in an adjoining county, was the fortunate owner of a superb black setter called Don, says a writer in the Richmond Dispatch. He was a splendid dog in the field, and by far the best retriever I ever shot over. While we were hunting one day in the low grounds near the bank of the river, a gang of wild ducks alighted in the stream within shooting distance. My companion at once fired into them, killing one and wounding another so that it could not fly. The current was somewhat rapid, but about 100 yards below a small island had been formed. Don, who, by the way, seemed to revel in water, was at once sent out into the stream to bring the game ashore. But when he attempted the task he was greatly perplexed. He could not mouth both of the ducks at one time, for the wounded bird would escape from him every time he attempted to take up the other one. He evidently saw it would not do to come out with only one and leave the other; for if he left the wounded one it would hide and escape before he could swim to the bank and then return for it, and if he brought the wounded duck first the current would soon carry the dead duck beyond recovery. He made several ineffectual efforts, seemingly, to solve the problem how to save both birds before he succeeded in accomplishing the task, and by this time the water had floated the ducks close to the island. This was Don's opportunity, and he grasped the situation at once. Seizing the dead duck, he swam rapidly to the upper part of the island and laid it down on the sand, and then dashed into the water again in pursuit of the disabled one. He soon overtook and captured it, and at once struck out for the bank where we were standing. As soon as he reached us he went up to his master, who received the game from him. Instantly, when this was done, he plunged into the stream again, and, reaching the island, took up the dead duck and again reached us with his trophy.

Thomas Tompkins—See byar, Georg Washington Jones, of yo' paw an' maw had er knowed you was agwine ter grow inter sech an onefy, lyn' nigger ez you is, they'd never have never desecrated the name of '39 father of our kintny by namin' you after him, George Washington Jones

—What you kickin' 'bout? Ez long ez yo' paw an' maw didn't make no sech mistake when dey was namin' you, you orter be satisfied.—Judge.

Hicks: "I felt so queer last night after I went to bed. My head was spinning around awfully." Wicks: "You probably slept 'like a top.'"—Boston Transcript.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

## Walter Baker & Co's

### Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT A CUP..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

**WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.**

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The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Tower's Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.