

# IT IS A COLD BLUFF.

## TALK ABOUT FOREIGN RETALIATION ON OUR TARIFF.

It Has Been Tried Before Without Success—Some of the Reasons Why It Won't Work—Voice of Republican Press.

(Washington Letter.)

The last feeble cry of the free traders regarding the tariff bill is that it will disturb our relations with foreign countries. It is a last resort and an unsuccessful one. They have been beaten at every point; have failed in all their arguments and assertions against the bill, so much so that many members of their own party have refused to vote with them. And now, seeing that this bill is bound to pass, they raise the feeble cry that its passage will affect our relations with other countries. But all this talk does not worry the experienced statesman or diplomat. Similar protests have come to them and to the government time after time in former consideration of tariff measures, and they have been politically received as these are, carefully "filed" in a convenient pigeon-hole and never heard from afterwards, either in the framing of the bill or in their bearing upon future commercial relations of those countries with the United States.

This custom of filing protests against pending tariff measures is altogether a one-sided one, as relates to the United States and the nations which have made these protests. Tariff laws come and go with other nations, and the United States pays not the slightest attention. A prospective system grows apace in Europe and elsewhere, and such nations as France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain and others which are now scolding about our proposed new tariff, increase year by year or from period to period their protective tariff rates, but in all these cases the world over, the United States has never entered a protest of general character against anybody's tariff laws or proposed tariff legislation. There have been occasions in which attention of foreign governments has been called to certain of their laws or regulations which seemed to bear unjustly upon a single industry in the United States or to discriminate against productions of this country as compared with those of other countries, but there is no case on record in which the government of the United States has offered any protest to a general tariff measure proposed by other countries which would bear with equal weight upon all nations sending their produce to the markets of these countries.

That any nation should assume to offer a protest against a proposed law by another nation, which law is to bear with equal weight upon the productions of all nations, article by article, seems rather absurd, but that these protests should come from nations which themselves have a high and steadily growing protective tariff adds very much to the interest, not to say the importance, of such a proposition. It seems a little curious, for instance, to observe that Italy, which collects about five million dollars a year tariff on American petroleum, and equally high rates on many other articles, should be offering a protest, either officially or otherwise, against tariff legislation by the United States. Some people might suppose it a trifle inappropriate for Germany, which collects a tariff of \$285.60 per hundred kilos on certain grades of clothing and 1,200 marks per hundred kilos on other articles of a similar character, should be assuming to offer a protest against

### Trouble for John Bull.



tariff measures of any other country. There might seem a slight impropriety in a protest from France, which places a duty of \$289.50 per hundred kilos on smoking tobacco and 3,600 francs per hundred kilos on cigars and cigarettes. So, also, there might appear reason for criticism upon a protest from Spain, which, in her tariff, places a trifling duty of 1,300 pesetas on every four-seated coach or calash imported, and 975 pesetas on each omnibus and diligence.

But there is a practical business side to this question of protests against our tariff, and especially as to the probability of any action following those protests. It is one thing to make a bluff while a measure of this character is under consideration, and quite another to "call" the bluff and commercial hand of such a nation as the United States, especially under the circumstances existing in our commercial relations with those countries which are reported as hinting at retaliation in case their protests are not regarded. Among the countries which are reported as offering objections, either offi-

cially, unofficially or in public prints in reference to our new tariff are Japan, China, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Switzerland, Argentina, Mexico and Canada, and possibly Brazil. Less than half this number have filed formal protests at the state department, but there has been sundry grumblings and mutterings among the others, either in their legislative bodies, in the individual utterances of their representatives here and elsewhere, or in the public press.

The practical business question with regard to these people and governments is whether they can afford to take any retaliatory steps against a tariff which makes no discrimination as between countries or which does not discriminate against any one of them individually. If they were to attempt retaliation by adverse legislation which should exclude American products from their markets or discriminate against our productions in any way it would be expected, and very properly, that the United States would return the compliment by excluding or discriminating against the products of the country which had taken such action. The practical business results of an occurrence of this kind would be that nearly every one of the countries in question would suffer a greater loss in the sale of her products than would the United States. Of the fifteen countries included in the above list thirteen sell more goods to the United States than they buy from us, and the total sales of the fifteen countries in question to the United States are hundreds of millions of dollars greater than are our sales to them. The result would be that if they should undertake to exclude our goods from their ports or to take any action on our part which would cut off a much larger market for their products than would their action affect the markets of our own producers. An attempt at retaliation by the countries in question, with possibly two exceptions would therefore be much more disadvantageous to them than to the United States. Hence the improbability that the nations which are offering these protests have the slightest expectation that their action will be anything more than a mere bluff or be followed by any attempt at retaliation by them in case their protests are unheeded.

A few examples of the commercial relations existing between some of the nations in question and the United States will be sufficient to show that there is no probability that they are going to endanger their own business and the markets for their own products by any steps which might possibly close the ports of the United States against their productions. In the statements which follow a ten years' period has been covered in showing the commercial relations between the United States and the countries in question, in order to give a fair average showing of the sales of those countries to people of the United States and the return sales of our products to those countries. It will be observed in the statements which follow that in practically every case the countries now suggesting retaliation which would affect commercial relations have sold us very much more of their productions than we have sold to them, and therefore any action on their part disturbing or closing these relations would cut off a larger market for themselves than they would destroy for us.

Japan has sold to us in the past decade \$212,790,200 worth of goods and bought from us \$45,007,117 worth of our productions.

China's sales to us in the past ten years are \$189,246,849 and her purchases from us \$54,219,710.

Austria-Hungary's sales to us in the past ten years are \$83,301,481 and her purchases from us \$10,933,224.

The total sales to us of the fifteen countries which are reported as complaining, formally or otherwise, of our tariff, have been in the past ten years \$4,843,943,523, while the purchases from us in the same length of time have been only \$3,059,220,782. Thus they have sold us in the past decade \$1,784,722,841 worth of goods in excess of what they have bought from us, or an average of \$178,472,284 per annum.

The following table shows our purchases from and sales to each of the countries in question during the past decade:

	Imports into U. S. (1886-'96)	Exports from U. S. (1886-'96)
Greece	\$ 10,184,600	\$ 1,512,584
Turkey	46,978,714	1,762,357
Argentina	57,903,788	57,235,505
Austria-H.	83,301,481	10,933,224
Switzerland	138,919,673	262,482
China	189,246,849	54,219,710
Italy	207,502,145	143,397,604
Netherlands	212,743,794	313,708,200
Japan	212,790,200	45,007,117
Mexico	230,772,832	138,162,178
Canada	386,006,478	463,071,742
France	693,428,892	586,509,386
Spain	723,723,990	120,677,691
Brazil	753,660,426	290,355,338
Germany	888,766,566	832,455,664
Total	\$4,843,943,523	\$3,059,220,782

\*Including colonies.  
G. H. WILLIAMS.

### Should Make Our Own.

The United States are, of course, the best customer we have for our linens. Out of the 1895 export America took 126,672,400 yards, or considerably more than one-half of the total, and 41,950,700 yards more than she took in 1894, when her proportion was still more than one-half of the whole. The bulk of the shipments goes from Belfast, as the principal center of the industry, but Barnsley, Dundee, and a few other centers contribute to the total.—John S. Brown & Sons, Belfast, Ireland.

### The Facts as to Our Increased Exports.

The cold facts as to the cause of the increase in exportations of manufactured goods from the United States during the existence of the Wilson law are beginning to come to the surface. Even Democratic papers are now admitting that this abnormal increase in exportations is due to the fact that manufacturers were either compelled to sell their goods abroad at any price they could get or close their establishments because of the business depression at home and the fact that the home market was filled with foreign manufactures. The Memphis Scimitar (Democratic), discussing this subject, says: "There is every reason to attribute this rapid expansion of this part of our export trade during the last few years to the fact that the depression of the home market forced American manufacturers to seek other and foreign fields. The Boston 'Journal' also publishes a letter from a prominent business man of that city, who says: 'There is not a shadow of doubt that the large increase of exports has resulted from the ruinously low prices which have prevailed, caused by stagnation of business and resultant poverty of the people. This was brought about by the practical working of a tariff designed to favor free trade ideas.'

### Uncle Sam's Heavy Load.



### Tariff for Revenue Only.

The Democratic party in 1892 declared in national convention for a "tariff for revenue only." In 1894 the Wilson-Gorman tariff became a law, founded on this Democratic precept. How this has operated can best be told by comparing the customs receipts of the Wilson law and the McKinley law for the first thirty-three months of both:

Month	1894 Wilson Law	1894 McKinley Law
October	\$21,934,114	\$15,561,990
November	15,227,641	11,962,118
December	16,104,523	10,290,892
1891	181,251,594	11,203,049
1892	191,737,536	164,452,027
1893	21,102,456	145,424,968
January	16,936,295	11,276,874
February	19,664,875	11,587,269
March	15,418,638	22,833,856
April	15,429,854	24,454,312
May	14,964,391	16,885,012
Total	\$533,767,447	\$445,905,198

The decrease under the Wilson bill was only \$87,862,249.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

### Business Improvement.

Information from manufacturers of agricultural implements shows a very marked improvement in business conditions. The outlook for the farmers is better, and the manufacturing industries, which furnish improved machinery for the farmer, are feeling the impetus. This is one very gratifying evidence of growing good times. Others are appearing on every hand. Good times are coming, and coming as quickly as they can come safely.

Of course the political calamity howlers will continue to talk, but the force of their complaint is certain to be broken ere long. The Republican party in power could not accomplish everything in three or four months, but the evidence accumulates that confidence is returning, that times are becoming better, and that business is beginning to move steadily upward to the broad plane of prosperity occupied by this country prior to the election of Grover Cleveland in November, 1892.—Ohio State Journal.

### Hard for the Clevelandites.

Democrats who have borne the burden and heat of political battles since long before Mr. Bryan was born will find the following catechism, which was posted in a conspicuous place on the walls of Mr. Bryan's New York hotel, during his recent visit there, pleasing reading:

Q. What is the standard of Democracy?—A. The Chicago platform.

Q. Do all Democrats profess allegiance to that platform?—A. Necessarily.

Q. Are there any other Democrats?—A. No.

Q. Are persons who repudiated that platform and voted against the candidate of the party entitled to membership in, or recognition by, Democratic organizations?—A. No.

Q. What are such persons?—A. Bolters and traitors.

Q. Should they be tolerated in the party organization?—A. No.

### Interesting Comparisons.

It will afford interesting reading to compare the recent tariff talk of Senator Vest, Senator Jones of Arkansas and other Democratic statesmen, with their remarks in 1894 when they voted against free trade schedules.

# FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

## SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

How Grandpa Boiled the Eggs—The Pint of Ale a Day and What Came of It—I Can, I Will—Some Interesting Little Sketches.

**Little Miss Pigeon.**  
"AP, tap, tap! I heard at the door,  
Just like a little fairy knock,  
I'd heard it once or twice, before  
I went to lift the heavy lock.  
"Then there came the funniest thing!  
I looked right out into the open air—  
It really gave me quite a start—  
I thought at first there was nothing there."  
But I found Miss Pigeon had come to call.  
So I said, "Miss Pigeon, how do you do?  
I wasn't expecting you at all,  
And 'tis really very kind of you!"  
But little Miss Pigeon said nothing to me:  
She wheeled around and teetered out;  
And I often wonder what it could be  
That little Miss Pigeon came about!  
—Tudor Jenks.

**How Grandpa Boiled the Eggs.**  
"It is half-past eleven," said grandpa, "and the mason will not have the chimney fixed before three o'clock."  
"Then I suppose we must get along with a cold lunch," said grandpa.  
"Well," said grandpa, after a moment, "perhaps I can boil some eggs. I will try it."  
"But isn't it too windy to make a fire out-of-doors?" asked grandpa.  
"I shall not need a fire," said grandpa.  
"That sounds like a joke," said Edith.  
"No joke at all," said grandpa. "Come out and see. And bring the eggs," he added, "and a can with a tight cover."  
When, a few moments after, grandpa and Edith went out in the back yard, grandpa was putting some fresh lime into an old pail.  
He took the can of eggs they brought and filled it nearly full of cold water. Then fitting the lid on carefully, he set it in a hollow place he made in the lime. Edith watched him curiously.  
"Will the lime burn?" she asked.  
"Shall I bring the matches?"  
"You forget," said grandpa. "I was not to use any fire. We'll start it with cold water."  
"Now I know you're joking!" said Edith.  
"Wait a moment," said grandpa. "and you'll see."  
He poured in the water and put a board over the pail.  
"Oh!" cried Edith, when a very short time it began to bubble and steam as if a hot fire were burning under the pail—and "Oh!" she cried a great deal louder, when a white, creamy mass came pouring over the top and down the sides of the pail.  
It did not last long. In six minutes the bubbling had almost stopped, so grandpa took a long iron dipper and gently lifted out the can, all coated with the lime.  
He rinsed it off, then opened it and took out the nice white eggs; and when they broke them at lunch they found them cooked just exactly right.

**The Pint of Ale John.**  
It is a difficult matter to one accustomed to small daily indulgences to realize the expense thus incurred.  
A Manchester (England) calico printer was asked on his wedding day by his shrewd wife to allow her two half pints of ale a day as her share of home comforts. John made the bargain cheerfully, feeling it hardly became him to do otherwise, inasmuch as he drank two or three quarts a day. The wife kept the home tidy, and all went well with them, but as she took the small allowance each week for household expenses, she never forgot the "pint of ale, John."  
When the first anniversary of their wedding came, and John looked around on his neat home and comely wife, a longing to do something to celebrate the day took possession of him.  
"Mary, we've had no holiday since we were wed, and only that I haven't a penny in the world, we'd take a jaunt to the village and see the mother."

"Would thee like to go, John?" she asked.  
There was a tear with her smile, for it touched her heart to hear him speak tenderly, as in the olden times.  
"If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat."  
"Thou stand treat, Mary! Hast got a fortin left thee?"  
"Nay, but I've got the pint of ale," said she.  
"Got what, wife?"  
"The pint of ale," she replied.  
Whereupon she went to the hearth, and from beneath one of the stone flags, drew out a stocking, from which she poured upon the table the sum of three hundred and sixty-five three-pences (\$22.81), exclaiming:  
"See, John, thee can have the holiday."

"What is this?" he asked in amazement.  
"It is my daily pint of ale, John."  
He was conscience stricken as well as amazed and charmed.  
"Mary, hasn't thee had thy share? Then I'll have no more from this day."  
And he was as good as his word. They had the holiday with the old mother, and Mary's little capital, saved from "the pint of ale," was the seed from which, as the years rolled on, grew shop, factory, warehouse, country seat and carriage with health, happiness, peace and honor.—Selected.

**Short Lesson in Natural History.**  
Our lesson this morning is about one of the most gorgeously dressed, and handsomest of all parrots, the Blue Mountain Lory, which inhabits the great plains in New South Wales. It lives principally upon the pollen and nectar of the gum trees of that country among the branches of which it lives, rarely descending to the ground. When there is a scarcity of the pollen and nectar, it will eat grass seeds and insects, and it is for the lack of these natural foods that it frequently dies in captivity.  
The first pair of these birds imported to this country was in 1870, but although they are so beautiful, they are not a very desirable bird to keep, as they require so much care, you need never be surprised to find them dead. A bird fancier says on this subject that

any one whose susceptible nature would be shocked by the sudden death of their favorite bird should not become the owner of a Blue Mountain Lory.  
Aunt Patience saw one at an exhibition in Pittsburgh some years ago. Its mate had died suddenly a few days before, and it seemed so sad and melancholy, and ate so little, that it was thought it would die of grief. Besides being pretty they are a very graceful and active bird, and have amusing ways, which make them very interesting.

"I Can, I Will."  
A professor of mathematics in one of our largest colleges, whose reputation as a mathematician is very high, began his career under the inspiration

of "I can and I will." A writer in an exchange tells the story:  
"I knew a boy who was preparing to enter the junior class of the New York university. He was studying trigonometry, and I gave him three examples for his next lesson. The following day he came into my room to demonstrate his problems. Two of them he understood, but the third—a very difficult one—he had not performed. I said to him, 'Shall I help you?'"  
"No, sir; I can and will do it if you give me time."  
"I said, 'I will give you all the time you wish.'"

The next day he came into my room to recite another lesson in the same study.  
"Well, Simon, have you worked that example?"  
"No, sir," he answered; "but I will do it if you will give me a little more time."  
"Certainly; you shall have all the time you desire."  
I always like those boys who are determined to do their own work, for they make our best scholars and men, too. The third morning you should have seen Simon enter my room. I knew he had it, for his whole face told the story of his success.  
Yes, he had it, notwithstanding it had cost him many hours of hard work. Not only had he solved the problem, but what was of much greater importance, he had begun to develop mathematical power.

**About a Cowardy Bear.**  
No doubt some of our boys would like to go hunting the sloth bear. If on seeing it the young hunter concludes that he doesn't like hunting much after all, why, he can run away, and there is little danger of the bear hugging him to death, as grizzly would do. The sloth bear is found in the mountains of India, where it burrows into the earth like a rabbit and lives

on ants, honey, rice and other light food. It is called ursus labiatus, from its long lips, and it earns its name, "sloth" bear, because it has jaws and teeth like the sloth. Ordinarily it is very timid, but when wounded or when its young are interfered with it will fight as savagely as a grizzly. When alarmed the young bears mount their mother's back and she scrambles away with them.



**Our Agents Sell**  
either this Suit or Overcoat for \$4.00  
We want a bright hustling man in your locality to represent us. Complete outfit free. Two departments. Ready to wear.  
\$4. to \$13.50  
Made to measure.  
Write for terms to agents.  
WHITE CITY TAILORS, 222-226 Adams St., Chicago

**A COOL BOTTLE**  
of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.  
Hires Rootbeer should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.  
Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A year's age makes it gallons. Sold everywhere.

**HIRES Rootbeer**  
\$75 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE \$50  
Western Wheel Works  
CHICAGO  
CATALOGUE FREE

**PATENTS** H. B. WILLSON & CO., Wash- ington, D. C. 245 Broadway, New York. If afflicted with any eye disease, send for Thompson's Eye Water. GET RICH quickly. Send for "100 Inventions Wanted." Edgard Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS  
Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**Thompson's Eye Water.**  
If afflicted with any eye disease, send for Thompson's Eye Water. GET RICH quickly. Send for "100 Inventions Wanted." Edgard Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

**Education.**  
Attention of the reader is called to the announcement of Notre Dame university in another column of this paper. This noted institution of learning enters upon its fifty-fourth year with the next session, commencing Sept. 7, 1897. Parents and guardians contemplating sending their boys and young men away from home to school would do well to write for particulars to the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, before making arrangements for their education elsewhere. Nowhere in this broad land are there to be found better facilities for cultivating the mind and heart than are offered at Notre Dame University.

**Life Insurance in Kansas.**  
Not one life insurance company is now doing business in Kansas. The statutory conditions are so onerous that all have withdrawn. The State Banking Life association, of Des Moines, Iowa, was the last and only one in the field, and it has just permitted its license to lapse rather than file a \$50,000 bond and make a deposit with the state treasurer of 10 per cent of all assessments.

**Real Warm Weather, Rest and Comfort.**  
There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. It costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

**Stuck Up but Not Proud.**  
"Although I'm stuck up, I'm not proud," as the fly said when he crawled out of the molasses pitcher.

**Don't Tobacco Spite you.**  
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Women desire sympathy, men prefer help.

**COULD NOT EAT**  
The Affliction Which Defeat a Fort Scott Lady.  
FORT SCOTT, KAN.—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia and to purify my blood, with excellent results. I was so that I could not eat anything without distress, but since taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my food does not distress me, and I have felt better in every way. I believe it to be the best of blood medicines and gladly recommend it to others." EVA CRAIG.

**Hood's Pills** are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.

**Our Agents Sell**  
either this Suit or Overcoat for \$4.00  
We want a bright hustling man in your locality to represent us. Complete outfit free. Two departments. Ready to wear.  
\$4. to \$13.50  
Made to measure.  
Write for terms to agents.  
WHITE CITY TAILORS, 222-226 Adams St., Chicago

**A COOL BOTTLE**  
of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.  
Hires Rootbeer should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.  
Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A year's age makes it gallons. Sold everywhere.

**HIRES Rootbeer**  
\$75 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE \$50  
Western Wheel Works  
CHICAGO  
CATALOGUE FREE

**PATENTS** H. B. WILLSON & CO., Wash- ington, D. C. 245 Broadway, New York. If afflicted with any eye disease, send for Thompson's Eye Water. GET RICH quickly. Send for "100 Inventions Wanted." Edgard Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS  
Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**Thompson's Eye Water.**  
If afflicted with any eye disease, send for Thompson's Eye Water. GET RICH quickly. Send for "100 Inventions Wanted." Edgard Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.