United States Rallways.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.-Frank H. Mason, United States consul general at Frankfort, in a special report to the state department, states that American railway securities have fallen into bad odor in Germany and endeavors to point out the reasons therefor and suggest measures for rehabilitating them in the financial world. He says that in Frankfort, in front of the court house on the which was the first European money market to accept United States bonds during the dark days of the civil war and where American investments had been popular, not only are new securities refused because of American origin, but milroad stocks and bonds | Ohio national guards, and I do find had for years been returned to America and their proceeds invested in less remunerative Prussian consols and other standard securities backed by government credit and supervision.

The consul general says: 'The cloud which overshadows American railway securities in Germany has been caused mainly by the revelations of the past two years concerning the management of several leading railway proporties. German investors were heavy losers and their losses served to call the attention of the people and press more sharply then ever before to the usurpation of power and evasions of responsibility which, it is claimed, have become so frequent in American railway management."

"European bond; and shareholders have been informed," the report continues, what the power of the president and directors in many important railway companies has become practically omnipotent and irresponsible. They have sent over protests and proxies to be used at elections for the purpose of wrestling the control of corporate properties from the hands of officers who were said to be abusing their trusts and they have seen these and every other effort toward a change easily and hopelessly defeated. That the accounts of an entire railway system may be falsified and its securities sustained in the market by fictitious statements of earnings and concealment of rebates-all of which is believed hereare discoveries of compratively recent

"Until some general measure can be adopted and enforced, and foreign investors can have the assurance asked for that the published statements of American railway companies are correct and true, and that such maladministration, as has been revealed in the affairs of certain systems, is no longer possible, all such investments in United States securities will be more or less discredited, and county, municipal and industrial securities of American origin will suffer."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Mediation to Be Looked Into By Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Representative Bellamy Storer, of the committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives, intends presenting to congress when it reassembles, a resolution of inquiry as to the action of Secretary Gresham in suggesting to China and Japan that this country army, together with the acact as mediator in the settlement of the present war. Mr. Storer is now making a careful examination of the subject with a view to taking the initial steps. The resolutions when drawn will request the secretary of state to transmit to congress all correspondence on the subject, not incompatible with the public service. They will ask for information as to what departure, if any, from the traditional policy of the government as embodied in the Monroe doctrine, is contemplated by the executive branch in becoming a factor in Asiatic entanglements.

In examining the treaty of 1858, between China and the United States, under which the government has saggested its willingness to mediate, Mr. Storer says the language does not contemplate mediation by the president or executive branch alone. It recites found by some negroes who in substance that the United States will exercise their good offices in case any nation acts unjustly or oppressively against China. This, Mr. Storer points out, suggests the good | with whom the women eloped last offices of the United States, but not of the president; so it would be proper, and perhaps essential, that the congressional branch of the government should act in case such good offices are to be exercised. Mr. Storer says that any action he

he desires to make his inquiry for information rather than criticism until the facts are presented.

NO GOLD BEING SBNT HERE. A Shipment From England latended for Canada.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- It is generally believed in banking circles that £200,-000 consigned to the bank of British North America is for Canadian account and has no connection with the recent government bond issue. important legislation will be at-Foreign bankers characterize the tempted. It is proposed, first of rumors of gold imports at this time as all, to attempt a reorganization of preposterous and say that to import | the national bank system, so as to segold would be equivalent to selling | cure an expansion of the currency on demand exchange 3d per pound below | an easier system of security. Next the prevailing rate; that the purchas- to amend the inter-state commerce ers of bonds for foreign account can law, to pass a free ship bill, and an find a ready market for their bills carnest attempt will be made to pass owing to the low price of exportable | a bill putting the Nicaraguan canal commodities and the excellent de- under the control of the United mand from remitters, and that there | States government, the government is no need of any such operation as to bear the costs of construction. gold imports being made unless the Any new scheme of finance is likely price of exchange shall decline ma- to meet with strong opposition in the

MR. MAXWELL'S REPORT.

Work of the Fourth Assistant Postmas ter General-An trmy of Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The annual report of R. A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster general, has been submitted to the postmaster general. There are three divisions under his charge-appointments, bonds and commissions and postoffice inspectors and mail depredations. The report covers the period for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894. The total number of postoffices in operation in the United States on that date was 69,805. Of these 66.377 were fourth class offices and 3,428 presidential; the net increase over the previous year being 1,402. During the year 3.136 postoffices were established and 1,734 dis- in the right side, but will recover. continued. The total number of ap- The woman confessed that she shot pointments during the year was 23.166 Quinn because he had wronged her and the total number of cases acted under promise of marriage. She was on 27.560, of which 8,966 were it cases placed under arrest, but was allowed W. Johnson of Connecticut. of removals.

SOLDIERS TO BLAME.

No Excuse for the Washington Court House Killing by Ohio Militia. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Coroner James M. Edwards of this city began his inquest on the five prisoners that were shot in front of the court house in this place on the night of October 17, 1894, two or three days after the occurrence and obtained testimony of ninety-eight witnesses. It was quite a surprise to many of the citizens when they learned the coroner had returned his verdict yesterday, as it was generally understood that the verdict would be withheld until Colonel A. B. Coit's testimony could be obtained.

The following is Coroner Edward's verdict: "After having viewed the bodies and heard the evidence I do find that the deceased Smith Welch, Mac Johnson, Jessie Judy, William A. Sams and Theodore Ammerman came to their death from being struck while evening of October 17, 1894, with leaden balls fired from the interior of the court house in Washington Court House by Ohio State National Guards, who were under command of Colonel A. B. Coit, as colonel of the Fifteenth regiment of that at the time of firing by the guards there was no imminent danger of serious destruction of property, or of harm to any one inside the court house, or the remotest danger of the prisoner, William Dolby (colored), being wrested from the custody of Sheriff Cook. James M. EDWARDS,

MISSOURI'S OFFICIAL VOTE

Coroner."

Black Beaten by Lobinson by 3,094 Votes - Democratic Losses Large.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.-Governor Stone and Secretary of State Lesueur opened the official returns from the late election to-day, all the counties having reported. A score of clerks were put to work, but only the vote for judge of the supreme court has been completed and officially announced. The Democratic loss over 1892 was 41.853, while the Republican gain was 1,975, and the Populist gain 259. The Socialists, a new party in Missouri polities, polled 1,572 votes in the entire state.

Following is the official vote for idge of the supreme court: Black, Democrat, 226,547; Robinson, Repubican, 229,641; Jones, Populist, 42,463; Robinson, Prohibitionist, 3,099; Sanderson, Socialist, 1.572. Two years ago the parties were divided as follows: Democrats, 268,400; Republicans, 227,646; Populists, 41,240; Prohibitionists, 4,333.

MR. SOVEREIGN'S ADDRESS.

Annual Report of the K. of L. General

Master Workman. Labor convention convened at 2 o'clock and adjourned at 5:30. After some preliminary business, General Master Workman Sovereign delivered his annual address, which was an exhaustive and elaborate resume of iency. He attributed the decreased membership of the order to the depression in business circles, prevalent bankruptcy, low wages and forced

idleness of laboring classes. Referring to the A. R. U. affiliations, he advised a coalition with this as well as all labor organizations. His resume of the Pullman strike terminated in severe criticism of Major General John M. Schofield and the recommendations of that officer for an increase of tion of "Chicago's millionaire aristocracy, who were permitted to present a stand of colors to the Fifteenth infantry," which was indication of an "uneasy desire to subjugate labor through the military powers of the nation." He urged that the assembly take strong action against an increase of the military force of the nation and that they advocate a decrease in the regular army and the abolition of the state militia.

HUSBAND'S VENGEANCE. Bleaching Skeletons of Two Eloping Couples Found in Alabama.

FRANCISCO, Ala., Nov. 17.-News has reached here of the finding of four human skeleton; in a crevice on Cumberland mountain near the head of Hurricane creek. The remains were were chestnut hunting. The skeletons are believed to be those of Mrs. Sarah Bishop, her step-daughter, and spring. At the time the enraged husband and father went in search of the recreants. He remained absent for a while, but finally returned and reported that his search had been fruitless. Since then nothing has been heard of the elopers. takes will be on conservative lines, as | Bishop has also left this part of the country, and his whereabouts is not known. An effort will be made to develop the facis in the case.

WHAT IT MAY DO.

The Short Democratic Congress Will Try to Do Many Things. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.-While prospeets of legislation during the closing session of this congress are not bright, the Democrats have a very ambitious program. Not to mention silver or the pop-gun tariff bills, much senate, where it is just possible the

silver men may have a majority.

A Negro Brute in Atchiso Archison, Kan., Nov. 17 .- A negre made a brutal assault upon Mrs. Ben Hobson, Mrs. McHale Cain, Miss Rosa Cain and Mrs. Frank Guitzman in their homes about 6 o'clock this morning, injuring Mrs. Cain and Rosa and beating Mrs. Guitzman into insensibility. The town is aroused and a good many citizens are aiding the police in their search for the wretch.

A Wronged Woman's Vengeance.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 17.-Frank Quinn, a well known young man of this city, was shot and kille i vesterday in a lodging house by Edith Elder, who subsequently shot herself to remain in the lodging house.

ALL IS HARMONIOUS.

NO DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND CARLISLE.

The President Gives Denial to a Story That Has Been Set Afloat-Never Since Their Association Has There Been the Slightest Unpleasantness or Difference Concerning the Affairs of the Treasury Department or Any Other Matter-Something About the New Currency

Cleveland and Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The attention of the president was called yesterday to the statement contained in certain newspapers to the effect there had been a disagreement between him and Mr. Carlisle in regard to the issue of bonds and other matters and intimating such a disagreement' might result in the secretary's retirement from the cabinet.

The president emphatically denied the entire "batch of silly misstatements" and said: "Never since our association together has there been the slightest unpleasantness or difference concerning the affairs of the treasury department or any other matter. I have every reason to believe his attachment to me is as sincere and great as mine is for him. I should be much afflicted if any thing should cause him to enterthe thought of giving up his position where he is doing so much for his country. We have agreed exaetly as to the issue of bonds and there has been no backwardness on his part on that subject. I see it is said I am formulating a financial scheme. If such a scheme is presented it will be the work of the secretary of the treasury and I shall indorse and support it.

duties of the government do not appear willing at all times to take counset with the newspapers and make public all they intend to do."

FRANCE'S TRADE DEPRESSION.

Consul Wiley Makes a Report on the Hard Times in the Republic.

Washington, Nov. 16. - United States Consul J. S. Wiley at Bordeux, France, sends to the department of state a report on trade depression in France, in which he says: "If the inhabitants of the United States have had reason to complain of hard times for a year or more past, the French, to a certain degree, have been their companions in misfortune. Not that France cannot suffer and endure as pronounced a financial depression, and still thrive. On the contrary, I doubt, if, New Orleans, La., Nov. 14.—The taking all things into consideration. afternoon session of the Knights of she is not to-day better off than any of her foreign neighbors, for statistics show that there still remains more money per capita in circulation in the republic of France than in any other country in the world. The report recently published by the custom house, giving an itemized resume of the work of the order from its incip- France's exportation and importation during 1893, however, shows that there has been a diminution in her commerce amounting to 502,000,000 francs. This represents, compared with the previous year a falling off of 263,000,000 francs in exportations and 252,000,000 francs in importations. Many reasons may be ascribed for this condition of affairs. First, the prevailing business and commercial depression experienced throughout the world; second, as regards importations into France, the country little over two years ago also increased the duty on nearly all raw and manufactured articles discharged at her ports or brought across the frontier, and, as goods, to apply an old aphorism, are paid for with goods, either directly or indirectly, France may explain the decrease of her exportations by the aplication of that theory. We may, i a certain measure, take it for granted, however, that the merchandise which has heretofore gone abroad is now consumed at home, offering thereby no less employment to skilled labor or to the manufacturing inter-

MICHIGAN'S LONE DEMOCRAT. He Will Pave Lots of Sport as a Mem

ber of the Legislature. NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—United States Senator McMillan, who is here from Michigan, said of the Michigan political situation: "The situation is unique. The state senate is composed two men, strangers in this county, wholly of Republicans. The lower house has ninety-nine Republicans and one Democrat. That one Democrat is John Donovan of West Bay City. Mr. Donovan is a sober, thoughtful, earnest man who does not appreciate the fun which everyone in Michigan is trying to make out of the fact that he is the solitary Democrat in the legislature. I do not think anything of the sort ever happened in a Northern state. The situation is so unusual that everybody laughs. It is customary for the minority to have representation on all the committees. Probably the rule will have to be changed this year. There are two United States senators to be elected this winter. Of course Mr. Donovan may go into caucus as a minority and nominate two Democratic candidates. The power of absolutely determing two candidates for the United States senate, who shall reseive the unanimous support of the party they represent, seldom comes

STEVENSON FOR 1896.

Senator Brice Booms Him for the Democratic Nomination for President. NEW YORK, Nov. 16. - Senator Brice, who is in the city, said yesterday, regarding the political situation:

"The next Democratic candidate to party. He is the logical candidate tion of the senate, the other to be and he comes from a state that can be carried by the Democrats with his to succeed Jarvis, who will be a Rename leading the presidential ticket. publican. Dr. J. J. Motiss, ex-chair-He is the best man we can take. I do not think the party would make a mittee, seems to be in the lead just mistake. The election of last Tuesday settled the fate of several prospective candidates, and I am more than ever convinced now that Mr. Stevenson is our man. As for Cleveland running for a third term-all that kind of talk is twaddle.

Agricutural College Officials. election of officers of the Association lins have been acquitted in the of American Agricultural Colleges United States district court of the and Experiment stations was held to- charge of interfering with the Union day with these results: President, H. Pacific receivers during the railroad ident, A. A. Johnson of Wyoming; completely, and at the request of

CALLS FOR TROOPS. Indian Agent Wisdom Again Appeals to Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov, 16. - Indian

Agent Wisdom at Muskogee, Ind. Ter., telegraphed the Interior Department yesterday as follows: As I predicted would be the case, the Cook gang, estimated at fifteen strong, held up the north-bound train at 10 o'clock last night at Blackstone switch, five miles north of this place. They robbed all the passengers, getting considerable money and other property. Nobody was killed.

"The courts are utterly powerless to protect us in either life or property, and I see no end to the trouble unless the military intervene. I must again recommend that troops be sent here at once. Please refer this matter to the secretary of the interior, and, if need be, to the president. The utmost consternation prevails and people lawfully residing in the Territory are at the mercy of the bandits. In the last few days this gang has committed rape, murder and every sort of robbery, and the state of affairs is a shame and reproach to civilization.

The secretary of war, upon the advice of the attorney general, stated recently that he was not authorized to send troops to the territory, and it is said by interior department officials that Secretary Smith is powerless in the matter. The telegram, however, will be referred to secretary Lamont. so that he may understand the sit-

IS INGALLS A CANDIDATE? The Atchison Statesman May Go After

John Martin's Seat. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16.-There is some talk over the state that John J. Ingalls will be sprung as a dark horse candidate for John Martin's seat in the United States senate. Ingalls has intimated that he would wait until 1897 and then go after Mr. Peffer's The trouble seems to be that seat, but the Atchison Globe, which is those charged with the executive authority on the iridescent statesman, says:

"John J. Ingalls said in a recent interview that he was not a candidate for the United States senate. Of course he is. If he would name the dearest wish of his heart, it would be to return to the senate. This is perfectly natural, and he would rather be elected this winter than two years hence. We have never heard Mr, Ingalls say this, but we know it. During his retirement from politics, however, Mr. Ingalls has ost his organization, and it is probable that he will have difficulty in securing the indorsement of the legislature. In Kansas politics it has been the rule for candidates to go in and make a fight. The success of his olan of waiting to be coaxed will be watched with interest."

BOOKMAKERS IN A BOX.

Lost Money May Be Recovered. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16.-In Justice James A. Wyatt's court in East St. Louis, H. E. Barnes sued for the recovery of \$184 lost at the East Side race track during October. When the case was tried he produced losing tickets representing the amount he claimed to have lost, and succeeded in convincing the judge of the truth of his statement.

Judge Wyatt said that his decision in favor of Barnes was strictly in compliance with the state statute governing such cases, which defined clearly that a person, upon proving that he had lost an amount equal to or more than \$10 upon any gambling device whatever, could obtain the full amount lost from the parties receiving the same and it not from them from the lessees or owners of the property upon which such games

A similar case has been compromised by the track people, but this will be carried up. Confirmation of the decision will end racing across the river from here.

UNION PACIFIC CASES HEARD.

The Branch Lines Matter Brought Before Federal Judge Sanborn. Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16.-Before Judge Sanborn, in the United States circuit court to-day, the application of the receivers of the Union Pacific to cut off branch lines was heard on appeal from the report of Master-in-Chancery Cornish, who made numerous recommendations concerning the matter. There was a question of a division of earnings between the Kansas City & Omaha and St. Joseph & Grand Island and the Union Pacific

The matter was submitted with the privilege of filing briefs, should the attorney desire. Judge Cornish had recommended that the receivers of the Fort Scott and Omaha operate that road and that any deficit that might arise from such operations be borne by the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Union Pacific, the division between them to be based on some fair ratio.

OUTLAWS' FOUL CRIMES. Indian Territory Desperadoes Do Worse Than Commit Robbery.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 16 .- A remnant of the Cook outlaw 'gang which had been run out of the Indian territory, held up a German emigrant named Beckley who was en route with his family from Wewoka to Tecumseh vesterday morning. The poor traveler was robbed of all his valuables, his eldest daughter was outraged and one of the horses unhitched from the wagon and ridden off. There were four bandits in the party. Deputy marshals are in pur-

Will Ald the Republicans. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16.-Marion Butler, the president of the National Farmers' Alliance, who is slated to succeed Senator Ransom in the United States senate after March 4 next, is reported as having said he would vote w.th the Republicans in the organizarun for the presidency will be Adlai | tion of the next senate. If this is so E. Stevenson, and he will have the the Republicans can count on both of united support of all factions of his North Carolina's votes in the organiza-

man of the Republican state com-

now for that position. The present

secretary of the senate, General W. R.

Cox, is a North Carolinian.

suit of the desperadoes.

Not Gullty of Strike Interference. CHEYEJNE, Wyo., Nov. 16 .- F. J. Egan, associated editor of the Carbon County Journal, E. T. Burke, district court clerk of Carbon county, WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The annual and City Marshal Healy of Rawnot guilty.

OF THE TREASURY.

The Interest Rute to Be Five Per Cent, and the Bonds Are to Run Ten Years-A Big Premium is Looked For-The President Determined to Protect the Gold Reserve of the Treasury-Denomination of the New Bonds.

Asking Bids For Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds, which the president decided upon and for which Secretary Carlisle, despite his previously declared purpose not to do so until congress should act, issued a circular farmers. inviting bids last night, will ease present treasury conditions, but will dent and the secretary will submit proper protection to the American farmmost important suggestions on this need to congress in December. Legislation will be asked designed to prevent the recurrence of these conditions or empowering the government to meet them promptly and effectively and the subject of currency will receive exhaustive treatment. It is altogether probable that the labor Mr. Cleveland is now expending on the subject will make his December message one of the most notable ever addressed to congress. It is said that he will favor many of the suggestions made by the bankers' national convention at Baltimore in September.

What is known as the Baltimore plan, adopted at that convention, appealed to the president as having features of merit. He obtained a copy of the plan and since that time he has been studying and working on the subject. Briefly stated the Baltimore plan provides for a guarantee fund, obtained by levying a small tax upon all of the banks. This fund is to be used to pay the notes of the banks which become insolvent.

Since it became whispered among financiers that the president was preparing to address congress upon the currency system, so many suggestions have reached him that he thought it well to gather some expert opinion among bankers, whom he could not personally consult. The present visit of William E. Curtis, assistant secretary of the treasury, to New York city, is understood to be for the purpose of sounding public opinion there upon the general subject. While Mr. Curtis is in New York, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Conrad N. Jordan is in Washington, urging upon the presidert to recommend to congress the appointment of a currency commission, non-partisan in its character, and composed of representative men of all sections, who shall consider the currency question in its various bear ings and report a system of reform to

the short session, but the president is willing to meet the issue and begin a campaign of education, whether he schieve immediate success or not.

NEW FINANCIAL POLICY.

President Cleveland Has One and Will Submit It to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. - Secretary Carlisle, late vesterday afternoou, issued his call for bids for \$50,000,000 5 per cent ten year bonds, interest to be paid in coin, which is interpreted to mean gold. It is confidently expected at the treasury department that an amount will be realized considerably in excess of that received on the February issue.

The following is the secretary's circular calling for bids;

"Treasury Department.
"Washington, Nov 13, 1894.
"By virtue of the authority contained in the act of congress entitled. 'An Act to Provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments,' ap-proved January 14, 1875, the secretary of the treasury hereby gives public notice that sealed proposals will be received at the treasury department, office of the secretary, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 24th day of November, 1894, for United States 5 per cent bonds, in either registered or coupon form, dated February 1, 1894, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly, in coin, at the rate of 5 per

Bedders whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay 10 per cent in gold coin. or gold certificates, upon the amounts of their bids as soon as they receive notice of the acceptance of such bids, and to pay in like at the expiration of each ten days thereof until the whole is paid but they may, at their option, pay the entire amount of their bids when notified of acceptance, or at any time when an installment is payable. The first payment, however on less than 20 per cent. must be made when the bidder receives notices of the acceptance of his proposal.

The denomination of the bonds will be \$50 and upwards, and bidders will in their proposals state the denominations desired. whether re istered or coupon, the price which the bidder proposes to pay the place where it is desired the bonds shall be delivered and the office, whether that of the treasurer of the United States or an a-sistant treasurer where it will be most convenient for the bidder to de-

posit the amounts of his payments.

The bonds will be dated February 1 1894. in order to make the proposed issue uniform as to date with the existing issues but interest thereon will begin November 1, 1 94, and bidders will be required to pay accrued inter-est at the rate of 5 per cent on the face value of their bonds from November 1 to the date or dates of payment The total issue of bonds in pursuance of this notice, will not exceed the

The secretary hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any or all bids
"All proposals should be addressed to the
secretary of the treasury, Washington D.C.,
and should be distinctly marked Propossals for the purchase of 5 per cent bonds Blank forms for proposals may be had on application to the secretar; of the treasury.

"J G. CARLISLE,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

NOT FOR GERMANY. She Must Pay the Old Rate of Duty or

Her Salt Sent Here. Washington, Nov. 15. - Attorney General Olney has rendered an important opinion involving the interpretation of the "most favored nation" clause in the treaty between

the United States and Prussia. The question propounded by the secretary of the treasury was whether salt imported from the empire of Germany was dutiable under paragraph 608 of the new tariff act, barley crop of Russia amounts to 135,which provided that if salt should be independent or a dependency, which should impose a duty on salt exported from the United States, then there should be levied upon such salt the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of the act. As at present advised the attorney general holds that salt imported from Germany is le-gally dutiable. So far as the favored nation clause is concerned, the same

argument will apply to beet sugar as to salt. Ransom Denies a Political Plot. Ransom authorizes a denial of the story that he and Senator Gorman have been in consultation with a view to having an extra session of the E. Alvord of Oklahoma: first vice pres- strike. The prosecution broke down | North Carolina legislature called in order to elect a Democratic senator secretary and treasurer, F. L. Wash- District Attorney Clark the judge in- to succeed Mr. Jarvis, the new legisburn of Rhode Island; biographer, S. structed the jury to find a verdict of lature being fusion and the present Democratic.

OF THEM.

Soup Houses, Coxey Armies and General

Less than a month ago the barley growers of the United States and those shipment to New York. This, of 49% or 50 cents per bushel.

is reason to believe that the presi- rem. This being insufficient to afford

A Free-Trade Monument



A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

Street Scene in New York-Corner Seventh on the revival which has already com-Avenue and 125th Street-Grover Cleverana menced,-Colliery Guardian of Eng-President, January 31, 1894. -From AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

er the duty was increased to 64.68 per There is no great confidence in ad- | cent under the McKinley tariff. How ministration circles that a bill for curthis increase benefited our farmers by rency reform can be passed during lessening our imports of barley is shown in the following official figures:

anown in the milionn	ig content	materia.
	BARLEY.	-
Year ending June 30.	Bushels.	Value.
1884	8,596,122	\$5,922,144
1885	9,986,507	6,522,092
1886	10,197,115	7,177,887
1887	10,355,594	6,173,208
1888		8,076,082
1889	11,368,414	7,723,838
1890		5,629,849
1891	5,078,733	3,222,598
1892		1,592,040
1893		921,600
	Company of the Compan	

It can here be seen that under the more proper protection afforded the American farmer by the McKinley tariff, our imports of barley have fallen off from over eleven million bushels in 1889 and again in 1890 to less than two million bushels in 1893. Where we paid an average of \$6,750,000 a year from 1884 to 1890 to foreign farmers for foreign barley, we have paid less than \$2,000,-000 a year since the time of McKinley protection and less than \$1,000,000 last

Comparing our imports of foreign barley for 1893 with those of 1888, the saving to American farmers was more that \$7,000,000 in this one year alone. It is evident that protection on barley was a good thing for American farmers. The free trade party thought it was too good a thing and feared lest our farmers might get too rich, as rich as the sugar trust, perhaps. It was therefore the policy of the democratic congress to grind the farmer down and keep him poor, so the duty on barley was reduced from the McKinley rate of 64.68 per cent down to 30 per cent ad valorem by the Gorman bill. This is a reduction of 53.62 per cent, and it



bill had become law, because the Wilson bill proposed a duty of only 25 per cent ad valorem.

Since we are to have imports of Russian barley into the United States it is well for farmers to learn a few facts concerning this new competition that they must meet. The total average 000,000 bushels, as compared with an leaves me \$5,000 and in dot odder vill mported from any country, whether average crop of 60,000,000 bushels in he leaves \$20,000. the United States. During a period of five years, 1886-1890, Russia exported 30,000,000 bushels of barley to other countries, this being 15 per cent of all

of Russia's exports of cereals. The only recent official report upon Russian crops has the following information that is of extreme interest to American farmers:

"Notwithstanding the comparatively small yield per acre and the great variations in the harvests from year to year, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. - Senator Russia, in the export of all breadstuffs, has gained the foremost position \$250. among countries placing their grain supplies upon the world's market, so extravagant. vielding to the United States only in respect to the export of wheat and will save lots of money. That's why I

> As Russia "has gained the foremost rain supplies upon the world's mar- hundred dollars on kid gloves."

ANOTHER BOND CALL. POVERTY PICTURES. ket," and particularly so of barley, it is evident that the value of Russian is evident that the value of Russian barley does much to regulate the price PUT FORTH BY THE SECRETARY DEMOCRATIC TIMES PROLIFIC of barley in the world's markets that are not protected; hence it is interesting to

study the value of Russian barley. During a period of seven years, 1881-1887, the average export value of Rus-Revolution the Fruit of Democratic sian barley was 35 cents per bushel at Rule-Prices Going Down All Along port of shipment. The Gorman tariff rate of 30 per cent ad valorem will add 10% cents per bushel to this price, making 45% cents, to which must also be added 4 cents who trade in barley received news per bushel for freight and insurfrom London that two cargoes of Rus- ance, making the total cost of Russian sian barley had been sold at Odessa for | barley, laid down in New York, to be

course, is the direct result of the first | It may be considered that the future step toward free trade and democratic value of barley in the New York legislation for the benefit of foreign market will be about 50 cents per bushel, as compared with an average Under the tariff act of 1883 the price of 60 to 70 cents per bushel durduty upon foreign barley imported into ing 1891-1893, when McKinley protecnot afford permanent relief, and there | this country was 21.56 per cent ad valo- | tion was in uninterrupted operation. The American farmer must prepare himself for this new value of barley in New York, deducting freight from the farm and commissions, so as to arrive at the new farm price. The American farmer will appreciate the loss as his contribution to a valuable "object lesson" in free trade. He will also remember that this is but the first step toward free trade, and that the democratic leaders have promised to make the tariff rates still lower, and consequently to still further cheapen the farm value of American barley.

Cotton Needs Protection.

In the fiscal year of 1893 our exports of raw cotton were 4,401,524 bales, or 2,204,131,711 pounds, of the value of \$187.012,689, or 8,484 cents per pound. In the same year the imports for consumption were of raw cotton 43,330,286 pounds of the custom house value of \$4.686,439, manufactured cotton goods of the custom house value of \$19,031,-638, of flax and its manufactures, \$30,-679,240. All these foreign products should have been excluded by a tariff sufficiently protective for the purpose; all the needed cotton and flax and manufactures of both should have been produced in our own country.

Of Course It Will.

The woolen, the textile, the Sheffield, the Birmingham, and some other of our representative industries are anticipating increased American orders, and the return of prosperity to these trades will show itself in greater activity among the iron and steel trades. Welsh tin plate, moreover, is greatly advantaged by the new tariff, and the return of settled conditions of trade in the United States also is calculated to help land.

Its "Inspiring Confidence." The democratic party is the only party that has given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home.-Democratic Platform, Chicago, 1892.

An instance of its "inspiring confidence at home" can be found in the withdrawal of Mr. Harold M. Sewall of Maine from the democratic party.



Aluminum Boats.

An aluminum torpedo boat, built by Yarrow for the French government, hasj ust had a trial on the Thames. The boat is 60 feet long, 9 feet 3 inches beam and weighs, with the water in its boilers, 9 tons 8 hundred weight, the hull alone weighing just 2 tons. The material used was an alloy of 92 per cent of aluminum and 6 per cent of copper. A striking result obtained from using the lighter metal was a gain of three and one half knots over the steel boat of the same model; the aluminum boat making twenty and one half knots; but its was also made possible to use thicker scantling, which stiffened the boat so that the vibration was not anpreciable. The boat is easier to lift. and more buoyant in the water. The cost of the metal was over £1,000, or twice as much as a steel boat of the same model.

The Alaska Indians in the absence of suitable birch make their canoes of spruce bark. A measured section of bark is first peeled from the tree after it has been ringed at both ends and scored longitudinally. The ends are then doubled and sewed with roots, and a suitable gunwale and frame of willow are fitted and sewed to the bark. Two Indians can build one canoe in a day.

Religious Item.

Mr. Isaacs-I vant to see you apout some legacies. My vader died and made two testaments. Lawyer-You mean he made two

wills or testaments and then died. "Choost so. In von of dose vills he

"Which testament did he make "In dot old testament he leave me \$5,000, but I vant dot odder vill to be

propated." "I don't blame you, Isaac, but this is the first time in my experience that an orthodox Jew preferred the New Testament to the Old."-Texas Siftings.

A Strategist.

Van Cortland Park-I have just bought my wife a diamond ring for

Murray Hill-I had no idea you were

"Extravagantl My dear fellow, I bought it."

"I don't eatch on." position among countries placing their "Why, man alive, I'll save five