

PROSPERITY BEGUN.

Prospective Passage of Tariff Bill Has Set the Wheels Afloat.

Talk of Foreign Retaliation Is Pro-nounced Without Foundation—Has Been Tried on Other Occasions and Doesn't Scare Anybody.

[Special Washington Correspondence.] The effect of prompt action on the tariff bill is already being felt. From every direction there are unmistakable evidences of business activity and improved conditions—these come from all sections and all parties and all classes of people. It is the legitimate effect of the rapid work made on the tariff bill which is likely to become a law in a few days in spite of every effort of the dem-ocrats to defeat it.

The democratic leaders, seeing that their efforts to defeat the bill are a failure, are now beginning to assert with horrified screams that it is likely to seriously affect our foreign trade be-cause of the fact that certain countries have gone through the usual form of making protests against it. But this does not worry the experienced states-men here.

Similar protests have come to them and to the government time after time in former considerations of tariff measures, and they have been politely received, as these are, care-fully "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 these 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 protective system grows apace in Europe, and elsewhere and such nations as France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain and others, which are now scold-ing about our proposed new tariff, in-crease year by year, or from period to period, their protective tariff rates, but in all these cases the world over, the United States never entered a protest of general character against anybody's tariff laws or proposed tariff legislation. There have been occasions in which at-tention of foreign governments has been called to certain of their laws or regulations which seemed to bear un-justly upon a single industry in the United States or to discriminate against the productions of this country as com-pared 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 coun-tries which would bear with equal weight upon all nations sending their produce to the markets of those coun-tries.

That any nation should assume to of-fer a protest against a proposed law by another nation, which law is to bear with equal weight upon the produc-tions of all nations, article by article, seems rather absurd, but that these protests should come from nations which themselves have a high and steady growing protective tariff, adds very much to the interest not to say the impertinence of such a proposition. It seems a little curious, for instance, to observe that Italy, which collects about \$5,000,000 a year tariff on American pe-troleum, 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 as-suming to offer a protest against 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 cigar-ettes. So also there might appear reason for criticism 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 prob-ability of any action following these protests. It is one thing to make a bluff while a measure of this character is under consideration, and quite another to "call" the tariff and commercial hand of such a nation as the United States, especially under the circumstances existing in our commercial relations with these countries which are reported as hinting at retaliation in case their protests are not regarded. Among the countries which are reported as offer-ing objections, either officially, un-officially, or in public prints in refer-ence to our new tariff are Japan, China, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Switzerland, Argentine, Mexico, Canada and possibly Brazil. Less than half this number filed formal protests at the state department, but there have been sundry grumblings and mutter-ings among the others either in their

legislative bodies, in the individual ut-terances of their representatives here and elsewhere or in the public press.

The practical business question with regard to these people and govern-ments 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 at-tempt retaliation by adverse leg-islation which should exclude Amer-ican products from their markets or discriminate against our pro-ducts in any way it would be ex-pected, and very properly, that the United States would return the com-pliance by excluding or discriminating against the products of the country which had taken such action. The practical business results of an occur-rence of this kind would be that nearly everyone of the countries in question would suffer a greater loss in the sale of her products than would the United States. Of the 15 countries included in the above list 13 sell more goods to the United States than they buy from us, and the total sales of the 15 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, similar action on our part would cut off a much larger market for their producers than would their action affect the markets of our own producers. An attempt at retaliation by the coun-tries in question, with possibly two ex-ceptions, would therefore be much more disadvantageous to them than to the United States. Hence the improb-ability that the nations which are offer-ing 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 un-heeded.

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 producers 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 entries. It will be observed in the statements which fol-low that in practically every case, the countries now suggesting retaliation which would affect commercial rela-tions 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 rela-tions 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 produc-tions.

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 \$10,993,224.

The total sales to us of the 15 coun-tries which are reported as complain-ing, formally or otherwise, of our tariff, have been in the past ten years \$4,843,943,523, while their 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 aver-age of \$178,472,284 per annum.

C. B. KING

The wool schedules of the senate tariff bill have, like nearly all of the other changes made by the finance committee, yielded to popular sentiment, and the schedules of first and second-class wools are to be brought back to within one cent per pound of the rates named by the house bill. It is probable that the conference committee will fully restore the house rates on wool and sugar, and that the bill will become a law within a fortnight.

Senators Vest, Mills and Jones have ceased to wail about the relation of the pending tariff measure to the sugar trust since the newspapers have called attention to the fact that under their manipulation of the Wilson bill sugar-trust stock advanced 60 per cent in value, while it has only been slightly affected—an increase of six per cent—during the consideration of the Dingley bill.

The custom of closing the cotton mills during the summer months which has prevailed in New England during the operations of the Wilson bill will not be followed this season, the recent announcement from the manufacturing district there indicating that work is to go steadily on this summer in view of the prospect that a protective tariff will soon be upon the statute books.

Gen. Lew Wallace says that after a diligent search for a short name for the hero of his great book he came across the name "Hur" in the book of Genesis, and by adding "Ben," which means "the son of," he obtained a name both short and odd.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

In State Convention They Adopt a Rad-ical Free Silver Platform.

Robert L. Chapman Nominated for Gov-ernor and John R. McLean Indorsed for Senator—Silver Sentiment Unanimous.

COLUMBUS, O., July 1.—The dem-ocratic state convention yesterday was one of the most memorable political occasions in the history of Ohio. It was a convention of unanimity on principles and of differences on men and especially on those who were candidates for places on the state ticket. In the contests for favorites it was also a convention of endurance, as the delegates took no recess and were in session continuously from ten a. m. until almost that hour last night. It was a free silver convention throughout. Every candi-date whose name was presented was announced as orthodox in silver and the silver doctrine as the cardinal principle for his favorable considera-tion. While there were some dif-



JOHN R. McLEAN.

ferences of opinion about adopting the anti-trust and Cuban resolutions, there was not a dissenting voice in the convention to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one without the co-operation of any other nation.

The resolutions adopted are as fol-lows:

Strong for Free Silver.

We are unalterably opposed to monometal-lism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776, and won it in the war of the revolution. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

A Thrust at Bond Trafficking.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds, and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Opposed to National Bank Money.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore de-nounce the issuance of notes in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all the paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

Against Trusts and Monopolies.

We hereby declare all trusts and monopolies hostile and dangerous to the people's interest and a standing menace to the perpetuity of our free institutions, and we demand the vigorous enforcement of all anti-trust laws and such additional legislation as may be necessary for their immediate and final suppression.

For Cuban Belligerency.

We demand the immediate recognition of the belligerent rights of the republic of Cuba as an act of justice to an American nation struggling for liberty against foreign oppression, and we denounce and protest against the action of Senator Hanna in voting to nullify the memo-rial presented to congress unanimously by the legislature of Ohio in favor of the Cuban patri-ots.

Robert L. Chapman, an owner and operator of extensive coal mines, was named for governor on the second bal-lot. With practical unanimity the delegates were for John R. McLean for senator.

A motion was made to indorse W. J. Bryan for the presidential nomination in 1900, but under the ruling of the chair there was a substitute in three cheers for Bryan, which were given with much vigor, after which the con-vention adjourned, after being in ses-sion continuously for 11 hours.

No Fusion in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., July 1.—The silver re-publicans held a conference last night and nominated a separate ticket. The populists also announced that they would hold a joint convention and have a separate ticket. The prohibitionists will have two separate tickets, so that there will be at least six state tickets in the field.

Republican Headquarters to Cleveland. CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—The head-quarters of the national republican committee are to be transferred from Washington to this city. The Wash-ington headquarters will be kept open, but will be in charge of an attache of the national committee. Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick expect to be here all summer.

KILLING GRASSHOPPERS.

A Small White Parasite Destroying the Pest in South Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 1.—"Hopper-doers," as the South Dakota farmers call the contrivance used there in exterminating the grasshopper pest, are at a discount just now because a small, white parasite, which has its birth and existence in the bodies of the hoppers, is doing more than the farmers can to wipe out the plague. The parasite has never before been seen in the northwest. The farmers are overjoyed at its appearance and hope it will be-come a permanent institution. Mil-lions of the hoppers have been de-stroyed by it within a few days, and indications are that the pest, which threatened for a time to ruin this year's crops, will be rendered harmless through its agency.

DROP IN BICYCLE PRICES.

The Day of the Hundred-Dollar Wheel Thought to Be Over.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Excitement caused by the cornering of the wheat market will be mild in comparison with that which will be created when it is generally known that there is a slump of 25 per cent. in the price of bicycles, led by the Pope Manufacturing Co. This announcement was made yesterday and created a sensation in the trade. While some maintain that the cut comes too late in the season to create a serious disturbance, it was generally conceded by manufacturers and agents that the day of the \$100 bicycle is over and that prices will be cut still more. No manufacturer will have the temerity to ask \$100 for his 1898 model.

GUILTY ON SIXTY COUNTS.

A New Orleans Bank Wrecker Pretty Sure to Be Severely Punished.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Louis Gallot, who, with Individual Bookkeeper Col-omb, stole about \$300,000 from the Union national bank, by juggling the balances so as to always show a credit to Gallot in the bank, was found guilty yesterday on about 60 counts in the indictment against him. The discovery of the frauds led to the closing of the bank, and Colomb committed suicide before he could be arrested.

BIG STRIKE ON.

Twenty Thousand Illinois Miners to Quit—National Suspension a Certainty.

JOLIET, Ill., July 1.—W. D. Ryan, state secretary of the Illinois Miners' association, issued a notice yesterday that all work on Illinois fields would be stopped at once and that a national suspension was a certainty. Under the present rate they claim that they can make but nine cents an hour. The strike will affect 20,000 Illinois miners.

Heat Victim in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The excessive heat yesterday caused six deaths in this city, while a number of persons were prostrated. The strong wind tem-pered the sun's rays to a great extent and many felt the effects of high tem-perature, sought shaded spots and were resuscitated by the cool breezes that blew steadily from the south-west. Five persons seeking relief from the heat went swimming, and the ex-cessive temperature of their bodies in-duced cramps and all were drowned.

Helen Keller Successful.

BOSTON, July 1.—Helen Keller, deaf, dumb and blind, has passed a prelim-inary examination in advanced German for entrance into Radcliffe college, Harvard university. If she shall con-tinue to do equally well she may enter in two years, but Examiner Gilman prefers that she shall enter in three, that the study strain may be obviated. The examinations tax Mr. Gilman's ingenuity, but the results are satisfac-tory.

An Iowa ex-Official Sued.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 1.—Suit was begun in the district court yesterday against W. M. McFarland, ex-secretary of state, and his bondsmen, to recover \$5,000, the amount of his bond, because of failure to discharge the duties of his office. The suit is brought in the name of the state. The secretary is accused of causing certain employes on the state census to return him a portion of the warrants they drew for salary.

A Woman for Associate Justice.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 1.—The state convention of the liberty (prohibition) party concluded yesterday. Overtures on the part of the regular prohibition-ists for an indorsement of their candi-dates were ignored and Mrs. Sarah A. Wilson, of Lincoln, was nominated for associate justice of the supreme court, and R. C. Bentley, of Shelton, for re-gent of the state university.

A Father's Terrible Crime.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 1.—Sheriff Calla-way, of Henry county, left yesterday for Montana with requisition papers for Elias Hughes, a former resident of Windsor, who is charged with having ruined his own daughter, and who had a child by him. Hughes is 69 years old and the girl 19. Hughes is said to have been intimate with her ever since she was 15.

Grain Dealers Elect Officers.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 1.—The Na-tional Grain Dealers' association elect-ed the following officers: President, W. T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.; first vice president, J. M. Sewall, Hastings, Neb.; second vice president, E. A. Grubbs, Greenville, O.; treasurer, E. I. Bowen, Des Moines; secretary, W. U. Chambers, Des Moines.

SECRETARY GAGE'S VIEWS.

The Signs of the Future Bright for a Re-covery of Business—Government Finances.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—This is the end of the fiscal year and Secretary Gage, of the treasury department, manages to find in the state of the na-tional finances bright signs for the future. He says:

The government's financial affairs are in good shape. We have come to the end of the fiscal year with brighter hopes for the future. I feel assured that by the time June 30, 1898, shall have rolled around the government's affairs will be in even better condition, while the people of the country will have cause for thankfulness that a new era of industrial activity and prosperity has set in. At the end of the fiscal year, 1896, the gold reserve was only \$102,000,000, or just barely above the theoretical reserve of \$100,000,000. There was a fear that before the year was over there might be very large exports, compelling the admin-istration to again issue bonds for gold. Now we not only have a gold reserve of \$141,000,000, but there is not a cloud in sight as to its continu-ance approximately at that very comfortable level. This is the most hopeful sign that I see in the recent condition of the government finances, for when the country is all right and the government all right, the gold reserve is sure to be all right, and vice versa.

One year ago the available cash balance in the treasury was \$267,000,000, the amount being so large on account of the sale of bonds under the Cleveland administration. Notwithstand-ing the fact that there has been no sale of bonds meanwhile, the available cash balance to-night, as I see from this report which has just come from the warrant division, is \$277,452,000, or only \$10,000,000 less than a year ago, when the treasury still contained a considerable part of the money received for the bonds. The receipts of the government have greatly increased during the past year, showing a general revival of business among the people.

The total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, were \$325,000,000. The total receipts for the year ended last night have been \$343,800,000, an increase of \$18,000,000, or 6 per cent. The expenditures this year have been considerably larger than last year. For the year ended last June 30 the expenditures were \$332,000,000. For the year closed last night they have been \$365,480,000.

The closing of this fiscal year brings us near to the passage of a new tariff law which will give business men settled conditions, we hope, for a long time to come. That it will also give the government sufficient revenue for its needs, doing away with the deficit, we have satisfac-tory evidence. Temporarily, if the bill goes through as it now stands, there may be a lack of revenue. Efforts are being made, I under-stand, to provide for this immediate period when the customs receipts will not be up to their normal amount by some temporary addi-tions to the income from internal revenue sources. Everything is ripe, therefore, for a revival of business activity.

THEY WANT PARDONS.

Determined Effort Will Be Made to Get the Youngers Out of Prison.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 2.—The effort to secure the pardon of the Younger boys for the part they took in the famous Northfield raid of a score of years ago has taken such shape that it is to be formally brought before the state board of pardons at its meeting July 12. Cole and Jim Younger have served 21 years in the penitentiary at Stillwater, a period as long as the average life sentence, and a powerful influence in their behalf is to be exerted. They have been exem-plary prisoners, neither having had a single mark against him during all that period, and the claim will be made that both have expiated their crime and are entitled to a chance in the world. Cole is 53 and Jim is 49 years of age.

ORNAMENT WINS AGAIN.

The Great Pacer a Triple Derby Winner—Fido a Close Second.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Ornament is a triple derby winner. He won that distinction yesterday in the Oakley derby, after one of the most excit-ing struggles ever seen on the local tracks. Tillo, the great three-year-old from Turney Bros.' stable, ran the mighty son of Imp. Order to a head in the big event, and in one more jump the race would have re-sulted in Tillo's favor. Over 10,000 people witnessed the running of the derby and a resounding cheer went up when the judges hung out Ornament's number as the winner of the hardest struggle the gallant racer ever put up. Time, 2:08 3/4.

FOR WHITE MEN.

No Negroes Will Be Appointed to Im-portant Southern Postmasterships.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Judson Lyons, the negro, will not be postmaster of Augusta, Ga. Postmaster-General Gary has said so. Bill Pledger and Pink Morton, two well-known Georgia re-publicans, had an interview with the secretary in reference to southern politics. Mr. Gary said that colored men would not be appointed as postmasters at places like Atlanta, Savannah and Charleston. The post-master-general said this was a social as well as a political matter, and that he would not inflict on any community a colored postmaster, provided it never had one before.

MR. CALHOUN DECLINES.

The Comptrollership of the Treasury Not Desired for Good Reasons.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 2.—Col W. J. Cal-houn, after consulting with his family and business associates, has decided to decline the position of comptroller of the treasury. He expresses gratitude to the president for considering his his name, but asserts that he could not, in justice to himself, sacrifice his law practice for a temporary government position which, he says, would hardly pay living expenses in Washington.

Fatal Collision Off Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2.—A collision took place in the Dardanelles between the German vessels Auerbach and Berthilde. The former sank almost im-mediate and 14 of her crew were drowned, while a boat that was sent to the rescue by the Austrian guard ship was capsized, and two men were drowned.