

STRIKE NEWS.

The Situation at Chicago and Elsewhere.

Blood Is Shed at La Salle, Ill.—Mobs at Omaha—Chicago's Striking Switchmen Find Their Places Filled—The A. R. U. Resolutions.

TWO DEPUTIES WOUNDED.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—In attempting to arrest a Polish miner named Joseph Schurman, a desperate character, two deputy sheriffs were wounded with saber thrusts and Schurman was fatally shot.

Deputy Sheriffs Thomas Hanley, A. A. Colley, Michael Brennan and Thomas Brennan started out to capture Schurman, who, with his wife, occupies rooms in his parents' home. At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning the deputies visited his home and surrounded the house. Upon an attempt being made to arrest Schurman a desperate fight took place between the deputies and the enraged members of Schurman's family, which resulted in the wounding seriously of A. A. Colley, of Streator, and the wounding slightly of T. F. Hanley, of Ottawa, deputy sheriffs, and the killing of Joseph Schurman. A riot seemed imminent and the deputies were in a desperate situation when rescued by the militia, which had been telephoned for. Great excitement prevails among the miners. Fully 100 of the riotous leaders of the strike have been blacklisted by the coal operators, and refused work in all the shafts.

Riots in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—Riots were in full vogue at South Omaha Wednesday night between the strikers and the men who have taken their places. When the men, who quit work at 5 o'clock, passed out of the works, the majority organized themselves in squads for mutual protection. With one hand in their pockets, holding a revolver ready for action, they passed up the street and past crowds of strikers, but were allowed to pass without being molested. Later, however, when a few single men left the works they were assaulted and in many instances seriously injured.

Looking for Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—On all roads except the Santa Fe and Eastern Illinois striking employes presented themselves Monday as applicants for reinstatement. The great majority found that their places had been filled and were told that there was no work for them.

About 2,000 men applying for work at the stock yards were sent away Monday. The Switchmen's association took charge of the switch engines in use about the yards, the old men being placed over the new ones to give instructions to the latter.

Troops All Called In.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Gov. Altgeld has ordered the troops at Chicago relieved from duty. The troops relieved are three companies of the First infantry, on duty at Pullman, and four companies of the Second infantry, on duty at stock yards. This order ends the strike services of the Illinois national guards.

Pullman Resists Not to Be Remitted. Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, says that the company will not entertain the proposition from the strikers to return to work if the company will remit the past due rents of houses in Pullman.

Pullman Works Are Running. **CHICAGO, Aug. 11.**—Steam was let into the cylinders of the big Corliss engine at Pullman and the immense fly-wheel revolved for the first time since the great strike was inaugurated. At 7 a. m. Thursday 1,197 men reported for work. Six hundred of these were assigned to the repair department. The others were distributed throughout the various shops, and all departments were open for business except the freight and street car shops.

Off at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 7.—At a meeting of the local organization of the American Railway union the strike on the St. Paul & Duluth, Omaha, Burlington and Milwaukee systems at this point was formally declared off.

Declared Off.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—With the exception of the unions on the Santa Fe and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads the local organization of the American Railway union, through their delegates in Ulich's hall Sunday afternoon, declared the strike off as far as Chicago was concerned.

In a report issued at the same meeting it was declared no effort was made to destroy the older brotherhood, but to bring about a more perfect union. A large part of the document is occupied in scoring the federal authorities, and in an appeal to the people to desert old political parties and unite in support of a party which bears the name of the sovereign people.

After reviewing the prosecution of the officers of the union for conspiracy and contempt of court the report takes up the Santa Fe road and maintains that the authorities are so busy punishing workmen that they have no time to attend to the Santa Fe case.

The decision to declare the strike off was in harmony with the action of the convention on Friday, which declared that it had no authority either to order a strike or declare one off that had been ordered under the laws of the organization, which specifically say that no strike shall be ordered excepting by a majority vote of the members of the union on the system on which the strike is to take place.

Will Continue the Strike.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug. 7.—A mass meeting of miners was held near here and it was unanimously decided to continue the strike for last year's scale.

A. R. U. Resolutions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The report of the special committee on resolutions of the American Railway union which was submitted to the convention last Friday, and which was referred to the board of directors and the lawyers of the organization for revision, was

completed Saturday evening and given to the public:

Here follows a description of the town of Pullman and the conditions under which the workmen are said to be employed. It is said that while wages were reduced the price of rents remained the same and that at the time the strike of the Pullman employes began they were indebted to the company in the sum of \$70,000 for rents. "Thus the workmen," says the resolutions, "found themselves in worse condition than did the workmen in chattel slavery, inasmuch as they did not receive their board and clothes for their labor, but found themselves in debt to their employer after faithfully laboring for him."

On the subject of violence the report says that it is the belief of the railroad men that these acts were committed by persons mentally irresponsible or else at the dictation of those who were the enemies of the workmen. It is said that the only ones who could profit by such acts were the railroad companies.

AN AWFUL RECORD.

Murders and Suicides Reported from Various Places.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Henry Baker, aged 50 years, committed suicide Tuesday by jumping head first from the second floor at the corner of Ninth and Morgan. He had been sick of consumption for a long time and it is supposed he had wearied of existence. Clad only in his underclothes, Baker plunged from the window, alighting on the crowded sidewalk full on his head. His skull was split wide open and his brains almost scattered over passers-by.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Fred Kane, a farmer living just outside of East Carondelet, Ill., was murdered Tuesday night about 10 o'clock by his wife, Annie, and her paramour, George C. Entre, who worked for the murdered man. Shortly before 10 o'clock several persons heard cries and pistol shots. At a turn of the road, about 300 yards from his home, they found Kane in a pool of blood and evidence that a horrible struggle had occurred. Across a cornfield the struggle had been carried on until the blow over the head with a two-pound blacksmith hammer had been dealt. Several bullet wounds also were enough to kill the man. The weapons and bloody clothing of the guilty pair were found hidden near the place where the man was murdered. The man and Kane's wife were captured.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 9.—One of the bloodiest tragedies ever known in this part of the state took place Wednesday at Chariton and as a result one victim and the murderer are dead and two victims are dying. W. D. Jenkins, baggage master and special policeman for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road at Chariton, at noon walked over to his former boarding place, the home of Mrs. Julia Murphy, shot her daughter Julia, his sweetheart, Julia's sister Josie, her mother and then sent a bullet through his own brain. No one will ever know the incidents leading up to the tragedy nor the immediate cause, for when the neighbors rushed in after hearing the pistol shots Josie Murphy and Jenkins were dead and the other victims were unconscious, lying in pools of blood.

Jenkins was desperately in love with Julia and was viciously jealous. While he was ordinarily affable and contented his jealousy was so disagreeable that Mrs. Murphy was compelled to request him to change his boarding house several weeks ago. Since then, however, he was allowed to pay his attentions to the young woman and no one dreamed of such an outcome.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—A suicide and probable double murder occurred at 1214 Montgomery avenue Wednesday morning. William Evans, aged 29 years, shot and killed Louis Hecht, of the same age, put a bullet into his own wife, Eva, and then committed suicide. The woman is seriously wounded. Evans and his wife had been separated for some time and the latter had been living with Hecht at the place where the shooting occurred.

TULSA, I. T., Aug. 10.—At the scene of the Shawnee war dance, which has been running for five days on Hominy creek, 11 miles north of here, Frank Sennit, a business man of Sennit, O. T., and Lon Kennedy, of Oologah, Cherokee nation, quarreled. Kennedy fired two shots at Sennit, both of which went through his heart, but before he fell from his horse, dead, he cocked his Winchester and, with a well-directed shot, killed Kennedy, who is supposed to have been a whisky peddler.

SCOTSDALE, Pa., Aug. 11.—Lizzie Daniels, aged 14 years, of Bridgeport, Pa., shot and instantly killed Mary Weaver, 16 years of age, Wednesday evening. The girls got into a quarrel about a swing and the Daniels girl became so enraged that she pulled a .32-caliber revolver and fired, the ball entering the Weaver girl's brain above the right eye. The Daniels girl has been arrested and placed in jail.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A young woman known as May Hastings, occupying a room in the Great Northern hotel, committed suicide by taking morphine. She was recently deserted by her lover, who is said to be a prosperous bookmaker, and this it is believed caused her to commit self-murder.

Caught in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—James H. Stratton, the original Kid McMunn, one of the most dangerous criminals in the country, was arrested Tuesday on Jackson street near State by two detectives of the central station. He made an effort to escape arrest and had drawn his revolver when overpowered. Stratton escaped from the penitentiary at Canon City, Col., on the night of September 17, 1898, while serving a twenty-one-year sentence for robbing mail boxes. The postoffice department offered a reward of \$500 and the prison authorities \$300 for his return to the penitentiary from which he escaped.

Blown Into the River.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 9.—On Tuesday the boiler of the dredger Philadelphia, at work in the Delaware river, exploded, and five men were badly injured and one is missing. He is supposed to have been blown into the river and drowned.

PERISHED BY FIRE.

Catastrophes Reported from Various Points—Senator Daniel's Son Killed.

WILLMAR, Minn., Aug. 7.—The farmhouse of S. O. Ostenson, of the town of Dover, about 2 miles north of here, was burned to the ground at 2 o'clock a. m. Mr. Ostenson and four children lost their lives in the flames. Mrs. Ostenson narrowly escaped cremation, but is crazed over the awful event. No one knows how the fire originated, but it is believed lightning was the cause and a fierce wind fanned the flames.

LINWOOD, Ark., Aug. 7.—Peter Williams and his wife left their two children locked in their house while the parents attended church, and upon their return found the house a heap of ashes with the charred remains of the children therein.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Aug. 7.—Henry Lutz, a well-known farmer residing near Georgetown, was instantly killed by being caught under a traction engine, which ran off a bridge and crushed him.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 7.—A traction engine belonging to Deinelein Bros. & Hudson fell through a bridge on the Clear Lake road at the crossing of Sugar creek, about 5 miles east, Monday morning. The engineer, Charles E. Hudson, aged 27, and William Deinelein, aged 23, one of the crew, were instantly killed. The engine fell to the river bed, 20 feet below, pinioning both men under the wheels and crushing out their lives. Accidental death was the verdict of the coroner's jury. Both men were unmarried.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 7.—Chetis Anderson and Oscar Hokenson, sons of farmers, were run down by a freight train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad Sunday night. Anderson was killed instantly and Hokenson is yet unconscious, with no hopes of his recovery. They awaited the passing of the east-bound train and starting across the tracks were struck by a west-bound train. The train did not stop and the remains were found by a tramp, who notified a number of the citizens. The coroner's jury exonerated the railroad company.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 8.—William Patton Daniel, the 8-year-old son of United States Senator John Daniel, was frightfully bruised and fatally injured Sunday afternoon by being dragged about suspended from the stirrups of a frightened horse.

ELEKORS, Wis., Aug. 11.—By the burning of the summer cottage of Mr. Charles E. Hollenbeck, of Rockford, at Lauderdale lakes, 6 miles north of here, a servant girl named Sadie Fallon, of Rockford, was burned to death. Mrs. Hollenbeck was severely burned and her spine injured. Her mother, Mrs. Brown, had her hip and ankle broken and may die from her injuries. The fire was caused by the falling of a hanging lamp, the flames spreading so quickly the inmates only escaped by jumping from the windows.

JAPAN AGAIN WINS.

The Chinese Defeated at Seikooan with Heavy Loss—Other News.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 9.—Additional battles have been fought between Japanese and Chinese and the latter have been defeated. Seikooan has been taken by the Japanese with trifling loss. The Chinese in this engagement lost 500 killed. The enemy fled in the direction of Koshin. The Japanese are in possession of Yashan.

An imperial ordinance just issued permits Chinese to reside in Japan on condition that they engage in peaceful pursuits. The greatest excitement prevails here at Tokio and at other large towns as a result of the victories of the Japanese troops. Rumors, however, are current here that the Japanese naval forces have been defeated in an engagement with Chinese warships.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8.—It is officially reported from Tien Tsin that the efforts of Great Britain and Russia to bring about a peaceful settlement of the disputes between China and Japan have failed. China is willing to pay an indemnity, but she refuses to surrender her suzerainty over Corea. The Chinese government has closed the Amping and Takao lighthouses on the island of Formosa.

TARSENY'S FOES.

Confession of One of the Participants in the Outrage.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—Joe R. Wilson, the deputy sheriff of El Paso county who was captured in Missouri, has made a full confession, implicating a number of other men whom he claims assisted him in tarring and feathering Adj. Gen. Tarseny at Colorado Springs several weeks ago. He is now here in the county jail. His confession was made on the train en route to this city.

Every detail of the tar and feathers affair is now in possession of the Denver officers, and however high a position the offenders may hold, they will ultimately be brought to justice. Wilson's confession clearly illustrates one point. That is that the crime was committed by the political enemies of Gen. Tarseny and that the criminals were not the outcasts of the Bull Hill army, but men of higher standing in the community.

Wilson says that it is true that a murderer out of the El Paso county jail was allowed to put tar and feathers on the adjutant general, and that among the main movers in the movement were Sheriff Bowers, Deputy Sheriff J. B. Wilson, Deputy Bob Mullins, Capt. Saxton, of Troop A, Sherman Crumley, Walton Crumley, William Bancroft, of troop A, and others.

The Coliseum Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 11.—The coliseum, a large frame structure erected ten years ago at a cost of \$40,000, and connected with and standing upon the campus of the state university, was wholly destroyed by fire Thursday evening. Much valuable United States government and state property was stored in the building. Loss on building and contents about \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY WRECK.

A Rock Island Express Goes Over a High Trestle—Eight Already Dead.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 11.—The limited Oklahoma and Texas express on the Rock Island main line, east bound, jumped from a high trestle 6 miles south of Lincoln at 10 o'clock Thursday night, resulting in the death of eight persons, and the injury of four and perhaps more.

The known list of killed is as follows: C. D. Standard, conductor, St. Joseph; Ike Dewey, engineer, Council Bluffs; William Craig, fireman, Fairbury; three traveling men, names unknown, burned to death in wreck; two farmers, names unknown, burned to death in wreck.

The injured are: F. F. Scott, express man; C. D. Sherer, mail clerk; I. S. Bell, of Lincoln, and a traveling man, name unknown. About twelve others were injured, but their names are not yet known.

The train was composed of express, baggage, day car, chair coach and three sleepers for Chicago. An obstruction on the track at the point where it passes a ravine high over the tracks of the Union Pacific caused the wreck. The train was running at a high rate of speed and crashed through the trestle to the ground below in an instant, carrying every wheel on the track. The flames began to envelop the wreck within a few moments after the train went down, starting from the lamps in the baggage car and igniting the debris.

The passengers in the rear of the train who were not injured in the wreck at once went to work to serve their less fortunate companions. The alarm was carried to the surrounding farmhouses, and shortly the entire community was present aiding in the work of rescue. This was attended with the greatest difficulty, as a result of the terrible manner in which the cars were thrown together and twisted into a tangled mass that was not only difficult to penetrate, but was approached at greatest risk of rescuers' lives. Many of those who were lifted from the windows and gaping holes in the burning cars chopped by the rescuers were suffering from the effect of the flames as well as injuries from the tumbling of the train into the ditch.

In a short time medical assistance was on the ground from Lincoln and the work of caring for those most seriously injured was begun in a systematic manner. A hospital was established in a neighboring field, and by the light of the burning coaches the groaning victims of the terrible affair were brought and laid in rows on the ground.

Some of those taken from the wreck breathed their last while in the hands of their rescuers. For an hour those passengers who escaped death or injury in the dreadful plunge were led in the efforts of rescue by the country people who were attracted by the flames and flocked to the scene in crowds.

Walter Seidell, who lives near the crossing and was the first on the scene, says that the fissure and the bar with which it had been wrenched loose were found near by after the wreck. When the engine struck the broken rail she jumped the track and bounded along over the ties for 100 feet, reeled to one side and plunged down on the Union Pacific tracks below, followed by the other three cars.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—According to the reports received by the Rock Island train dispatcher in Chicago the disaster near Lincoln was the work of train-wreckers. He said at 3 o'clock this morning a crow bar was found where the train left the track and spikes had been pulled from the rails.

RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC.

The President Has Sustained Minister Willis in the Hawaiian Question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A World dispatch from Washington says:

"The republic of Hawaii has been formally recognized by the United States through the president and the secretary of state. The provisional government, proclaimed January, 1893, when the queen was dethroned, was succeeded on July 4, a little more than a month ago, by a republican form of government. On the day following Minister Willis' extended recognition, so far as it was within his power, to the new republic. The action taken by the minister was reported to the state department in dispatches received on July 30, which were immediately transmitted to congress."

Mr. Willis' action has been discussed at several cabinet meetings, but no decision was reached until Wednesday, when Secretary Gresham, under the direction of the president, sent a formal note to the minister approving his course.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A letter of congratulation and greeting from President Cleveland in the name of the United States is on the way from Washington to President Dole, of the Hawaiian republic. The recognition of the new republic was finally decided upon this week and the message was framed and mailed Wednesday through the regular channels.

THE GREAT RELAY RACE.

Reports of the Message on Its Way from Washington to Denver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Promptly at noon Monday Chief Consul G. B. French and Ronsaville, of the District of Columbia division of the League of American Wheelmen, started from the white house on the great bicycle relay race from Washington to Denver, to be run in conjunction with the forthcoming L. A. W. meet at Denver. The two wheelmen bore a letter from Private Secretary Thurber to Gov. Waite, which is to be passed from bicyclist to bicyclist till it reaches its destination.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—The Washington-Denver bicycle relay left here at 1:42 p. m. in charge of Tom Roe and Frank Clemens, 16 hours and 15 minutes ahead of schedule.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 10.—The bicycle relay message arrived here at 9:45 Wednesday evening, seventeen hours and ten minutes ahead of time.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 11.—Burlington, the half-way house in the Washington-Denver bicycle relay, was reached at 7:45 Thursday. The message arrived twenty-two hours and one minute ahead of schedule time.

TRUST AND TARIFF.

How the Sugar Combine Is Favored by the McKinley Law.

There is nothing plainer than the relations of the sugar trust to present and pending congressional legislation. The McKinley law presents the trust annually with thirty million dollars of the public funds. The president and treasurer of the trust have both sworn to this fact. When it became apparent that this bill would be repealed, the trust exerted itself to save as much of the plunder as possible. In the course of this endeavor it kicked up such a row as created the hope that the McKinley bill might be permitted to remain on the statute books, and the flow of the golden stream from the treasury of the United States to the strong box of the trust would thus be continued.

The sugar trust prefers the senate bill to the house measure, for the reason that the senate bill affords it incidental protection, while the house bill doesn't give it any comfort. But the trust isn't bothering its head about the house bill. Its concern is between the senate bill and the McKinley law, and its hope is that the senate bill will be defeated, in order that the McKinley law may be continued. The passage of the senate bill would cut off half of the sugar trust's gratuity. That is why the trust objects to its passage. Moreover, it would guarantee exemption from an impending treasury deficit. But neither the republicans nor the trust care about that. Their only concern is the protection of favorites and the looting of the treasury. If, on the other hand, the senate bill is defeated, the trust will continue to draw its thirty million dollars annually, and a treasury deficit is practically certain to spread humiliation over the whole people.

Every true democrat is opposed to trusts, and nearly every democratic senator is true to his party. But there are enough protectionists among them to make complete tariff reform legislation impossible. It is likely that among those who are most emphatic in their demands for the Wilson bill are some who would vote against it if it was reported by the conferees. Senator Hill is in evidence on this point. He is paroxysmal in his demand that the senate conferees recede, and if they did recede he would vote against the report. This is one of the troubles against which the tariff reformers are compelled to contend.

It is agreed among real tariff reformers that the purposes they must keep in view are the decrease of the burdens of the people and the increase of the revenues. Both these conditions are essential. If the sugar trust is enabled to extract some advantage from a measure that subserves these purposes that can't be helped. Every import duty helps some interest. But that is no reason why imposts should be abandoned, to the prejudice of the public service and the destruction of the public credit. Great men are not swayed from duty by clamor. If they were, the rogues would have things their own way, for they can make the most noise. The tariff reformers must do the best they can, without regard to what the rogues and the rabble say.—Kansas City Times.

PERFECTLY PLAIN.

The President's Views on the Vexatious Sugar Question.

The organs of the sugar trust have found some comfort in that part of the president's letter to Chairman Wilson which deals with the sugar question. It is regretted that there should be any room for doubt as to the president's meaning. What he said was this:

"Under our party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conferees that have aroused in connection with this subject a natural democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling, and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to submit to free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which in formulating tariff legislation ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them under the guise of tariff taxation any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar by the fear quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar-relying interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe that we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to democratic principle."

A fair interpretation of this paragraph is that sugar, being an article of which we import almost ten times as much as we produce, may be subjected to a duty by a political party which holds that a tariff should be levied for revenue only. Although a certain amount of the total tax goes to the sugar planter, it is so small that it may be neglected, especially in a case where the needs of the government for revenue are pressing. The next question touched upon by the president is whether the democratic party ought to be driven away from the policy of a revenue tax on sugar by the fear of indirectly encouraging and favoring the sugar trust. While expressing decided opposition to any scheme favoring the trust, he says that consideration ought not to be the governing one.—N. Y. Post.

Trusts can never be crushed so long as the log-rolling system of bartering favors here for favors there is maintained. In such a contest the strong always get what they neither need nor deserve, and the weak are apt to go to the wall. The lesson of recent tariff legislation is plain enough. It teaches that the whole protective system must be swept away, root and branch, and be succeeded by a tariff for revenue only.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

REPUBLICAN HUMBUG.

The Nation's Expensive Trial of High-Tariff Protection.

The republican platform of 1888, adopted at a time when there was a surplus in the treasury, declared in favor of a tariff high enough to check importations as a means of reducing the surplus. The McKinley law was declared to be in accord with this platform, but for a time imports increased instead of decreased. In the course of a few years, however, with the aid of other republican legislation, the desired decrease of dutiable imports was brought about.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, our imports amounted to \$654,835,873, against \$866,400,922 for the year 1893, a decrease of \$211,565,049. On the other hand, our exports increased from \$847,000,000 to \$892,000,000. Last year the balance of trade was against us, as the phrase is, by \$19,000,000. This year it is \$237,000,000 in our favor—that is, our exports exceed our imports by that amount.

It will be noted that the last fiscal year was eminently a republican year. We do not now refer to the circumstance that the elections went in favor of the republicans, but to the fact that economic conditions were in accordance with their policy. They believe in checking imports, and they were certainly checked in the last fiscal year. They believe in increasing our exports, and they were increased. They believe in a large balance of trade, that is, an excess of exports over imports, and the balance last year was exceedingly large. According to the republican theory, the fiscal year 1893-4 was an ideal year. It marked the complete success of the McKinley bill in checking importations, and it happened, besides, that exports were not decreased.

Still the republicans are not happy. Instead of pointing with pride to the fact that the McKinley bill had at last accomplished the purpose for which it was intended, they have the temerity to say that the condition of our trade is the result of our having a democratic administration. They know when they say this that the tariff has not been changed, and that there has been no tariff for revenue only before the present congress. They ought to hail the existing conditions as the result of the legislation which they passed in furtherance of the condition which now confronts us.

It would be uncanid, however, if we did not admit that in one point our foreign trade last year failed to correspond with republican theories. It is always maintained by them in tariff discussion that trade balances are instantaneously settled in gold. "If we buy \$1,000 worth of goods in England," they say, "we get \$1,000 worth of goods and England \$1,000 in gold; if we buy \$1,000 worth of goods at home, we have both the goods and the gold." According to this logic we should have imported during the last fiscal year \$237,000,000 more gold than we exported. Instead of that we exported a few millions more than we imported. There is evidently something wrong about this gold theory. There is also something radically wrong in the notion that checking importations, even if there be no decrease in exports, is an infallible sign of prosperity.

Brushing aside the humbug that has been thrown around the subject of foreign trade, we may discern without much difficulty the true principles that underlie it. In normal conditions exports are exchanged for imports, and the large volume of each is indicative of prosperity, because it makes an exchange of products profitable to both parties. But last year's conditions were abnormal. Our imports fell off because we were compelled to use more than one-fourth of our exports to pay debts incurred during the artificial prosperity of previous years. Our imports, therefore, were small, and indicated not prosperity, but our want of ability to buy. We were paying for the grand debauch into which republican legislation plunged the country.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—This year the republican conventions were all more enthusiastic in their endorsements of James G. Blaine and reciprocity. Mr. McKinley evidently stands in need of protection.—St. Louis Republic.

—Senator Sherman took occasion to remark, while visiting in New York the other day, that the republican party was too big to have a boss. This made Thomas B. Platt smile right out loud.—Boston Herald.

—The list of heavy taxpayers and the lists of people whose estates are going to be sold for unpaid taxes are making interesting reading in the New England papers now. The tax sale lists are a good deal longer than usual, as one result of the workings of the McKinley law.—Boston Globe.

—If the battle for tariff reform must be fought over again the democrats throughout all the country are ready to buckle on their armor. On no other issue can they be so thoroughly and so effectively united. They are prepared to grapple with the McKinley trusts and highly protected combinations and carry the fight to a finish.—Buffalo Courier.

—The republicans have acted with such consummate folly on this sugar question that if the democrats fail at the next election to receive the vote of every honest man in the United States it will be their own fault. The republicans have admitted in this sugar fight that every assertion ever made by them in favor of protection (save one) was a lie; more than that, they have proved it to be a lie. Six years ago, when this fight opened, they denounced as "traitors bought with British gold" the men who dared say that the protection of the refiners of \$33.60 per ton, which they then enjoyed, was a tax on the people for their private benefit. To-day they not only admit that protection of \$3.80 per ton is a tax on the people for their private benefit, but they denounce it as "robbery that would justify revolution."—N. Y. World.