MAKING A TARIFF.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE WORKING ON NEW BILL

The Farmers' Interests Being Carefully Studied.

Special correspondence:

Washington, February, 1897. The Ways and Means Committee is pushing the work of the new tariff bill as rapidly as possible. One of the most distinguished members of the committee, speaking of the difficulties in the way of framing satisfactorily a tariff bill and the length of time necessary for it, said

to your correspondent: "If any man, no matter how well posted, will attempt to determine for himself what ought to be the duty on pyroligneous acid, and then multiply the time occupied in that attempt by the thousands of items | in a tariff measure, he will get something of an idea of the time and labor required

to complete it." This suggestion indicates in some degree the amount of labor required to comlabor which the Ways and Means Committee is putting on this new measure. The two weeks of hearings which they gave were a small fragment of the amount of labor necessary for the framing of the bill. The statements made before them orally during the fortnight during which they were hearing arguments were a small proportion only of the material pressed upon them by the friends of the various industries, and especially by the friends of the farmers. Hundreds upon hundreds of written manuscripts and thousands upon thousands of letters have reached the committee and its members with reference to the various schedules of the tariff bill. No class of citizens has shown a greater interest in the tariff than the farmer, and it may be set down as certain that no class of citizens will get more careful and faithful attention in the framing of the bill than those same farmers. Every question relating to their industries and interests is considered. Many of the important items relating to their industries have been acted upon already, and in all of these the new rates fixed have been such as to give a satisfactory protection. While the figure which has been fixed upon cattle is not quite as high as that of the McKinley law, it is believed to be ample to thoroughly protect the stock raisers of the United States against the competition of Mexico and Canada, which were the only countries sending in live stock in competition with our own. On some agricultural products the rates of the McKinley act have been restored. The prosperity of the agriculturist under that law was so strongly marked, and its popularity with the farmers was so great that the committee has cheerfully acted upon the recommendation of representatives of the agricultural interests and restored the McKinley law in a very large proportion of cases. One subject which has given them a great deal of difficulty is that of wool. The Wool Growers' Association has requested a rate of 12 cents per pound on first and second-class wools, with an addition of 3 cents per pound for skirted Australian wools, which is very considerably in excess of the rates of the Mc-Kinley laws and also something higher than those suggested by the woolen manufacturers. The members of the commit-

golden mean between these two requests of the wool growers and manufacturers. has as yet been determined. There is a ous opposition. Even the silverites, who disposition on the part of the committee a year ago threatened to antagonize any to provide a reciprocity clause, but they the free coinage of fifty-cent dollars, have are finding difficulty in this because of the wisely come to the conclusion that such fact that they do not expect to put sugar a line of action would be unwise, and on the free list, as was the case under would hurt their cause. Democrats, who the McKinley law. It will be remembered are now chiefly from the South, see the that reciprocity was made easy under the McKinley law because that act placed sure ample revenue at a time when the deficit is at the rate of sixty or seventy augar on the free list, but gave to the President the right to demand an equal ession in the deties levied on our goods by these countries wanting our sugar to come in their ports free of duty. The fact, however, that the law which is now being framed is not to put sugar on the free list renders it more difficult to make reciprocity a feature of the new law. Yet it is expected that the bill will, when completed, contain such provisions as will make it practicable to again put into operation certain reciprocity arrangements which proved so extremely valuable and added so much to our exports in certain directions during the operations of the McKinley act. No subject has more interested the farmers than that of reciprocity, and while the details of the bill have in this line been completed, they may rest assured that their interests will be guarded in these as in other lines of the

The sugar question is one which is still troubling the committee. While there was a recommendation on the part of certain sugar producers in favor of a bounty on beef and cane sugar, it is scarcely probable, judging from present indications, that this will be complied with. There will be, however, a sufficient protective rate of duty on sugar to encourage the beet growers of the upper Mississippi valley and Pacific coast, as well as the cane producers of the

Southern States. It is probable that the new bill will not be given to the public until the special session of Congress is called. It is now understood that that session will begin on or about March 15. The committee expects to have the bill ready by that time, and it this which makes his rent a larger item, is understood that about two weeks of dis- and he demands other things to correcussion will be considered sufficient in the comes into the senate nobody knows. The silver people are remaining silent, and if the public is to judge by their attitude in longer schooling for his children charge was and division, distract the franqu'llity tions, showing a constant increase both in the number of persons employed and if the number of persons employed and in the n

the past there is no reason to hope for co-operation on their part in anything proposed by the Republicans. There is, however, reason to believe that there will be sufficient co-operation on the part of the gold Democrats to bring about the passage of the bill in the Senate after a reasonable discussion. Senator-elect McEnery, of Louisiana, although a Democrat, has already expressed his intention to support a reasonable protective bill, and it is probable that certain of the gold Democrats will take similar action in case their votes are necessary to put the bill upon the statute books.

GEORGE MELVILLE.

DECLINE OF BRYANISM,

His Rapid Disappearance Is Evidence that His Is a "Lost Cause."

Perhaps the only thing in American politics more remarkable than the rapid and picturesque rise of the silver movement before the last presidential election is the precipitous downward tendency of the same movement since the defeat of its vociferous prophet, William J. Bryan.

As the period of sober afterthought lengthens out, and as the time for the inauguration of President McKinley draws near, the conviction is forced upon Republicans that they were unnecessarily alarmed and upon Popocrats that they

were foolishly hopeful: The delusion that Bryan was dramatically near the goal, and that he could keep up the fever of silver enthusiasm for four years and win, hands down, in 1900, was soon dispelled. When the clamorous din plete a bill of this kind and the amount of of his oratory died away, all the enthusiasm went with it. Among his followers the bitterness of first disappointment has been followed by the hopelessness of utter

despair. A careful study of the official returns has convinced the sincere men of all political faiths that McKinley's victory was, with one exception, the most sweeping in the history of the country, and that Bryan's defeat was a deliberate, honest and mighty protest against dangerous fallacies, designed to mislead the unthinking

and catch the time serving. Considering normal conditions, the most emphatic repudiation of Bryanism came from the States where he expounded his doctrines most persistently. In the eighteen decisive McKinley States McKinley's majority over Bryan was 1,548,000, with 241 electoral votes, not to speak of the 30 additional electoral votes received in

the close States. Mr. Bryan still travels about considerably, but he can lose himself in a crowd just the same as any other citizen. His goings and comings are no longer announced. Since his defeat he has made two visits to this city, and on each occasion the only one so poor to do him reverence was his friend Robidoux, the Union avenue saloonkeeper.

In politics it is possible to set in motion great wave on a false issue; but when the tide once begins to ebb it never re-

There is nothing unique in the neglect of Mr. Bryan. He is simply the champion of a lost cause.-Kansas City Journal.

THE TARIFF WILL PASS.

Democrats to Join with Republicans in Favor of a Protective Measure. Unless the most experienced observers in Washington are greatly deceived, says an exchange, the Republicans need have no anxiety about the passing of the Republican tariff bill by the Senate, even if the Republican Senators are not a majority. There will be no serious opposition to such a tariff bill as the Ways and Means Committee is framing. Democratic Senators may offer some opposition, but it will be perfunctory. This is because there are not a dozen free traders in Congress such as there used to be, and possibly fewer advocates of high tariff. tee are somewhat embarrassed by what The free trader is now confined to the they consider an extreme demand on the editorial room or the recitation rooms of part of the Wool Growers' Association, a few colleges. The experience of the for they feel that if they make the rates past few years has modified the free of duty on wool excessive it will result in such an increase in the price of woolen | trader who has connection with business. goods as to grow unsatisfactory and re-sult disadvantageously to the people of the staguation in business to the present the country as well as unpopular in its tariff. Democrats in Congress who were effect on the public mind. The woolen free traders are now in favor of a revenue tariff which will give incidental promanufacturers have recommended a rate of 8 cents per pound on woolens valued at | tection. The new Dingley tariff bill will a moderate measure, say those who 16 cents per pound or less, and it is probable that the committee will find some know about it. It will give protection to home industries, but such protection as is compatible with an increase of revenue. On the question of reciprocity, nothing To such a measure there will be no serirevenue measure which does not include

million dollars a year. WAGES IN EUROPE.

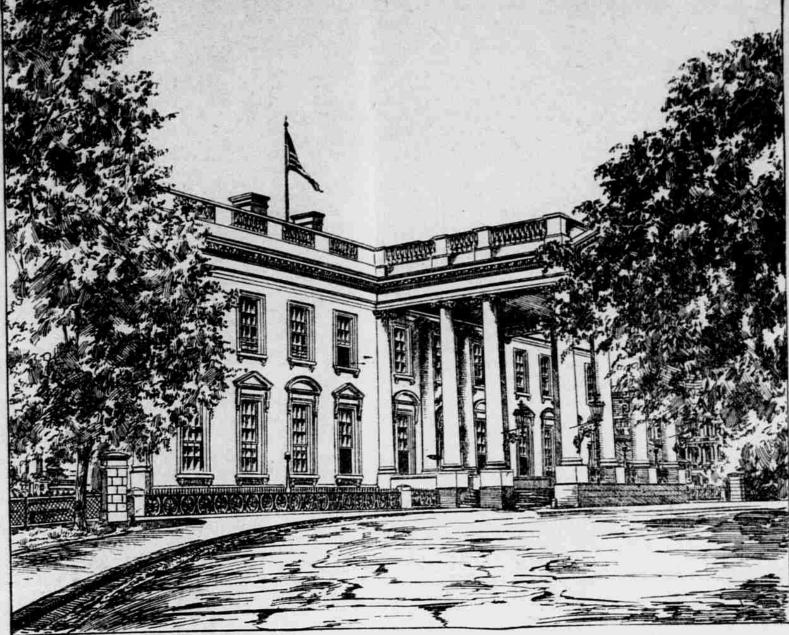
A Comparison with the Figures Paid in America.

The recent annual report of the Massahusetts bureau of statistics of labor contains a careful comparison of wages and prices here and abroad. Chief Wadlin ascertains that during the period 1860-1883 wages were 75.4 per cent higher in Massachusetts than in Great Britain, and the general average weekly wage is now 77 per cent higher.

As to the items entering into the cost of living, they were on the average only 17.29 per cent higher in 1883 in Massachusetts than in Great Britain-and of his figures 11.49 per cent was due to the single item of higher rents, leaving only 5.81 as the higher average cost of food, clothing and

other necessaries. Of course, the Massachusetts workman spends more money than his Euglish cousin-he can afford to. He earns 75.4 per cent more. He expends 11.49 per cent more because of his higher rent, and 5.81 per cent more on account of the higher cost of certain necessaries of life. Then beyond this, as Chief Wadlin's figures show, he expends voluntarily 31.12 per cent to maintain that higher standard of American living generally which is reflected in his higher rent. The Massachusetts workman, native or naturalized. demands a larger house and more conveniences than he or his ancestors were satisfied with in the "old country." It is

there of course is no doubt, for the House will be thoroughly Republican, and it is support of his family than the English understood that the Democrats of not ex-Altogether, the Massachusetts worknumerstood that the Democrats do not expect to make any factious opposition to workman earns 75.4 per cent more, he can country. It is immaterial whether this that wages are growing lower. The statisfact, they have lost no opportunity since that wages are growing lower. The statisfact, they have lost no opportunity since the bull. What will develop when the bull comes into the Senate nobody knows. The longer schooling for his children, and still it is to all intents and purposes money, from 1870 to 1890 disprove these assertions allowed by the senate nobody knows. The longer proportion of his wager in the senate nobody knows.



THE WHITE HOUSE.

the "White House," which is to be the home of Hon. William McKinley during the coming four years, will, at the end of his term, have given to the country a hundred years of its history. Although its corner stone was laid in 1792, it was not until the latter part of the year 1800 that it was occupied as a presidential residence, and even then it was not in a completed condition. So it will require practically all of the term of President Mc-Kinley to round out the century of the occupancy of the executive mansion by Presidents of the United States. "George Washington, under whose auspices and during whose presidency the corner stone completed, his death occurring but a few every American citizen, every visitor to and his family gather around the family months prior to its occupancy, and it is the American republic, may visit and in- board. The basement is occupied by related that he walked through the unfin- spect and enter upon the residence of the kitchen, laundry and other paraphernalia ished building commenting upon and ad- Chief Magistrate of the land. Courteous of household life. The second floor is ocmiring its general beauty and prospects officials at the doors admit all who come cupied in part as the residence of the only a few days before his death.

It was not a "white house" when Wash ington last saw it, or when it was occu- apartments not kept as private business President and his staff of clerks and aspied by the early Presidents. It was not offices of the President. The great East sistants. The western end of the house until after the vandalism of the British. who set fire to it on the same day that they burned the Capitol building, that it open to the public, and its walls frequent- the eastern half is given up to business. was of the color which has given it the ly contain the most brilliant assemblages, Into this portion of the building all day title of the "White House," during the recollection even of the preceding gen- nations of the world. eration. Built originally of brown sandstone from Virginia, it retained the original color of the stone until after the fire which blackened its walls had rendered originally fronted southward, looking it an unsightly object. Luckily the fire was quickly extinguished by a heavy fall of rain, which et in shortly for it was riages past the north entrance, and that were not damard, they were not the fire and suke having, how.

The fire and suke having, how.

The fire and suke having, how. The fire and suke having, how s-figured them, it became necessary to cover but it is the same old White House whose was laid in his presence and whose nearly ing cost originally \$250,000, but the ad- Presidents Lincoln and Grant.

quently admired by him during the clos- interior decorations from time to time ng years of his life.

The executive mansior has been so frequently described that its details seem unneccessary. Standing in the midst of a magnificent group of elms, oaks and other lawns which are ornamented with various

The structure, as already indicated, is built of brown stone painted white. Its fairs of the nation, others pleading for aplength is 170 feet and its width 86. It pointment for themselves or their friends. out on the Potomac river, but the driveway was constructed so as to bring carhas gradually come to be known as the store columns, was added to the north

tion to the new gold of our own produc-

making a total addition from these two

FREE TRADE AT HOME.

The Greatest "Free Trade" Field Is

Furnished by Our Own States.

alleled total of \$260,000,000. It was last

in 1895. The percentage of manufactured

products in all exports rose from 21.14 to

26.47 per cent between the years 1894

and 1896. The fiscal year ending June 30

is, of course, contemplated in all these

statements. These are large figures when

printed by themselves. They always are

printed by themselves in journals which

Actual manufactured pro-

The executive mansion, better known as | completed walls and apartments were fre- | ditions which have been made and the bring the total cost, down to date, with all the gold mined was only about \$130,furnishings, pictures, etc., to about \$1,-500,000.

The first floor is occupied by the great East Room, 80 feet by 40, stretching forest trees, surrounded by well-kept across the entire eastern wing of the building; opening from this three other flowers and shrubs showing the highest rooms in line, known as the Green Room, production of the landscape gardener's the Blue Room and the Red Room. These art, it divides attention among visitors to titles grow out of the fact that the walls Washington with the great Capitol whose and furnishings are of the colors indicatpicture was given to the readers of this ed. Still beyond these at the southwest paper a few weeks since. Surrounded corner of the building is the great state by ample ground, whose total area is dining room, 40 feet by 30, and capable about eighty acres, the gates at its front of seating fifty-four people at the large stand always open to visitors, who may table which stretches its entire length. On freely enter not only the grounds but, dur- the opposite side of the great corridor ing certain hours of the day, the executive which runs through the building is the was laid, did not live to see the building mansion itself. No permit is necessary; private dining room, where the President during the hours allotted for visitors and presidential family, the remainder of the they are permitted to pass through those floor being given up for offices for the Room, celebrated in history and the sub- is occupied exclusively by the family, and ject of constant admiration, is always this is sacred from the public eye, while including representatives of all the great long flows a stream of visitors, some of them to pay their respects to the President, others to discuss with him the afwhile still others are content to lay their wants before the President's private secretary or his corps of assistants and clerks who occupy adjoining rooms.

President and Mrs. McKinley will find the executive mansion in apple pie order upon their entrance on the 4th of March. The retinue of servants and attaches rethem with a roat of paint, and thus the front, so arranged that carriages drive un- main through one administration after anpresidential ransion became known as the der it between the great pillars, depos- other, excepting as to the few personal White Hsase," and has so remained iting their occupants upon the stone steps attendants whom the President or his since that time. Coat after coat of paint leading to the vestibule of the executive family may desire to bring. The force has been given it as years have passed, mansion. It is the north front of the of clerks and assistants to the President building, and the portico added during usually remain with but slight change, plans well made under the direction of Jackson's administration, which is shown many of those now employed having been Gen. Was ington, and whose corner stone in the accompanying picture. The build- on duty in the building since the time of

Conclusive evidence that wages have in-

furnished by the report of the Massachu-

setts bureau of labor statistics, which has

State labor bureaus. The report consid-

lishments in 1885 and 1895. By a com-

parison of their returns in 1885 and 1895

it is learned that the number of persons

employed therein has increased from 187.-

477 to 218,352, an increase of 30,875, or

16.47 per cent. Meanwhile wages have

ping the former being much smaller than year, since then there has been a decrease,

tion there has been added to the amount creased and more men are employed is

eign countries, not less than \$30,000,000, just been issued. This is the best of the

sources alone of about \$50,000,000 within ers 2,427 identical manufacturing estab-

There is a ripple of pleasurable and sur- also increased. In 1885 the average

prised excitement at present among the yearly earnings of each employe in these

lonely devotees of the markets of the identical establishments was \$361.62. This

world fetish concerning the "tremendous" increased to \$418.99 in 1895, a percentage

increase in the export of American manu- of increase of 15.86. The increase in the

factured goods. It is estimated that these total amount paid for wages during the

exports will reach this year the "unpar- same period by these 2,427 identical manu-

ome Interesting Facts Bearing on

GOLD RAPIDLY INCREASING

the Question of the Use of Silver. There is an intimate, although indirect, connection between the question of establishing a bimetallic monetary standard by international agreement, and the immense increase, during recent years, in the world's production of gold. If the annual output of gold has reached such a figure, and is increasing at such a percentage as to afford a virtual guarantee that the world's commerce does not require, for its satisfactory handling, a greater use of silver than now exists, then the necessity or probability of an international agreement in behalf of silver is very remote. Now let us study the question of the increase in the world's supply of gold. The Engineering and Mining Journal, a most excellent, though of course not an official authority upon the subject, gives the following figures as representing the gold production for 1895 and 1896:

	1896.	1895.
Inited States.	\$57,000,000	\$46,830,000
Africa	45,250,000	44,545,000
Australia	43,710,000	42,795,000
Russia	31,600,000	31,780,000
Mexico	6,990,000	5,600,000
India	6,000,000	4,500,000
China	5,170,000	4,650,000
Colombia	3,100,000	3,185,000
Brazil	2,480,000	2,230,000
Germany	2,390,000	2,355,000
Guiana (Brit.)	2,185,000	2,170,000
Guiana (F'nch)	The second secon	1,865,000
Austria-		
Hungary	1,870,000	1,830,000
Other coun-		
tries	8,920,000	6,770,000

Tetals \$218,500,000 \$201,105,000 According to this table, the production of last year exceeded that of 1895 by \$17,395,000.

A still better appreciation of the increase in the world's gold output can be obtained when it is remembered that for 1894 it amounted to \$179,000,000 in round figures, while in 1891 the total value of 000,000.

It is thus seen that the stock of gold is increasing at an extraordinary rate, nor is there any possibility that the value of the yearly output will be less than the present figures for a long time to come .-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"STILL LACKING."

The Tariff Law a Failure to the Last. The receipts for January were nearly \$6,000,000 less than the expenditures. That is, under the present Wilson tariff, which some Democrats affect to believe will some day produce enough revenue, we increased our debt last month \$200,-000 daily. This Wilson tariff has now been in operation twenty-nine months, and has resulted in a total deficit of \$126,-877,216. For the first twenty-nine months of the McKinley tariff it produced a surplus of \$23,026,188. The mere statement of these easily proved and not disputed facts should be sufficient argument to convince any sensible mind that the repeal of the McKinley tariff was a gigantic blunder, and the passage of the Wilson tariff an act not far removed from a crime.

The excuse that the shortage under the Wilson law is due to more extravagant appropriations will not hold water, for the receipts for the twenty-nine months under the McKinley law were greater than under the Wilson law for the same time by \$146,114.62, while the expenditures for the same time under the McKinley law were not quite \$3,000,000 less. There has been a great deal of unwise legislation in the world, but it is doubtful if ever a people were called upon before to repeal a law, under which they were enjoying unexampled prosperity, and adopt one in its stead designed to close their factories, paralyze their industries. decrease their commerce and plunge them into bankruptcy.-Louisville Commercial.

SLOW BUT SURE.

Business Improvements Coming as

Rapidly as Could Be Expected. There is a gradual but certain improvement in all departments of business activity, including the manufacturing and country. With this acceleration of trading activity comes a growth of business confidence that is shown in the large purchases of raw materials for use in supplying a market that is certain to open up brisk and strong in the spring.

It is believed by close observers of commercial conditions for many years past that the industrial recuperation will be similar to the trade revival that followed the resumption of specie payments in 1879. The people waited for a few months for the benefits that were promised, and there was great disappointment over the fact that a quick wave of prosperity did not sweep over the country. When the revival came, however, it come suddenly and strong, bringing the greatest growth and prosperity the country had

There is every indication that such a recovery from the depression of the past three years has already set in. There is no wild speculation of any kind at this time, and hence the gain must be attributed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most conservative business men.-Chicago Times-Herald.

year \$228,489,803, as against \$183,595,743 an increase of 34.95 per cent. POPULISM AND SILVER.

facturing establishments was \$23,692,759,

Was the People's Party Really the Friend of the White Metal? In a speech before the bimetallic convention at Topeka on Tuesday ex-Senator John Martin declared that free silver was

only a surface issue and that deep down beneath it were the real issues which the silver party would be called upon to solve. In the next breath he declared for the government ownership of railroads and hinted at other procedures which have come to be regarded as the socialistic program, pure and simple. At Boston on Monday George F. Wash-

burn, member of the Populist National Committee, issued an address to the Populist party, in the course of which he said: "We united with the silver forces in the Our concern with the markets of the recent campaign-not because we believe free coinage of silver is the solution of the 8 per cent of our concern with the mar- financial problem, but because it would kets of ourselves in this which was once better existing conditions, would meet well called by William McKinley the with the least resistance and would be greatest free trade system extant, the in- come the entering wedge for our main ternal commerce of forty-five States and issue, viz.: Full legal tender paper money. issued and regulated by the Government alone. We do not stand for redemption

At a dozen different places since the added to the amount of money in the the number of employed is decreasing and ty have uttered the same sentiments. In LYNCHING NEGROES.

The Southern Newspapers Are Criticising the Custom,

It is gratifying to note that all the leading papers of the South-the best and most influential papers—have taken ap a serious and vigorous discussion of isnching. its causes and effects. Some time ago the Chicago Tribune printed a table of its own compiling which showed the follow-

ing lynchings for 1896: Alabama 15 Mississippi Arkansas 4 Missouri Colorado 4 New York Florida 10 North Carolina ... Georgia 9 South Carolina .. 1 Tennessee 14 Illinois Indiana 1 West Virginia... Kentucky 9 Texas Louisiana 25 Indian territory. Maryland 2 Oklahoma Minnesota S

Of these lynchings, 112 were in Southern States and ten in Southern territories, leaving nine for all other parts of the country. The greatest number of lynchings in any year of the last decade was metal. As not more than from 10 to 15 MORE WORK AND BETTER WAGES money, but for a scientific dollar, kept 235 in 1892, so that the returns show a cinnati Commercial Tribune

> Be deaf to the suggestions of talebearers calumniators, pick-thanks or malevolent detractors, who, while great

deed gold is more convenient in the form their a erage yearly earning. To this of large bars than in the form of small the agitator during the last campaign re-BRYAN AS SPEECHMAKER or States in Which He Spoke Voted coined pieces, the loss by abrasion in ship- plied that, although 1890 was a prosperous Against Him. the latter. It is money because it per- and the condition of the workingman is forms the functions of money. In addi- not as good as it was.

it may be said that wherever Bryan personally eipounded the false doctrines of free silver and repudiation, just there the election returns demonstrated his greatest of money in the country during the same weakness. It may be claimed by his ad- period, by importation of gold from formirers that but for Bryan's oratory his defeat would have been even yet more disastrons. How could it well have been more emphatic than the following figures six months.—Sioux City Telegraph. show? Let us exhibit the result in the folly of opposing a tariff which will in- eighteen decisive McKinley States only:

3	1	Glec.	Mckinle
1		rote.	over Bryan
1	Pennsylvania		295,00
1	New York	36	268,00
1	Massachusetts	15	173,00
d	Illinois	24	142,00
	Wisconsin	12	102,00
	New Jersey	10	87.00
å	Iowa	13	65,00
	lowa	14	56,00
	Michigan	9	53.00
	Minnesota	12	53,00
i	Connecticut		48.00
	Ohio	6	45,00
	Maine	- 5	40.00
4	Vermont		36.00
	New Hampshire	2110	32,00
Į	Maryland	- 6	22,00
	Rhode Island		17,00
,	Indiana	6	11,00
,	West Virginia	- 0	
3		941	1.548.00

Total241 These great majorities, so uniform from shrink-they shrink piteously-when ar-East to West, are unprecedented in American politics. They carried with them seventeen more votes than the required majority of 224. In all these States the Estimated manufactured vote was free, full and honestly counted. There is but little comfort for the Bryanites in these figures. And nowhere in the column does it appear that the "change of a few votes would have reversed the result."-New York Sun.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF GOLD

Added to the Currency of the United States in Six Months.

Within the last six months the gold mines of the United States have produced | five territories. per cent of this metal has gone into th arts, and as none of it has been exported, Encouraging Figures for the Work- money volume.

see in them the long looked for opening of the markets of the world. But they rayed beside those of the value of the total manufactured products of the country in a prosperous year, thus: exports, 1897..... \$260,000,000

Leaving as home market absorption......\$8,740,000,000 world is seen to be considerably less than

ducts, 1890..... 9,000,000,000