## SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE.

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## [Continued from preceding page.] BUSINESS IMPROVING.

FRESH EVIDENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

Democratic and Republican Journals Vie with Each Other in Assurances of Returning Business Prosperity-Reports from All Directions.

History May Repeat. Twenty years ago, in 1877, the country was enshrouded in the gloom of a business depression, consequent upon the panic of 1873. There were plenty of prophets who predicted that the times would never get any better, and the mass of the people were discouraged and about ready to concede that the prophets of evil were

But in the fall of 1877 signs of improvement began to appear. The general theory was that a more hopeful feeling was induced by the approach of the date for the resumption act to go into effect. There was no doubt something in this theory; nevertheless plenty of "statesmen" were found who asserted that resumption would be a failure, and that business would be injured rather than helped by the attempt to resume.

But in spite of all the talk, the times continued to improve steadily. They were much better in 1878, and in 1879 the rising tide assumed the proportions of something like a boom. Some of our Minneapolis people who carried real estate through the period of depression, and nearly broke their backs doing so, will remember that by 1880 it was salable at advanced and advancing figures. In the next few years the prices of realty here and elsewhere in the country reached the highest prices ever known before or

The history of this country appears to show that panics and recoveries run in about twenty-year periods. There was the panic of 1873, followed by five years of depression; the beginning of recovery in 1877; the full tide of recovery in 1879, followed by a period of prosperity lasting until 1892. Then came the panic of 1893, followed by the period of depression which we are now experiencing. To some there are as yet no signs of improvement discernible, while to others there is already a faint glimmer of dawn. Many are looking forward to the passage of the tariff bill as the starting point of a new period of prosperity. But whether from that or some other cause or causes, it is quite probable that history will repeat itself, and that in the fall of the present year, or the beginning of 1898, we shall witness a notable improvement, followed by perhaps ten or a dozen years of great prosperity.

The cycle is nearly completed. We have experienced nearly five years of depression since the election of Cleveland in 1892. It is about time for a change in the natural order of things.-Exchange.

From High Authority.

The statement of failures in May by branches of business gives much encouragement. In amount of defaulted liabilities the month was the smallest since September, 1895, in manufacturing liabilities the smallest since November, 1895, and in trading liabilities the smallest since September (excepting the last month) 1894. Failures of general stores have not been as small in any month as in May, 1897; in only two months out of thirty-six have there been smaller failures in books and hats; only five in groceries; and not one trading class in that month has reported failures larger than the half during preceding months, though in

furniture failures are rather numerous. In clothing manufacture the month was the smallest except four out of thirty-six, except five in chemicals, six in woolen goods, seven in machinery, lumber and miscellaneous manufactures, and exceeded the average only in iron and cotton goods and earthenware, owing to a few failures of exceptional size. Nobody can mistake the meaning of such returns. The statement that, except for the temporary depression in prices, the volume of business transacted is now larger than it was in 1892—the year of greatest prosperity-has been questioned by some. But a comparison of prices this week in the leading branches of manufacture not only confirms that view, but shows a remarkable similarity to the course of prices in the earlier months of 1879, when the most wonderful advance in production and prices ever known in this or any other country was close at hand .- Dun's

Distinguished Business Men Speak. The New York Mail and Express last week published interviews with three men prominent in business and finance just as they were about to sail for Europe, with the following result: George J. Gould said: "Everything is on the up grade and, so far as I can see, the signals are set for a clear track ahead. The improvement, whether it be in Wall street or elsewhere, is coming slowly, it is true, but it is better that it should move along slowly, because it will be more lasting and satisfactory to all concerned." Andrew Carnegie said: "I believe business in this country is actually beginning to permanently improve. The outlook is excellent and I expect to see very busy times when I return." Chauncey M. Depew said: "What shall I tell them (foreigners) of the outlook? Well, I shall tell them that it seems to me we have crossed the Rubicon -that ahead of us now are good timesbusiness activity, general prosperity."

Rifts in the Clouds.

Secretary Gage, who recently talked with the members of the Commercial Clubs in session at Cincinnati, all of whom were representatives of the great business interests of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, made the reasview of the whole field is it unreasonable will receive its sharpest rebuke from the tariff legislation until March 2, 1861, two tion and silver, is the cause of this un- in value during their manipulation of the who assume to be the leaders of that to think that there may be a lifting up | workingmen themselves. | days before the close of his term. This willingness to continue the unhalv alliance | hill.

of the clouds even in advance of the "proper legislation" which the Secretary looks for. The passage of the pending tariff bill, whatever may be its conditions, will give the country a truce on that head; the promise of the grain fields is most cheering; and though the currency question awaits solution, it is far less complicated with the menace of free silver than it was six months ago .- Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

Views of a Veteran. Among those who have spoken in this vein is Russell Sage, a veteran financier, who is cautious in statement and not prone to rush into print for the exploitation of his views on current matters. "I think," he said, "that we are going to have steady progress toward far better times. I do not look for any boom, but a gradual improvement from now on. The railroads are getting more traffic, and they are working more harmoniously. The settlement of the tariff question will be a great relief to the business community. After the rates of duty have been agreed with the assurance that we shall not be again disturbed by tariff measures for at least twenty-four years. The properties in which I am interested are doing well. Yes, I think there is every reason to be-

turning point." This sentiment is widespread, and though there may be some unscrupulous tion until after the fall election in the hope that thereby the opponents of the Republican party would be able to gain some political capital and advantage, it is possible that better counsels will prevail of the administration controls only one and the bill will be passed sooner than was expected .- Albany Journal.

Most Encouraging for Years. In a broad way last week was one of the most encouraging in business circles that this country has experienced for several years. The general outburst of confidence in financial circles was reflected in the course of the stock markets, which were bullish from start to finish. The reassuring utterances of the President and the leading members of his cabinet produced a very favorable impression; but beyond that it was seen that a number of encouraging factors were in evidence. It was perceived that the price of iron had gone up: that railroad earnings were increasing; that money was in ample supply for all legitimate purposes; that the gold exports had dwindled to a mere nothing and that the prospects of a speedy enactment of the tariff bill were daily growing brighter. This induced a buoyant tone in the prices of all.-Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.).

Good Prophets in the Northwest, In Minnesota and other States of the Northwest the spring opens with the promise of abundant crops, especially of our leading staple, wheat. And in spite of the low prices now prevailing there is every ground, as shown elsewhere, for dicating in its preamble that "it is necesbelieving that our farmers will realize fairly good prices for their crops. This will almost certainly stimulate the activity of trade and industry in the cities, so that by next fall, with the aid of the new tariff, it is pretty safe to anticipate a restoration of wholesome business conditions. Minnesota, therefore, is in full sympathy with the cheerful prognostications of Mr. Gage.-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Freed from the Slough of Despond. Occurring separately, the increase in loans and the decrease in failures would be encouraging, but coming coincidentally, as they do now, they tell a story at which the country should felicitate itself. The expansion in the one shows that business is on the increase, while the contraction in the other proves that business is carried on under better conditions than prevailed recently. This is a state of things which justifies financial confidence and cheerfulness. The country is not yet entirely out of its slough of business despond, but it has advanced so far in that direction that its complete extrication cannot be long delayed .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Campaign of Calamity.

To read the daily wailings of the organs of free silver and free trade will convince any fair-minded person that those noisy journals have started in to fight the calamity campaign of 1896 all over again. They are preaching the old pernicious dogmas of discontent, disorder and disaster with all the reckless rhetoric of the demagogue and the anarchist. Professing friendship for the cause of labor, they are wickedly striving to arouse the workingman against his employer; pretending to favor the restoration of prosperity, they are deliberately trying to stifle the growing spirit of confidence in business enterprise; and, while ostentatiously mourning over the depression of industry, their whole influence is being exerted to make it permanent and hopeless.

Such are the real purposes of the new campaign of calamity. In furtherance of them its organs publish daily columns of dispatches to show that trade and industry are steadily going from bad to worse, and that the condition of labor is becoming more and more desperate. To these prophets of evil the report that a factory has closed its doors, that a furnace has banked its fires, or that a mill has curtailed its working force is a message of joy. A story of business failure or abandoned enterprise is a delight; tales of idleness and want are hailed with glad acclaim, and every line that tells of paralysis in trade, loss in capital and earnings or despair among those who toil is eagerly welcomed and oster tatiously displayed as a fulfillment of

gloomy prophecies. Back of this eager quest for evil tidngs is a stealthful purpose to provoke antagonisms between labor and capital, and thus undermine the foundation of the rising structure of business prosperity. Good times mean death to the agitation for free trade and free silver. The calamity organs know it, and this knowledge is the inspiration of their desperate attempt to postpone the day of returning confidence and prosperous

The intelligent masses of American wage-earners fully understand the situation. Their condition is far from what it ought to be in employment and pay, suring statement in Washington that they but on the other hand it is much less reported a better business feeling than distressing than the mouthy oracles of had been noted for some time, which they | chaos would have it appear. The conduct regarded as a forerunner of a permanent of the great body of workingmen under 1853, signed on March 3, 1857, the last improvement. It is worthy of note that | the harsh conditions which now prevail | day of his term as President, the only they reflect the common judgment of business firms whose transactions are so wideiness firms whose transactions are so widefulness and self-restraint. The attempt four years in the White House. spread that they are fairly symptomatic of demagogues and charlatans to incite | Buchanan, during his four years, which of the pulse of general trade. Nor on a disorder and strife in the ranks of labor began March 4, 1857, signed no general party on the two great questions, protections, protec

## OUR TARIFF HISTORY.

NO PRESIDENT SO PROMPT AS M'KINLEY.

His Tariff Law Will Be on the Statute Books Earlier than That of Any President Since Washington-Facts Which Should Silence Croakers.

Good Progress Made,

Special Washington correspondence: People who are complaining of what they assume to be the slow progress of the tariff bill will probably be surprised to know that no administration since that of Washington ever placed upon the statute books a tariff measure within as brief a period of its inauguration as will that of President McKinley. There is every reason to suppose that the tariff bill will go upon the statute books before the end of July, probably much sooner than that. upon and a bill passed we can settle down If this shall happen, President McKinley will have an opportunity to attach his signature to a general tariff measure earlier in the history of his administration than has any President since George Washington signed the first tariff act on lieve that we have long ago passed the July 4, 1789.

This remarkable record which is likely to be made with reference to the present tariff bill is made more remarkable by politicians who would block tariff legisla- two facts: First, that every year's development of our commerce and manufactures adds to the complications and difficulties in framing a tariff measure, and second, the fact that the party in control branch of Congress. It has seldom happened in the history of the country that a general tariff measure has been placed upon the statute books when Congress and the administration were not controlled in all their branches by a single party. and that it should be possible to pass a tariff measure so immediately following such a hotly contested campaign as that of six months ago with one branch of Congress controlled by those who were pitted against the Republican party in that contest, is the more remarkable. Indeed, a study of the history of the tariff legislation in the United States would not have warranted a year ago the prediction that a protective tariff bill could have passed a Congress which was not controlled in both its branches by the Republican party.

It may be of interest, both by way of presentation of some tariff history and also of satisfying those who are inclined to criticise what they assume to be the slow progress of the work upon the tariff bill, to run briefly over the history of the tariff legislation of the country from the beginning down as connected with the various administrations.

The first tariff act placed upon the statute books was signed by George Washington, July 4, 1789. Not only was it the first tariff act under the constitution, but the first protective tariff measure, insary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures that duties be laid on goods, wares, merchandise imported," etc. The consideration of this act occupied but about two months' time, as Washington was not inaugurated until April 30, and the work upon the tariff bill did not begin, of course, until after that time. This tariff act was of course very brief, the space occupied being probably less than one-twentieth of the bill now under consideration. Several other tariff measures were adopted during Washington's administration, most of them being an increase upon the rates named by the first measure.

John Adams, who became President March 4, 1797, did not sign the tariff bill enacted under his administration, which increased the rates of duty on sugar, molasses, wines, etc., until May 13, 1800, over three years after his inauguration. Jefferson, who was inaugurated March

4, 1801, did not attach his signature to a general tariff bill until March 26, 1804, the bill passed at that time having for its object an increase in the revenues to supply funds for the war with the Barbary powers. This act increased the ad valorem rates, and on the following day, a similar act increasing the specific rates was signed, both of them being more than three years after Jefferson's inaugura-

Madison was inaugurated March 4 1809, and the first important tariff, to increase duties 100 per cent on account of the war with Great Britain, was signed July 1, 1812, more than three years after his inauguration. He also signed a general tariff act April 27, 1816, three years after his second inauguration.

Monroe was inaugurated March 4, 1817. and signed his first and only general tariff act May 22, 1824, more than seven years after his first inauguration. John Quincy Adams was inaugurated

March 4, 1825, and signed a general tariff act May 19, 1828, more than three years after his inauguration.

Jackson was inaugurated March 4 after his inauguration, while the Clay compromise reduction act was signed March 2, 1833.

Van Buren's presidential term, which began March 4, 1837, was not marked by the enactment of any important tariff legislation.

William Henry Harrison, who was inaugurated March 4, 1841, issued on March 17 a call for a special session of Congress to begin May 31, indicating by the proclamation that the subjects to be considered were the financial difficulties of the Government. The tariff act finally passed by the Congress which that proclamation called into special session did not become a law until August 30, 1842, or fifteen months after the date named for the beginning of the special session.

Polk's term of service began March 4, 1845, and the "Walker tariff," which was the special tariff feature of his term, did not become a law until July 30, 1846, sixteen months after his inauguration as President.

The Taylor administration, which began March 5, 1849, did not witness the enactment of any general tariff legislation, owing to the fact that the Democrats controlled the House of Representatives during the first two years of the term and both branches of Congress in the second half of the term.

Pierce, who was inaugurated March 4,

act, signed two days before his retirement, was the "Morrill" tariff act, a thoroughly protective measure, whose passage was made possible at that time because of the fact that a large number of the Southern Democratic members of the Thirty-sixth Congress had withdrawn, leaving Congress in the control of the Republican party, which thus placed a tariff act upon the statute books two days before the in-

auguration of Lincoln. President Lincoln, who was inaugurated March 4, 1861, signed his first general tariff act on Aug. 5 of that year, and this was followed by the passage in July, 1862, and June 3, 1864, of other tariff measures, to which his signature was attached.

Grant, who became President March 4. 1869, signed on July 14, 1870, his first general act relating to revenues, by which the internal revenue taxes were reduced, this being followed by another reduction on June 6, 1872.

President Hayes, who was inaugurated March 4, 1877, signed no general tariff legislation, the House being Democratic in the first Congress under his administration and both branches Democratic in the latter half of his term.

The Garfield-Arthur administration, which began March 4, 1881, did not witness the enactment of any general tariff legislation until March 3, 1883, two full years after the inauguration.

Cleveland's first term was not marked by the completion of any general tariff legislation, the Mills bill, which passed the Democratic House in 1888, failing in the Senate, which was so closely divided politically that it was found impossible to pass through it a measure satisfactory to the administration, the substitute which was adopted by the Senate being rejected by the House, where the Democratic divisions on the tariff question, now so strongly marked, was then beginning to make itself apparent.

Benjamin Harrison's term began March 4, 1889, and the first general tariff act passed under his administration was signed Oct. 1, 1890, eighteen months after his inauguration.

Cleveland's second term, which began March 4, 1893, with his own party in control in both branches of Congress, did not witness the completion of its tariff measure until Aug. 28, 1894, nearly eighteen months after he took the oath of office.

A study of the above history of the tariff from the beginning of the Government down to the present time will indicate to those who have been inclined to criticise what they assume to be the slow action of Congress that instead of its action being unusually tardy, it has been unusually prompt, and especially so in view of the fact that the party in control of the administration controls only one branch of Congress, a condition under which it has seldom been possible to pass a tariff measure, even in a much greater length of time than has been or is likely to be occupied in the present instance.

GEORGE MELVILLE.

Political Pith.

President Cleveland pulled down the American flag in Hawaii; President Mc-One-third of the Southern vote in the

present Congress has been cast for pro-Every day's consideration of the Senate schedules of the tariff bill brings them more in harmony with those of the House bill, and it is probable that the bill, when it goes into conference, will differ but little from that which passed the House.

The shades of the late Samuel J. Randall are pow being invoked by the Democracy of that section which fought him most bitterly during the closing period of his useful career.

With one member of the Democratic team pulling in the direction of free trade, another towards protection, still a third in favor of free silver, and a fourth headed resolutely toward the gold standard, the Jeffersonian-Jacksonian band wagon is not making much progress.

The recent "silver Republican" conference is said to have had as its real object a plan to unload Mr. Bryan as the leader of the silver cause. Mr. Bryan has too many "isms" and is to erratic to suit the men who are putting up the money in behalf of the silver cause.

No subject is being more carefully considered by President McKinley now than the Cuban question. It has been the cause of much anxious thought by him from the beginning and there is good reason to believe that his plans are well developed and will be recognized as wide and satisfactory when they become known.

The trade reviews and the daily papers of the country unite in the assertion that business is brightening in all parts of the United States. More men are employed, the volume of new orders is increasing, and the amount of work done is steadily gaining. With the final action on the tariff bill, which may be expected during the present month, an increased improvement s confidently expected.

People who are surprised that the Republicans in the Senate are not answering in detail the attacks made by the Democrats upon the pending tariff bill need not suppose that it is because of lack of argument or facts upon which to base them. 1828, and signed his first general tariff Their silence is simply because of their act July 14, 1832, more than three years unwillingness to consume a moment of time more than is absolutely necessary in getting the bill before the Senate.

Can't Be Fooled Every Time.

Some people can be fooled once or wice, but very few more than that. Mr. Bryan in his speeches last fall asserted that the forty-two million dollars necessary to keep pace with the growth of population in the United States could not be produced since the suspension of free coinage of silver, and quoted Senator Sherman in support of his theory that this amount was necessary to be added to the currency of the country each year. He was undoubtedly right in his quotation of Senator Sherman, but both inaccurate and misleading in assuming that this amount of currency cannot be and is not added to the circulating medium of the country by means of its present facilities. The coinage of the mints of the country in the year which ends with the present month will be, in round numbers, one hundred million dollars, three-fourths of it gold, while that of the calendar year 1896 was ninety-nine million dollars. Add to this the fact that the money in circulation to-day is \$138,000,000 more than it was year ago and it will be seen that Mr. Bryan's statements in this, as well as in many other things, were, to say the least, misleading.

Populists Want No Fusion.

of last year. The fact that large numbers of Democrats in every State where campaigns are to take place this fall are refusing to support the free coinage of silver, and that many members of that party in Congress and elsewhere are abandoning free trade and supporting high protection, has rendered a further alliance of the two parties improbable. Mr. T. B. Rankin, a prominent member of the Populist party in Ohio, in a recent interview, said: "The object of the organization of the Populist party was to secure needed reforms, not to stab the Democratic or Republican parties. I was opposed to fusion last year, and am still more opposed to it now.'

Some Free Silver Outcasts.

Some individuals, who bolted the Republican party last year and voted for Bryan, held a meeting in this city and organized what they call "The Silver Republican Party of the United States." For some reason they do not care to join the Populists or the free silver Democrats. They seem to think they will have a better chance of picking up offices if they have a distinct organization.

These bolters cannot be prevented from forming a new party, but in doing so they ought to state clearly to the public what its principles are and what reason there is for its existence. That has not been Ex-Congressman Towne declares

"This is a movement that has taken deep root, and will grow until the restoration of silver to an equality with gold has been accomplished.

What is this equality that Towne and his associates are going to devote the rest of their lives to securing? Does he intend to say that the time will come again when sixteen ounces of silver will exchange everywhere for one of gold?

Towne should look the facts in the face. The price of silver, which was 130 cents an ounce in 1870, is 60 cents now. In spite of the low price the silver miners of the United States put 56,000,000 ounces on the market last year and made money at the business.

The demand for silver by silver standard countries is decreasing because the number of those countries is diminishing. Japan, the most progressive of Asiatic nations, with a population of 41,000,000, has adopted the world's gold standard. Peru and Bolivia, though silver-producing

countries, are preparing to do so. Does Towne really believe that his little "movement" will be able to raise the purchasing power of 371 grains of silver until it becomes equal once more to the purchasing power of twenty-three grains of gold? It is difficult to believe that any intelligent man who knows what the present silver production of the world is, and how much more cheaply it is produced than of old, really imagines anything of the kind .- Chicago Tribune.

Export Bounty on Farm Products. The proposition for a bounty on staple agricultural exports is not a new subject. It is a departure from the protective policy. It has been considered for some years by the farmers, especially by the members of the National Grange, where it has been fully discussed but not yet indorsed by a majority of that body. Some of the propositions seem to be favorable, but it is doubtful whether the giving of a bounty on agricultural products would be beneficial to the farmer. There might be some temporary benefits, but if it stimulated production the effect would be disastrous to the farmer. What troubles the farmer now and makes low prices for his productions is the fact that he is now producing more than the market will readily absorb of certain commodities. So long as he continues to do this he must be content with low prices. If this bounty should stimulate the production and increase the surplus offered in the markets of the world, it would have the effect of decreasing the price received by the farmer rather than increasing it. As I said, it is a departure from the policy of those who believe in protection. The protective policy advocates the encouragement of production in those lines where we are now not producing enough to supply our own people, but are dependent to an extent on foreign countries for our supply. This proposition does not have such a purpose. It proposes simply to donate to the farmer certain bounties on products exported, and it is doubtful whether it would at the most have more than a temporary beneficial effect, with a tendency to bad reactionary results .-From interview with Assistant Secretary

of Agriculture Brigham. Tariff Prospects Are Helping. The progress made by the Senate with the tariff bill has given some impetus to general business and has created a more hopeful feeling in all departments of trade. The matter is not entirely sentimental or at all partisan. The doubt and instability which have plainly surrounded every commercial avenue and which always exist while tariff uncertainty lasts will in all probability soon be removed. For the first time since 1887 the business of the country will be in a free and untrammeled position and the favorable effect on credit and individual action canot be too highly estimated. The manufacturer and the distributor will be able to see clearly into the future and the money lender and the money borrower will be able to act understandingly. The prospect has already caused some activity in the iron and steel trades, and has given definite assurance in other directions. The great majority of the American people hope for and have confidence in substantial results. The general situation is ripe for the change. Money is abundant at low rates. Price is on a level which practically guarantees judicious operations.

Disappointment for Popocrats, Dissappointment follows disappointment among the Popocratic leaders. Not only are they disappointed in the fact that the Republicans have presented a solid front on the tariff question and failed to quarrel among themselves upon currency, or any other question, but they are even more distressed to find their own party falling to pieces on the question of protection as well as silver, since their vote against the protective features of the tariff bill is growing weaker daily, while their arguments in behalf of tree silver are being disproven by every week's developments since the election.

Antics of Jones, Vest, and Mills. Senators Jones, Vest and Mills didn't know it was loaded. They began shouting about a small advance of about 6 per cent in the value of sugar trust stocks simultaneously with a settlement of the political enemies Populist leaders are advising against a sugar schedule by the final action upon dissensions which they had expected to continuance of the fusion of last fall be- it in the Senate caucus, but had evidently see crop out among the Republicans have tween their party and the Democrats. forgotten that when the tariff bill was in | made their appearance on their own side The uncertain attitude of the Democratic their own charge, in 1894, stocks of this of the chamber, however, and this adds to

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

The Sugar Trust Screamers Find Their Attacks Reacting on Themselves, There has been some especially sharp

talk in the Senate and some of the people who are seeking to make political capital by throwing dust with reference to the pending tariff bill have suddenly discovered that there are two sides to almost any story. Two or three Democratic leaders seem to have reached the conclusion that they could once more fool the people, and that their most convenient way to do it would be to charge that the sugar schedules of the tariff bill as agreed upon by the Republican caucus were favorable to the sugar trust. So they proceeded upon the "stop thief" plan to make all sorts of malicious charges of this kind, taking advantage of the fact that Republicans in the Senate have been refusing to discuss any features of the bill not absolutely necessary to be explained, simply for the purpose of gaining time and getting the bill through as promptly as possible. The gentlemen have found, however, that there is a limit to the endurance of the public who are being imposed upon with this sort of falsehood, and the newspapers of the country have suddenly revived the fact that the very men who are now shouting sugar trust with reference to the pending tariff bill are the ones under whose guidance the "perfidy and dishonor" bill of 1894 was framed and its sugar schedule so shaped as to create the greatest scandal that has been known in political history in many years. Attention is called to the fact that the three men, Senators Vest, Jones and Mills, whose mouthings about an increase in prices of sugar trust stock as a result of the pending tariff bill have been the features of the week, are the very men who framed the sugar schedules of the Wilson bill under which sugar trust stocks advanced 66 per cent., while the advance during the entire consideration of the present bill is only 6 per cent, and this a mere incident of the general advance which has been strongly marked meantime in all stocks. That the three men whose manipulations in the schedules of the Wilson bill caused an advance of 66 per cent. in the price of sugar stocks should now be screaming like madmen because sugar stocks have increased 6 per cent. during the consideration of the present bill would be unaccountable but for the fact that they are apparently doing it to not only make political capital against the Republicans but at the same time conceal as far as possible their own record in this very line.

Politicians Working Country People The dangerous characters who were last fall hired to stir up dissatisfaction and sow seeds of anarchism and riot in the cities are now being sent through the country districts for the same purpose. They travel in gaudily painted wagons, bearing false or misleading quotations from distinguished men, which are distorted into apparent support of the free coinage of silver, which is now worth less than one-half what it was when these utterances are alleged to have been made. To conceal their real purposes these men profess to be obtaining subscribers to a free silver publication, with which is furnished a copy of a book by "Coin" Harvey, whose writings are now recognized as not only untruthful and misleading, but purposely and maliciously so and an imposition upon those before whom they are placed. This attempt to distribute the seeds of distrust, anarchism and riot in the agricultural communities for the purely selfish purpose of making a market for the property of silver mine-owners and placing a few politicians in office deserves the contempt of those upon whom it is being imposed. It is of the same class as that by which the tin peddler wagons spread falsehood through the country in the Congressional campaign of 1890, but is vastly more dangerous to the country from the class of employed, the doctrines they disseminate and the desperate schemes of those who support them in this performance. The silver mine-owners and their political allies have resorted to this new device to deceive the people, who are, however, rapidly discovering the impositions they practice.

A Currency Commission Urged. A currency commission which shall frame a plan for the general revision of the currency system of the United States seems likely to be the next step of the new administration, after the passage of the

tariff bill, which will probably take place before the end of the month. It is understood in Washington that the President will, as soon as the tariff bill passes the Senate, send a special message to Congress urging the creation of a commission which shall devise a plan for the general revision of the currency system of the country in time for consideration by Congress when it meets in its regular session

Their Theories Exploding.

five months bence.

If farm prices do not stop advancing and silver prices do not stop their downward course, there will be nothing left to sustain the chief theory of the free coinage orators of last fall that prices of farm products kept pace with those of silver. Leading farm products have increased in price from 50 to 100 per cent. since this beautiful theory was exploited on the stump last fall, while the price of silver has meantime steadily decreased.

Moving with Caution.

Every side of the Cuban question is being considered by President McKinley now, and a course of action is likely to be indicated in the near future. The importance and gravity of the issues involved and possible consequences of a mistake are so great that the President and his advisers are moving with the utmost caution, as any judicious citizen would do if such grave responsibilities were placed upon his individual shoulders.

Plan to Dump Bryan.

"Rotation in office" is popular with the friends of free silver as well as others. It is whispered that the real cause of the Chicago gathering of a few days since which organized what was called the silver Republican party was to set on foot a movement which should push to the front an entirely new leader for the silver cause and dump to the bottom of the deep blue sea William Jennings Bryan, who led the party to defeat last year.

Distressing to Political Enemies. The absolute unanimity of purpose in the Republican party and the solidity of its ranks in the Senate is distressing its party in and out of Congress.