

GROSS IMPERTINENCE.

Those Foreign "Protests" Against the Tariff Bill.

The Washington correspondent of the Troy Times justly holds that it is a piece of gross impertinence for foreign countries to file "protests" against the passage of a general tariff act by the United States, and he calls attention to the fact that no instance is on record where our Government has been guilty of similar action.

It is interesting to note how the account stands between the United States and some of the countries which, officially or otherwise, have protested against the pending tariff bill. Prominent among the latter are Germany, France, Brazil, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Spain, China, Switzerland, Turkey, and during the decade of 1886-96, a number of these countries goods to the following amounts in excess of the goods they bought of us: Germany, \$36,000,000; France, \$107,000,000; Brazil, \$613,000,000—our own imports having been \$734,000,000, against exports of \$121,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$74,000,000; Japan, \$160,000,000—imports to the value of \$213,000,000, against exports to the value of \$45,000,000; Mexico, \$142,000,000; Spain, including colonies, \$463,000,000; China, \$135,000,000; Switzerland, \$135,000,000—imports aggregating \$139,000,000, against exports aggregating less than \$300,000—and Turkey, \$45,000,000. These countries may indulge in loud "protests," as some of them have done before, but it is not probable that they will proceed further. They will certainly hesitate before they adopt any drastic action which might provoke retaliation on the part of the United States.

McKinley on Labor Unions.

The recent declaration of President McKinley with reference to labor unions in an interview with Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, voiced the sentiments of all fair-minded men on this subject that has occasioned so much bitter controversy among students of sociological and industrial problems.

The anti-pooling bill to restrain the operation of pools and trusts has caused the leaders of organized labor some apprehension. Mr. Gompers was afraid that the labor unions might be classed as trusts and that the penalties of the act might be construed as applying to them rather than to the large combinations usually known as trusts. Their apprehensions were relieved, however, by the President, who said: "I regard the organization of labor as the natural and legitimate effort to secure its rights."

No fair-minded person will dissent from the views of the President upon this question. The encouragement of legitimate trades unionism is praiseworthy, because the fundamental idea of the organizations, if properly carried out, must exalt and dignify labor. The principles of trades unionism honestly and faithfully applied are certainly calculated to improve the moral, social and physical condition of the laborers.

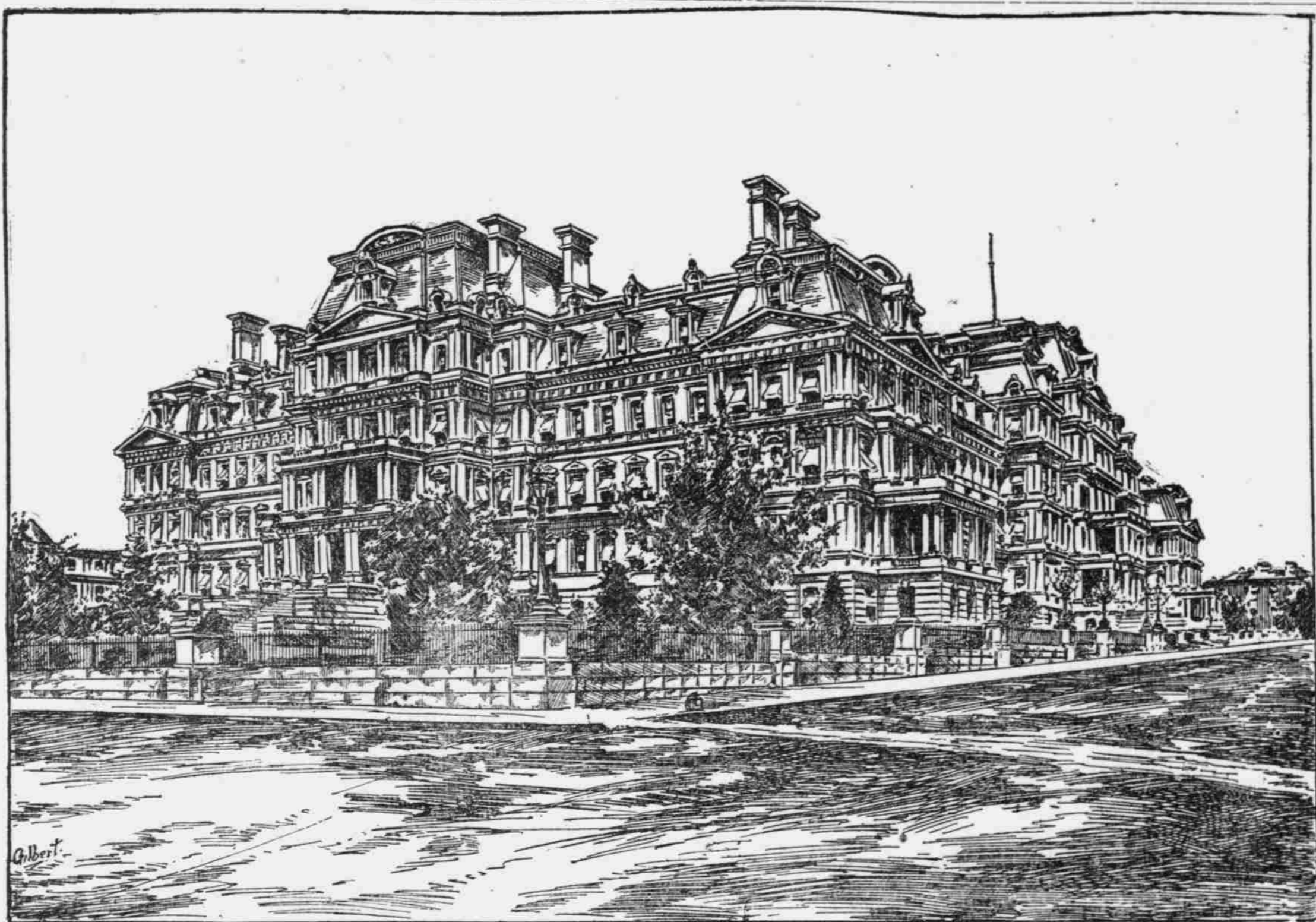
Foreign Demand for Our Crops.

The preliminary data, however, suggest the probability of a considerable reduction in the yield of Russia, Bulgaria, Roumania and France, and the English crop is likely to be smaller than that of last year. French production is now estimated at 280,000,000 bushels, or about 60,000,000 bushels less than would be required to make France independent of imports. With a crop no larger than the one now foreshadowed France in 1893-4 was obliged to import 56,000,000 bushels, and may be an importer to that extent during the coming year.

Corn prices have advanced 1/4 to 1/2 cents per bushel.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

Tobacco and Silver.

The Louisville Courier-Journal reads a lesson to the advocates of free silver on the error of their assumption that the prices of staples follow the price of silver bullion. It is strange that any intelligent man could believe such a fallacy, but it is a fact that some do. The point made by our Kentucky contemporary is that while silver is lower now than it was last fall,



BUILDING OF THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

THIS vast structure, erected for the accommodation of the Departments of State, War and Navy, consists of three harmonious buildings united by connecting wings, and together forming in design and execution the finest edifice of the kind in the world. It combines the massive proportions of ancient architecture with the elegance of modern architecture.

There has been a steady appreciation in the value of leaf tobacco, which is one of the chief farm staples of the South and especially of Kentucky. From the low point in February to the second week in June the advance has been as much as 100 to 200 per cent on some grades of burley tobacco, and on none probably has it been less than 50 per cent. On dark tobacco the rise has been much less, but it is still very noticeable.

Business Prospects Bright. There has been a steady advance toward a more prosperous business situation, and the sentiment has decidedly improved. The fact that the Senate is at work at last on the tariff bill and that much is being accomplished daily in the consideration of the measure has had a good deal to do with the general restoration of confidence which extends from one end of the country to the other.

Hurrah for the Dingley Bill.



It Was Good Enough for Grant.

"Referring to the criticism of the amendment of the Finance Committee imposing a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea, that it is not good Republican doctrine," said Harry Smith, ex-Journal clerk of the National House of Representatives, "it is proper to call attention to the fact that a duty on tea and coffee was recommended by President Grant in his annual message to Congress of Dec. 7, 1875 (first session, Forty-fourth Congress). Referring to the serious condition of the treasury, he said: 'One measure for increasing the revenue—and the only one I think of—is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These duties would add probably \$18,000,000 to the present amount received from imports, and would in no way increase the price paid for those articles by the consumers.'"

Midsummer Dullness Postponed.

Midsummer dullness should now be on the business of the country, but, on the contrary, the outlook is steadily improving as the tariff skies brighten in Washington. Bank clearings for the past week aggregated \$1,066,000,000, an increase of about 3 per cent over the week before. Higher quotations are reported for tin, iron, pig tin, copper, lead, pork, and cotton. Bank clearings for the month of June are a cheering indication of the speedy advent of general prosperity. They represent an increase of 3.8

per cent over May, of 3.7 per cent over June of last year, of 1.2 per cent over June, 1885, and of 2.4 per cent over June of 1894. More activity is manifest in New England manufacturing.—Boston Journal.

The Silver Push for Teller.

The Yankton Press and Dakotan, one of the organs of Populism in South Dakota, and presumably close to Senator Pettigrew, gives support to the story recently sent out by the Associated Press from Denver that the silver forces are planning to substitute Senator Teller for William Jennings Bryan in the campaign of 1900. Naturally the Yankton organ discredits the suggestion of a conspiracy against Mr. Bryan, and assumes that he "will be one of the first to refuse a nomination if he believes a stronger man can be named." The Press and Dakotan does not deal with the presumption that it would be possible to convince Mr. Bryan that a stronger man could be named.

It is well known that Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, has been for many years prominent in the public mind as a suitable man for President, and without disparaging in the slightest the qualifications of Mr. Teller as the present day in the United States possesses to a greater extent the confidence and esteem of the American people than Mr. Teller. He possesses the advantage of a quarter of a century or more of experience in public position, an experience that has admirably equipped him to discharge the duties devolving upon the chief magistrate of this republic; and we have no doubt that if Mr. Teller were nominated, success would be assured, and this conviction has come about because of no loss of confidence in Mr. Bryan or lessening the esteem in which he is held by those who supported him in the last campaign.

Activity in Business Centers.

Attention is called to the fact that seldom, even in periods of the greatest business activity, have the loans of the New York City banks scored as large a gain as the one reported for the week just closed. They made an increase of \$11,000,000. For several weeks past their loans have been increasing, but the expansion just made was the largest known in any six days in a long time. This increased demand for money is significant. It means that \$11,000,000 more of money went into various enterprises from the New York City banks alone, the past week than the week before, to pay labor and to quicken all the channels of trade and business. The increase in loan is not confined to the banks of New York City. It is noted in a proportionate measure in all the cities of the country. The effects of the vast additions to the actual money circulation passing through the hands of the people are also being felt everywhere, not in a boom, but in a slowly and steadily rising tide of better times.—Toledo Commercial.

Reform is Coming.

People who are anxious to see a general reform in the monetary system of the United States may rest assured that a proposition upon this subject is being carefully framed, and will be presented to Congress either during the special session or as soon as Congress meets in its regular session next December, and that every Republican vote will be cast in favor of some measure of this character.

Lines Closely Drawn.

The lines between the gold Democrats and the silver shouters are being as closely drawn as last fall. Chairman Bynum of the gold Democracy has opened headquarters in New York and announces that he and his party are ready to hit a head whenever they see one in the coming campaign, provided that head favors the free coinage of silver.

BOLT OF BOIES.

Iowan Keeps Getting Further Away from Chicago Platform.

Ex-Gov. Boies has made public another statement answering the attack recently made on his position. His statement takes him entirely away from the 16 to 1 doctrine. Among other things he says: Let Congress provide that any person having gold or silver bullion of the value of \$10 or multiples thereof may deposit the same in the treasury and receive therefor United States or treasury notes for the value thereof on the day of deposit, such value expressed in dollars to be determined by the quoted market price of the bullion offered in the great centers of trade in the old world on the day of deposit, and be redeemable on demand in bullion of either metal at the option of the Government at its market price in the same markets on the day of redemption, the notes (not the bullion) they present to be made unimpaired legal tender.

In reply to the objection raised by Col. Fox that Boies' plan meant virtually a gold standard, the ex-Governor says that in a narrow sense it may be so claimed, but in a broad and practical sense it would result in true bimetalism, not only in law, but in fact as well. Then he says: The Chicago platform is no longer binding upon the conscience, political or otherwise, of any Democrat in the United States. The issues made up by that instrument have been submitted to the only tribunal authorized to pass upon them, and they have been found against it. On those issues we have had our day in court, and we are beaten.

Arranging Class Against Class.

The Des Moines fusion convention platform and speeches make it evident that so far as the Democratic leaders are concerned the purpose is to excite passion and prejudice and to array voters of different occupations against each other for political effect. The keynote of the speech of Candidate White, the platform and the temper of the convention, make it apparent that the campaign is to be marked by an attempt to array one part of the citizens against the other on the "equitable distribution of property" basis. The convention made an exhibition of demagogism in its declaration of a policy against those who have, by industry and economy, built up the large interests of the State, and contributed to the prosperity of the whole people. It is one of the dangerous signs of the times that hostility to property and men who own property, is so marked in a great party, and that expressions hostile to the prosperous element in the State were applauded. It is a sad thing to contemplate. If it is sincere we have fallen upon evil days. If it is a sham Democratic leaders must wear the mark of the demagogue. Such an exhibition should startle every good citizen into activity against this covert socialism. The mission of good citizenship should be to ally strife and animosity, rather than to arouse it.

Practical Evidence from Missouri.

Kansas City is making rapid progress in nearly every line of business. There is scarcely a day but that some striking evidence of this gratifying fact comes to the surface. These indications of better times are galling to the professional alarmists and agitators who insistently put partisanship above citizenship. A contribution to the general prosperity testimony of this town was the report of the live stock and packing interest for the month of June. The receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at this market for June, 1895, 1895 and 1897, are shown in the following table:

Table with 3 columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Rows for June 1897, June 1895, June 1895.

The receipts of cattle for the first six months of this year aggregate 742,200, a gain of 105,159 over the same period of last year. The reports of the packing houses show that for the first half of this year there has been a large increase in the slaughtering of live stock at this place. Compared with the same period of 1895, there has been a gain of 357,000 hogs, 43,000 cattle and 106,000 sheep.—Kansas City Journal.

Railroads and Banks Show Gain.

The improvement in business during the latter part of May is illustrated by the reports of twenty-three railroads for the fourth week of the month. These roads gained 6 1/2 per cent over last year, which

is certainly a very encouraging exhibit. Taking bank clearings and railroad earnings into account, and allowing for the reduction in the prices of commodities generally, it is plain that the actual volume of business is really up to some of the most active years of the past—New York Mail and Express (Rep.).

Good Crops, Good Times.

The movement of the crops, which now begins, will proceed in increasing volume until the autumn. The wheat harvest begins in Texas and rolls northward like a wave until it ends (in the United States) in Minnesota and North Dakota. It is followed by the corn harvest, and interspersed by the gathering of numerous other crops, all representing vast wealth in money. With plenty of money in the East to move the crops, and with plenty of crops in the West to move, it would seem that an interchange of the commodities of money and crops must soon set in which will tend to equalize conditions by relieving the plethora of money in the East and distributing it through the sections where it is so badly needed. This interchange is what makes business—commercial life—prosperity—and if it isn't coming, then it will be a case wherein all signs fail.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Bryan's Trouble.

There is no political significance in Mr. Bryan's silk nightshirt. Most of his worst dreams come when he is awake and attired in his business garb.—Milwaukee Sentinel. Mr. Bryan's nightshirt occupies too much space in the newspapers. He has a perfect right, as has every man, to wear what he can afford. The trouble with Mr. Bryan is, he wants to pay for his silk nightshirts in 50-cent dollars.—Dubuque Times.

Sad News for John Bull.



Result of Wilson's Efforts.

An order for 800 pounds of butter a day from a single London firm is one result of one of the efforts of Secretary Wilson's late experiments in making a better market for our dairy products abroad. He has just received a communication from a London firm asking that the entire butter product of the Iowa State College, amounting to about 800 pounds per day, be forwarded to London regularly until further notice.

The Passing of Bryan.

Signs multiply that the schism in the party which marched under the name of Democracy until the revolutionists triumphed in 1896 is growing wider and deeper. The average Popocrat hates the Democrat more heartily than he hates the Republican. The average Democrat sees far more to condemn in the Chicago platform than in the St. Louis platform. If this bitterness has grown to its present proportions in seven months, who can measure the magnitude it will attain by 1900? So sturdy of heart are the sound-money Democrats that they are seriously discussing "the passing of Bryan."

JOHNNY ON-PARADE. AN OHIO IDYL OF 1897.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said John R. on parade; "We Silver-crats are down on Hough," the Danmouville said. "W'y are yonse as sore on Hough?" said Johnny-on-parade; "Cause he ain't sound on silver," the Danmouville said. Then Johnny winked his weather eye and closed the outer door, and sent for silver leaders until they came galore, and they took an affidavit that they would nevermore put Hough upon a Democratic ticket.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade; "The Pops have got their backs up," the Danmouville said. "Wot have they got their backs up for?" the Johnny-on-parade; "Cause they ain't on the ticket-state," the Danmouville said. Then Johnny grew indignant and said 'twas very plain that Populists should not expect the offices to gain; 'Twas honor quite enough for them to vote for John McLean, and not be on the Democratic ticket.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade; "The Silver Reps are comin' now," the Danmouville said. "Who are the bloomin' Silver Reps?" said Johnny-on-parade; "They're only just a handful," the Danmouville said. "Then give 'em cheers for Bryan," said Johnny with a grin. "Them guys is easy kidded off with anything that's thin. We'll get their votes without the 'dough,' 'twould only be a sin to put them on a Democratic ticket."

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade; "The Goldite Demos are comin' now," the Danmouville said. "Wot do them ducks expect of us?" said Johnny-on-parade; "They want some crumbs, if they're to stay," the Danmouville said. Then Johnny he grew furious, and said 'twould never do to let a single Goldite have a smell at office too; 'Twould be a rank impertinence if they should dare to sue for places on the Democratic ticket.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade; "The Prohibs want a sniff or two," the Danmouville said. "Who are the Prohibs, anyhow?" said Johnny-on-parade; "They're just them temp'rance fellers," the Danmouville said. Then Johnny roared with laughter, his very sides they shook; The Prohibitionists' demand, he thought, the season's joke, and said a dose of water would very likely choke the men who vote the Democratic ticket.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade; "The labor gang is comin' now," the Danmouville said. "Wot's labor got to do with me?" said Johnny-on-parade; "They'll bust you if you fight 'em," the Danmouville said. Then Johnny he grew serious, and thought he might make a bit of a hit; And give 'em Chapman for a "stiff," and Chapman quickly bit, and promised he'd put up the stuff, if he could only get a place upon the Democratic ticket.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade; "The labor gang is comin' now," the Danmouville said. "Wot's labor got to do with me?" said Johnny-on-parade; "They'll bust you if you fight 'em," the Danmouville said. Then Johnny he grew serious, and thought he might make a bit of a hit; And give 'em Chapman for a "stiff," and Chapman quickly bit, and promised he'd put up the stuff, if he could only get a place upon the Democratic ticket.

By the Way.

The late Popocratic party, having lost its Pop, has adopted a more appropriate prefix, and is now the Anar-cratic. "The Democratic party will go to destruction surely if it does not reject the 16 to 1 doctrine. It is not a vote getter."—Macon Telegraph (Dem.).

The A B C of the Democracy of 1896-97.

- Altgeld Anarchy
Bryan Bombast
Coxey Communism
Debs Demagogism

The anti-trust proposition has been omitted from the tariff bill in order to save the time which would be occupied in its discussion, and the proposition will be pressed by the Republicans in the Senate as a separate measure. The people who hoped to bring about an issue between the Republicans and the sound money Democrats upon the tariff question find that they have not been successful. The gold Democrats are at work to defeat the silver wing of the Democracy wherever it is making a campaign this fall.

Tom Watson has a poor opinion of a party which serves another party for a "consideration." In a recent issue of his paper he remarks: "Our own belief is that no gentleman will remain in the People's party if the idea once gets abroad that Populism and Hessianism are synonymous terms." "For one, I do not believe it possible to succeed upon a platform that demands the unqualified free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. We have fought that battle and it is lost. We can never fight it over under circumstances more favorable to ourselves. If we hope to succeed we must abandon this extreme demand."—Ex-Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa.

The administration is still developing plans in favor of a general monetary reform, and whether they are presented to Congress at the special session or permitted to go over to the regular session, there is an official assurance that a measure for a currency reform which will obviate former currency troubles will be presented and doubtless be made a law. If the united support of the Republicans is sufficient to carry it through the Senate.

From High Authority.

Secretary Gage, who has exceptional facilities for testing the business facilities of the country, said in a recent statement: "The evidence I have obtained from all sections of the country, from the press, from callers, from persons, and from correspondence, all points in one direction, an actual improvement in trade and manufactures."