



BATTLE IN FORMOSA.

Fierce Fighting on the Island Has Been Renewed.

ATTACKED BY CHINESE.

Fierce Conflict at Hainchu, in Which the Japanese Are Victorious.

HEAVY LOSS OF ASSAILANTS.

Two Hundred Chinese Killed and a Large Number Taken Prisoners.

LONDON, Eng., July 12.—A dispatch from Yokohama to the Pall Mall Gazette says that a band of 700 Chinese made an attack on the Japanese at Hainchu, Formosa, on Wednesday, July 10, and were repulsed after a short fight with a loss of 200 killed. A large number were taken prisoners. The Japanese lost but eleven men.

THE FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.

Killed and Wounded.

TOKIO, JAPAN, June 29.—The resistance offered by the Chinese in Formosa to Japanese occupation has been perfectly consistent with the record of their compatriots in Manchuria and Shantung. Great things were expected from an army animated, as the defenders of Formosa should have been, by a genuine sentiment of patriotism. All the other Chinese forces had gone to pieces because they were a mere rabble of needy loafers, caring nothing for country and everything for coin. But in Formosa a republic had been established, and its troops would surely fight for country and freedom.

The Japanese programme was to divide the task of pacifying the island between the two brigades of the Division of Guards constituting the force of occupation. The north part of the island was to be taken first, and after its subjugation by the first brigade the second brigade was to follow from Fort Arthur and direct its attack against Taiwan and Takao in the south. Little difficulty attended the performance of the duty assigned to the first brigade. Landing on the northeast coast, it marched first against Kelung, and thence via Taipei to Tamsui and Bunko on the northwest. The Japanese, 4000 strong, divided into two columns at a point about 11 miles from the place, and advanced from the north and east.

As for the Chinese troops, they garrisoned the forts, with the exception of a body of Cantonese, who encamped outside the town commanding the southward approaches. Not one of the forts offered any resistance worthy of the name. The Japanese marched in, singing their national anthem, and the Chinese ran out as if the very sound of the song was unendurable. Had the Japanese advanced in a more leisurely manner, it is probable that not a shot need have been fired, for the Chinamen were making preparations to decamp when their assailants surprised them.

The garrison's hottest half hour was when the crowd of fugitives streamed past the Cantonese encampment, escaping southward; for the Kwantung men opened fire on the runaways and compelled many of them to retreat to the sea, leaving about fifty dead or dying on the ground. It was altogether the worst party of fighting witnessed during the war. A dozen killed and twice as many wounded represented the Japanese loss, and the casualties on the Chinese side aggregated about 500. An accidental explosion of dynamite cost the Japanese more lives than did the bullets of their foes, and the cause of their greatest suffering was that they had to march in heavy cloth uniforms throughout the sweltering heat of a June day in Formosa.

As usual the surgeons and nurses of the Japanese Red Cross Hospital were ready to discharge their errand of mercy even before the fighting had ceased. With unbounded surprise the Chinese found that absolutely no distinction was made between the wounded of either side in these charitable ministrations.

On the 5th of June, just two days after the capture of Kelung, the President of the Formosan Republic, bid farewell to that ephemeral affair and absconded to rejoin his family in China. He covered his flight by the usual infallible expedient, a shower of silver. Fifty thousand dollars distributed among his bodyguard purchased these gentlemen's connivance, and at 1 a. m. the President and ex-Governor was non-inventus. His example was speedily followed by all the other high officials of the republic.

Very soon it became known that these magnates had departed, leaving their fellow-republicans to shift for themselves. Immediately the latter rose to the occasion. They invaded the President's yamen, looted the treasury, smashed everything not worth carrying away and set fire to the buildings. These things happened at Taipei, the chief town of Northern Formosa, some seventeen miles by rail from Kelung, which the Japanese had captured on the 3d of June. A day's reflection had sufficed to convince the republicans that their case was hopeless, and at 5 a. m. on the 5th a burning yamen and a turbulent mob constituted the sole remnants of an administrative structure that was to have defied all assaults. The looting of the arsenal followed, and presently streams of Chinamen were to be seen carrying parcels of dollars, bars of lead, tin, copper or brass, Gatling guns, rifles, packets of cartridges, field pieces, chairs, tables, pieces of machinery, and so forth. A brand-new Gatling gun could be purchased for from \$5 to \$10, and a Winchester magazine carbine for \$1. The streets were strewn with dollars which had been dropped by the looters in their mad haste, for if the yelling mob detected a fugitive laden with silver plunder, they made nothing of kicking him into insensibility or death to get at his booty. In this way 150 tons of copper ingots, several hundred of thousands of dollars, twenty tons of tin,

100 tons of spelter, vast quantities of copper and iron pipes, brass sheeting and machinery were carried off by the busy thieves, the monotony of robbery being relieved by shooting and clubbing, of which even women and children were sometimes the victims.

Presently a powder magazine, situated about a mile and a half outside the city, exploded, and the crowd, surging thither, found fresh diversion—such as only Chinese can thoroughly enjoy—in watching the death throes of mangled and mutilated bodies that had been blown hither and thither by the shock. As the day grew older the range of looting and destruction widened, and it became evident that the whole city was in imminent danger of fire and sack. English and German marines guarded the foreign hotels, but their numbers being small, they could do nothing to save the Chinese residents from the fate that threatened them.

But the mere intelligence of the Japanese approach sufficed to scatter the looting and burning mob and Taipei was saved.

ATTACK ON THE ARTHUR.

Over Fifty on Board the German Ship Killed or Wounded.

TOKIO, JAPAN, June 29.—While Taipei was passing through its ordeal of plunder and conflagration, Tamsui, a town on the coast at the mouth of the river upon which Taipei stands, did not fail to feel the disturbance. To get away from Formosa the founder of the republic had to take ship at Tamsui. A German steamer, the Arthur, had just arrived there, and to her flocked a crowd of soldiers and civilians, including General Tchong and the commander of the ex-President's guard, as well as the military paymaster, carrying with him a sum of \$45,000. The soldiers on shore had no intention of allowing either silver or other valuables to leave the island without paying heavy toll. They accordingly set themselves to fusillade and drive back the boats proceeding to the ship, and directed toward the steamer herself such a hail of bullets whenever she attempted to get away that she had to remain at her moorings. Meanwhile, two parties of braves visited the Arthur and carried off the whole of the paymaster's treasure, while their comrades robbed the would-be passengers.

On the morning of the 6th of June the Arthur made a final attempt to get away, but immediately drew upon herself the fire of a field battery of nine-pounders. Four shells struck the ship, killing and wounding over fifty of those on board. Lying some 600 yards farther out was the Itis, a German gunboat of 340 tons. The captain of the Arthur having signaled to the Itis that he was attacked received orders to drop astern of her, as she was about to engage the fort. It was a daring performance for a little gunboat to attack a fort mounting 45-ton guns. With her second shell the Itis got the range and killed thirteen of the Chinese gunners. The rest fled incontinently and the Arthur was able to put to sea without further molestation.

She did not carry ex-President Tang. His efforts to get on board proved unsuccessful; but he followed a little later in the Kwong-wo and picking up the Arthur at Amoy went on by her to Shanghai. The Itis has demonstrated even more clearly than the Japanese how little value attaches to Chinese capacities for defense.

THOUGHT THE ACT JUST.

Nephi Blamires Tells of the Butchery of His Aged Stepfather.

Committed the Crime Because the Old Man Threatened to Drive Him From Home.

OGDEN, UTAH, July 12.—The preliminary examination of Nephi Blamires for the murder of his stepfather, Thomas Boynton, came up before Justice John W. Gailey yesterday at Kayville. When the complaint was read to Blamires and the question was asked, "Guilty or not guilty?" he answered: "Well, I killed the old man, but I think I was justified, because he threatened to turn me out. I knew that I could not work and would starve to death, so I thought I had better kill him than die myself. I think it would have been a terrible offense for him to turn me out, and I think it was better for him to die than me."

Blamires then narrated the circumstances of the killing substantially as given in THE CALL, omitting none of the horrible details. In conclusion, he said he thought he would be acquitted on the ground that the act was justifiable.

INVITED TO HIS WIFE'S WEDDING.

Instead of Attending William Betts Seeks a Divorce Court.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—William D. Betts, a well-known engineer, who tips the scales at 302 pounds, received an invitation by mail a few days ago to attend his wife's wedding. Mrs. Betts left home mysteriously in 1892 and her husband knew nothing of her whereabouts until the invitation arrived postmarked Santa Clara, Cal., stating that she was to wed a gentleman named J. W. Albe of that place. This was followed by another letter signed, "Mrs. Albe, not your wife."

MARK TWAIN PENNILESS.

Now Being Prosecuted for Failure to Meet an Obligation.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 12.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) returned from an extended tour of the continent six weeks ago. He is in poor health. Yesterday in court, in a suit for \$506.83 brought in connection with the failure of the publishing-house of C. C. Webster & Co., in which he was interested, he testified that he is penniless and unable to meet his obligations. As he has sacrificed his fortune already, and as other creditors are satisfied, the present action is looked on as little short of persecution.

TO BAND ALL CLIMES.

Christians Move for the Forming of a World's Endeavor.

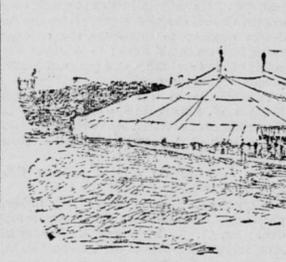
SCORES OF MEETINGS.

Boston's Guests Hold Praise Services in All Parts of the City.

MOODY IN FANEUIL HALL.

San Francisco Finally Chosen as the Place of Holding the 1896 Gathering.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—An important meeting for the formation of a world's Christian Endeavor was held in Mechanics Hall at 4 p. m., with nearly 1500 present. Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, presided and stated that this was no new thing, as it had been considered for more



GREAT TENTS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETINGS ON PARADE GROUND, BOSTON COMMON.

than a year. The idea he said first originated with the Rev. W. J. Close, president of the New South Wales Christian Endeavor, and Mr. Close then addressed the gathering. He read a rough draft for a constitution, which provided that the World's Christian Endeavor Union should be composed of individuals, not societies or unions.

It was unanimously voted to form a World's Christian Endeavor Union, and a committee of five was appointed, with Rev. Mr. Close as chairman, to form a constitution on the lines of the one read at the meeting. Mr. Close then proposed that the meeting elect Rev. Dr. Clark as president, and this was done unanimously. Dr. Clark accepted the office for one year and suggested that the first general meeting be held in Washington next year.

It has been finally decided to hold the 1896 convention in San Francisco.

The Christian Endeavorers at 9:30 gathered by thousands in twenty-one churches of Boston, Cambridge and Somerville, where prayer-meetings were held. All the meetings were upon the same topic: "Faith, trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength." These meetings were conducted upon lines similar to those of the regular Endeavor devotional societies.

Mechanics Hall was filled at 9:30 o'clock when Rev. Mr. Rhodes of St. Louis called the meeting to order. W. T. Ellis of Boston presented a report indicating the remarkable spread of the movement, and Rev. Mr. Knight, chaplain of London, presented the cardinal principles of the endeavor. Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis, with a brief address, presented the State banner for the greatest proportionate increase in local societies to the British Territory of Assinaboa, in which fifty new societies were organized last year.

An open parliament on the topic, "The Pledge, the Backbone of the Society," was conducted by O. W. Stewart of Eureka, Ill. Many expressions of opinion from different States were given.

The meeting adjourned at noon and scores of evangelistic meetings followed throughout the city. At Tent Endeavor Professor Gross of the University of Chicago was the presiding officer. The devotional exercises were conducted by W. H. Pennell of Washington and the presentation of the junior State banners followed.

Another parliament was conducted by Rev. J. W. Fifield of Chicago, the topic being "The Heart of the Society; How to Make the Most of It." Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., of Montreal, spoke on the "Cardinal Principles of Christian Endeavor."

In Tent Williston, President F. E. Clark presided. Amos R. Wells, managing editor of the Golden Rule, gave the informal committee report. Rev. E. B. Bagley of Washington led in reports from denominational societies by an introductory address. The joint rally of the African M. E. Church and the African M. E. Zion Church was represented by Rev. R. Haywood Stitt.

The practical methods of Christian Endeavor were discussed in brief speeches by many delegates. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was presented to the audience.

Evangelist Moody spoke in Faneuil Hall to an audience which packed the building on "Obstacles to Salvation." Miss Belle Braine of Springfield, Ohio, presided at a missionary meeting which crowded Clarendon-street Baptist Church at 2 p. m. Edward Marsden, an Alaskan Indian, spoke of the work of the missionaries in that Territory.

The accommodation committee at 5 p. m. had registered 40,262 delegates from all States and Territories. The evening meeting in Mechanics Hall was in charge of President Francis E. Clark. After prayer by Rev. Samuel McNaugher of Boston, Yong Kee of the Chinese Mission in San Francisco spoke briefly upon the necessity and effectiveness of work among the Chinese. A banner was presented to the Philadelphia local union for best work in promoting fellowship. The last speaker was Rev. J. T. McCreery, D.D., of Pittsburgh, president of the Pennsylvania State Union. His subject was, "Where We Come Together."

of San Francisco, presided, and a prayer and praise service began the service. Then followed "The Parliament of Nations," which consisted of four-minute greetings on "Our Fellowship," from Alaska by Rev. Marsden; from Wales by Rev. R. Burgess; from India by Mr. Prabala Ramachindraya Garu; from Australia by Rev. W. J. L. Chase; from Bermuda by Rev. A. Burrows; from North American Indians by Delosk Lonewolf; from Japan by Rev. K. J. Sunashima; from Persia by Jesse Masik Yohan, and from Africa by Miss Anna M. Cummins. The principal address of the evening was by Rev. Edwin Hildeck of Hagerstown. His topic was the centrality of Christian fellowship.

At Tent Williston the exercises opened with a praise service. Rev. Mr. Albright of the Pilgrim church conducted devotional services.

The Christian Endeavor banner of the local union for best work during the year was presented by Rev. Irvington T. Lord, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to the First Church of the Disciples, Philadelphia. The parliament of nations considered in brief sketches Christian Endeavor work in inter-denominational fellowship. A resolution was introduced expressing sympathy with the suffering Christians of Armenia.

SUICIDE OF A PREACHER.

Rev. Samuel W. Anderson Ends His Life With a Bullet.

PEORIA, ILL., July 12.—The Rev. Samuel W. Anderson, pastor of the Mount Zion Colored Baptist Church, committed suicide yesterday.

Anderson came to Peoria a little over a

HARRISON AND ELKINS

They Join Forces for the Struggle in the Convention.

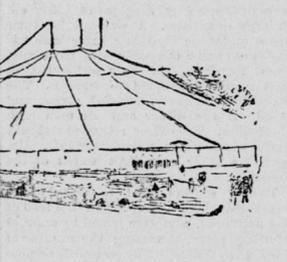
WAR ON THEIR ENEMIES.

Actively at Work to Secure the Downfall of Platt and Quay.

ALLISON'S STAR IS RISING.

Favored as Second Choice by Followers of Nearly All the Leading Candidates.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 12.—New York and Pennsylvania have suddenly become Republican Presidential storm centers and henceforth until the National convention meets these two States and events in them are going to be perhaps more interesting politically than any other two in the country.



GREAT TENTS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETINGS ON PARADE GROUND, BOSTON COMMON.

It was developed to-day soon after the departure of ex-President Benjamin Harrison for the Adirondacks that his recently renewed alliance with Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, while ostensibly for the purpose of getting themselves placed respectively first and second on the National ticket, is now being used, ten months prior to the Presidential convention, to dethrone ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and Senator Matthew Quay from the leadership of the Empire and Keystone States.

If Quay's opponents come out on top he is quoted as saying he would expect the delegation to the National convention to support him and Elkins, and Wannamaker is reported to have assured him that he need have no little anxiety about that.

When General Harrison reached this city Thursday afternoon his visitors were all admirers of Mr. Platt. General Horace Porter, president of the Union League Club; Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, William Brookfield and others, identified with the anti-Platt movement, alone associated with him.

Mr. Platt did not go near him. Neither did General James S. Clarkson, who is here looking out for the interests of Senator William B. Allison of Iowa. Neither did Richard Quay, son of the Pennsylvania Senator, nor, indeed, any of the old Blaine guard who are now in town.

Over in Pennsylvania, according to the assertions made to-day by opponents of Harrison and Elkins, this team of shrewd politicians is backing the Hastings-Martin-Mace-Warwick combination. Harrison, it was whispered last night, when in Philadelphia the day before, had a long talk with ex-Postmaster-General Wannamaker, and told him that he was very anxious that Quay should be defeated.

General Clarkson was a guest at the Hoffman House, but he did not walk across the street to call on the Indian. Dick Quay was quartered at the Fifth-avenue, where General Harrison was a guest until he departed from the city. Quay had no message for the Hoosier, neither did he send up his card. Indeed, Harrison seems to have been studiously avoided while here by friends of Platt, Quay, Reed, Allison and Morton, and to have had communications alone with his own Presidential boomers or those of McKinley.

Said a western politician, who has been watching the acts of the Harrison-Elkins alliance from the day of its formation, to a reporter to-day:

"It has become a firmly established fact that both Harrison and Elkins are doing all they can through their friends in New York and Pennsylvania to loosen the hold of Platt and Quay in their respective States. Platt knows about it and so does Quay."

"The plot was known almost from its inception, and arrangements have been made to circumvent it. My prediction is that Senator Quay will be victorious in Pennsylvania, and that he will prove more powerful in politics than ever after the battle there next month. As for Platt, his friends have rallied around him here, and at this moment the fight against the State organization, of which he is the real chief, is on the wane."

General Clarkson, whose headquarters are in the Postal Telegraph building, is daily there in consultation with Eastern and Western and Southern friends of his favorite for President. To-day he received a visit from ex-Senator Wilbur Saunders of Montana, Mayor William B. Eustis of Minneapolis, and a score more from the great Northwest. All seemed to be much interested in the progress of the Allison Presidential canvass, and General Clarkson was willing to tell what he knew of it.

"I am not here," said General Clarkson, "as the accredited personal representative of Senator Allison, as some newspapers try to make it out. Iowa is for Allison, and so am I. We propose to present his name to the next National convention, and we are hopeful that he will be selected to head the ticket. A more splendidly equipped man for the Presidency I think it will be very difficult to find. On the tariff he certainly is as able as McKinley or Harrison or Reed, while on finance he is the equal, certainly, of Sherman."

"Do you remember what Blaine wrote of

Allison when he asked Garfield to make him Secretary of the Treasury? Blaine wrote: 'You can find no other man so fit, with you and John Sherman counted out.' Sherman said the other day that he thought Allison better posted in financial legislation than any man except Garfield and Blaine. This is authentic.

"Allison you have known thoroughly and long. He is true, kind, reasonable, fair, honest and good. He is methodical, industrious and intelligent and would be a splendid man to sail along with smoothly and successfully. He would always hearken to your views. In the whole United States I do not believe you could do so well. What Blaine said is as true today as it was in 1880."

"In speaking as I do of Mr. Allison I do not wish to be understood as disparaging the ability of Morton, Reed, McKinley or Harrison, but Allison is all right on all public questions, especially that of finance. He is neither a gold nor a silver man. He is a bimetalist, and a platform advocating bimetalism, arrived at by international agreement, will carry the victory to the Republicans next year."

"From observations I have recently made throughout the country Allison is either the second or the third choice of the followers of all the other candidates. He is in a splendid position, therefore, in my judgment to obtain the nomination."

CLASH WITH THE REBELS.

Engagement Between Cubans and Spaniards Near Remedier.

Captain Lopez and Sergeant Morales Numbered Among the Killed.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 13.—A special cable to the Herald from Havana says there has been an important engagement of the infantry forces of Mafena and Borbon at El Seborical, one league from Remedier. Captain Gonzales Lopez and Sergeant Morales were shot and killed. The enemy suffered heavy loss.

CAPTIVES TO BE SHOT.

Campes Will Show No Mercy to Rebel Prisoners.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 12.—A special to the Times-Union from Tampa says: The Mascotte brought over several important personages yesterday afternoon. Campos has moved from Pascho to Tunas de James. Gomez marched as far as the dividing line between Port-au-Prince, Remedio Province, and then fell back a point near Puerto Principe, where he has fortified his forces. The clash between the Spanish and insurgent forces has been averted for the present by this movement, so far as the two leading armies are concerned. A decisive battle is expected at no distant date.

The election of Palma to succeed Marti gives universal satisfaction among the patriots on the island. The Cuban leaders believe the Spanish Government intends to make an aggressive warfare from this on. A cablegram to the Times-Union from Key West says:

Late advices to this city from Havana state that a battle was fought near Manzanillo on the 3d inst., between 500 fresh Spanish troops, commanded by Major Sanchez, and 200 insurgents, commanded by Major Rabi, in which the Spanish troops were routed. The insurgents captured fifty Spaniards.

In the battle fought between Amador Guerra and Boeres, the Cuban leader was killed, being the only one lost by the insurgents. The Spanish troops were almost annihilated, only two officers and six soldiers escaping owing to the fact of having good horses.

The report is confirmed that Martinez Campos has issued orders that all rebels captured shall be immediately shot. Maximo Gomez has issued a manifesto to the farmers and owners of Cuban plantations saying:

From this date all are prohibited from sending products to towns occupied by the enemy. Owners of sugar plantations are warned to stop all work. The plantations of those ignoring this order will be destroyed. Those who will go against this order show that their sympathies are with the Spanish authorities and will be considered as traitors, and, if captured, will be treated as such.

Among the passengers last night on the Mascotte was Ricardo Trujillo Almas, who took an active part in the last revolution, being chief of staff of Gomez. He reports many bands going to the insurgents from Colon, in the province of Matanzas, and it is rumored in this city that he is the bearer of important messages.

A call has been made for a mass-meeting at the San Carlos Hall for the purpose of raising \$500,000 to carry on the winter campaign.

ROUTED BY THE REBELS.

General Navarro's Army Almost Annihilated After a Fierce Battle.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 12.—A Recorder special from Santiago de Cuba says: General Navarro landed in Grand Piedra, near this city, with an expedition on July 6. He had under his command 1250 Spanish troops and two guns. The mules harnessed to the ammunition carts took fright at the report of some shots fired by the insurgents and bolted. The whole column started in pursuit, but when the Spaniards reached the open country they found no trace of the carts.

On their return they were fired on from all directions by about forty bands of insurgents in ambush in the mountains, under command of Garzon and Uuintano. The Spaniards hastily formed and started on the double quick down the road, whereupon the insurgents emerged and an obstinate battle ensued. An incessant fire was kept up for five hours. The ammunition of the insurgents then gave out, but the Spanish column had been so reduced in numbers by that time that the Cubans felt encouraged enough to make another charge.

General Navarro, at the beginning of the five hours' battle, had sent a detachment of soldiers to this city for help. As the forty bands descended the mountains to charge with their machetes, they were warned of the approach of the reinforcements. Half their number were promptly dispatched to meet the Spaniards, who, after a short, but sharp encounter, returned to Santiago de Cuba on the run.

During this time General Navarro's forces had been utterly routed, only 400 out of the 1250 men of which it was originally composed being alive to accompany him to his retreat.

Soon after his arrival here General Navarro left for Havana to explain his defeat as best he could at headquarters.

DEMOCRACY'S BLIGHT

Results of Nine Months Under the New Tariff.

DECREASE OF EXPORTS.

Already There Has Been a Falling Off of Nearly \$75,000,000.

LOST TO THE PRODUCERS.

Enormous Increase of Imports of Manufactured Articles and Farm Products.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 12.—A Washington special to the Press says:

Though it is difficult to get accurate statistics in detail from the present administration in regard to the workings of our foreign commerce under the old and the new tariff laws, it is impossible for those who are now manipulating the treasury figures to suppress entirely the official evidences of the work of the last Democratic Congress. The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, which has just been issued for May, is on this account a pamphlet of exceeding interest. From this report it is possible to get an idea of the workings of the new tariff law for the nine months of its existence. The report affords a comparison not only between the eleven months ending May 31 and the similar period ending May 31 a year ago.

During all the earlier period the Republican tariff law was in operation, although hampered by the fear of Democratic legislation. During all but two months of the latter period the Wilson-Gorman law has been in effect. It is possible, therefore, to draw comparisons which will be instructive, even though they may not be as complete as would be the case if the McKinley law had been in operation during the time it nominally was in effect.

It appears from the report that so far from opening up the markets of the world to American products, which the Democratic agitators declared would be the earliest effect of their proposed revolution, "tariff reform," as interpreted by the Fifty-third Congress, has resulted in an actual diminution of exports.

During the eleven months ending May 31, 1894, the exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$813,547,866, while for the eleven months recently closed the figures were \$739,651,865. This is a falling off of nearly \$75,000,000, a sum sufficiently impressive to show how utterly fatuous was the clamor of the professional tariff reformers for an entrance into the "markets of the world."

Conceding with the diminution of exports there has been an increase in the value of imports. From a total of \$903,201,910 in the McKinley period there was a surprising leap to a total of \$670,302,811, and the figures for May, 1895, show an increase of \$10,000,100 over the figures of May, 1894, indicating that the tendency is still in the direction toward which the passage of the Democratic tariff bill first gave the impetus.

The value of imports upon which no duty was paid was larger under the McKinley act than under the present law, the figures for 1894 being \$349,391,344 and for 1895 being \$332,486,111. This is owing to the fact that heavy imports of sugar free of duty were made by the sugar trust to get the benefit of the new tax. The value of imports in dutiable merchandise increased from \$258,916,560 to \$337,816,694.

It is interesting to note that one of the most important items of increased imports was breadstuffs. The total import of breadstuffs in the eleven months ending May 31, 1894, amounted to \$2,009,644. In the eleven months ending May 31, 1895, the figures are \$2,777,278, an increase of over \$700,000. At the same time the exports of breadstuffs have shown an extraordinary decrease in value. In the eleven months under the McKinley law the amount was \$168,394,783. In the eleven months, during nine of which the Democratic law was in effect, the exports of breadstuffs amounted to \$105,373,357, a decrease of over \$60,000,000.

There are a few other items in which American producers will be interested to know that foreign competition has already taken advantage of increased opportunities. The value of animals imported increased from \$2,831,345 to \$2,678,609; of dyes, from \$1,418,894 to \$1,651,075; of all chemicals, drugs and dyes, from \$34,298,194 to \$40,468,178; of cotton, from \$22,655,007 to \$4,529,766; of manufactures of cotton, from \$21,244,404 to \$31,443,661.

There is a striking increase, though, in the number of eggs imported. The number in the earlier period was 1,757,718, in the latter period 2,486,043. Glass and glassware show an increase from \$4,736,633 to \$6,089,683. Not a dollar of grease and tallow was imported in 1894.

In the first eleven months of the fiscal year just closed the imports amounted to \$1,080,965. The imports of manufacturers of iron increased from \$10,054,097 to \$21,259,979. The most striking increase, however, is in the imports of unmanufactured wool, which leaped from \$5,306,922 to \$22,870,930, while the imports of wool manufactured increased from \$18,432,675 to \$32,750,217.

In spite of the great decrease in the value of total exports there were a few items which showed an increase, but in every instance this increase was so small as to be almost insignificant.

Vacation

Benefits are more Than equalled by the Pure Blood, Life and Energy given by

Hood's

Sarsaparilla