Thurston Daniels | on business the last of the week.

ess than twenty inches fall in a year, which includes two-fifths of the terri-

He Recites a Terrible Experience He and

Coffee goes by the taste alone.

Supplement

TO

THE ISLANDER.

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. Nations like France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Spain, which are now protesting against the enactment of the Dingley bill, and which maintain the protective system themselves, have increased their tariff rates from time to time, but on no occasion have we entered a remonstrance of a general character. There have been cases in which we have directed the attention of foreign Governments to certain laws or regulations which bore unfairly upon some one industry in the United States, or which discriminated against productions of this republic as compared with those of other countries but in no instance have we protested against a general tariff measure proposed by other nations, so long as it treated all countries alike. We have been entirely consistent in according to these nations the same right to encourage native industry that we claimed for ourselves.

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 and Turkey, and during the decade of 1886-96 we bought 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, $166,000,000—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, $138,000,000—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. Through co-operative combinations they are enabled to lift up the oppressed, to succor the destitute and to aid the unfortunate. By compact organizations for the advancement of mutual interests they are enabled through the peaceful agencies of arbitration to adjust differences between employer and employe and to secure the best market possible for the labor they have to sell.

When the trades unions depart from these legitimate and honorable functions they imperil the highest interests of honest labor and invite discord, confusion and disaster. The leaders of the trades unions should dedicate all their energies and powers to the social, moral and educational advancement of labor and should shun the political agitator as they would shun a pestilence.

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. Owing to the drought in New South Wales and South Australia it is expected that large shipments of California wheat will be made to Australia. The prospect of larger foreign requirements, smaller supplies from Russia, and the fact that little can be expected from India or Argentina until 1898, have induced foreign buyers to turn early attention to the United States; and already considerable wheat has been sold for shipment during August and September. In this country the indications of the wheat yield have improved, and the crop is expected to be larger than that of any year since 1892. The unofficial estimates point to a production of 550,000,000 bushels or more.

Corn prices have advanced 1¼ to 1¾ 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, 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. Great as this advance has been already, a further increase in the price is expected.

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. So far results are not marked in the ordinary trade reports. There is a falling off in commercial failures which may be taken as one of the early indications of a better commercial situation. Bank clearings, which at best are an unsatisfactory guide, show business to be a little below the level of last year for the month of May and for the week.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

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 $1,006,000,000, an increase of about 3 per cent over the week before. Higher quotations are reported for finished iron, pig tin, copper, lead, pork, lard 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 6.8 per cent over May, of 3.7 per cent over June of last year, of 1.2 per cent over June, 1895, 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. The possibility of such a contingency did not occur to him at the time of the meeting of the Chicago convention last year, nor immediately prior to the assembling of that convention. There is no evidence that the Nebraskan has come to think less of himself since that time. Indeed, the presumption is warranted that Mr. Bryan deems the preservation of his own life and leadership essential to the cause of "bimetallism." The Yankton paper, however, proceeds to say:

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. Bryan, it can be honestly claimed that no statesman of 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. Bryan's sentiments could be known he would be found quite favorable to the candidacy of the Colorado gentleman. There is a growing conviction that with Mr. Teller as the candidate, success would be assured, and this conviction has come about because of no loss of confidence in Mr. Bryan or lessening of the esteem in which he is held by those who supported him in the last campaign.

Activity in Business Centers.

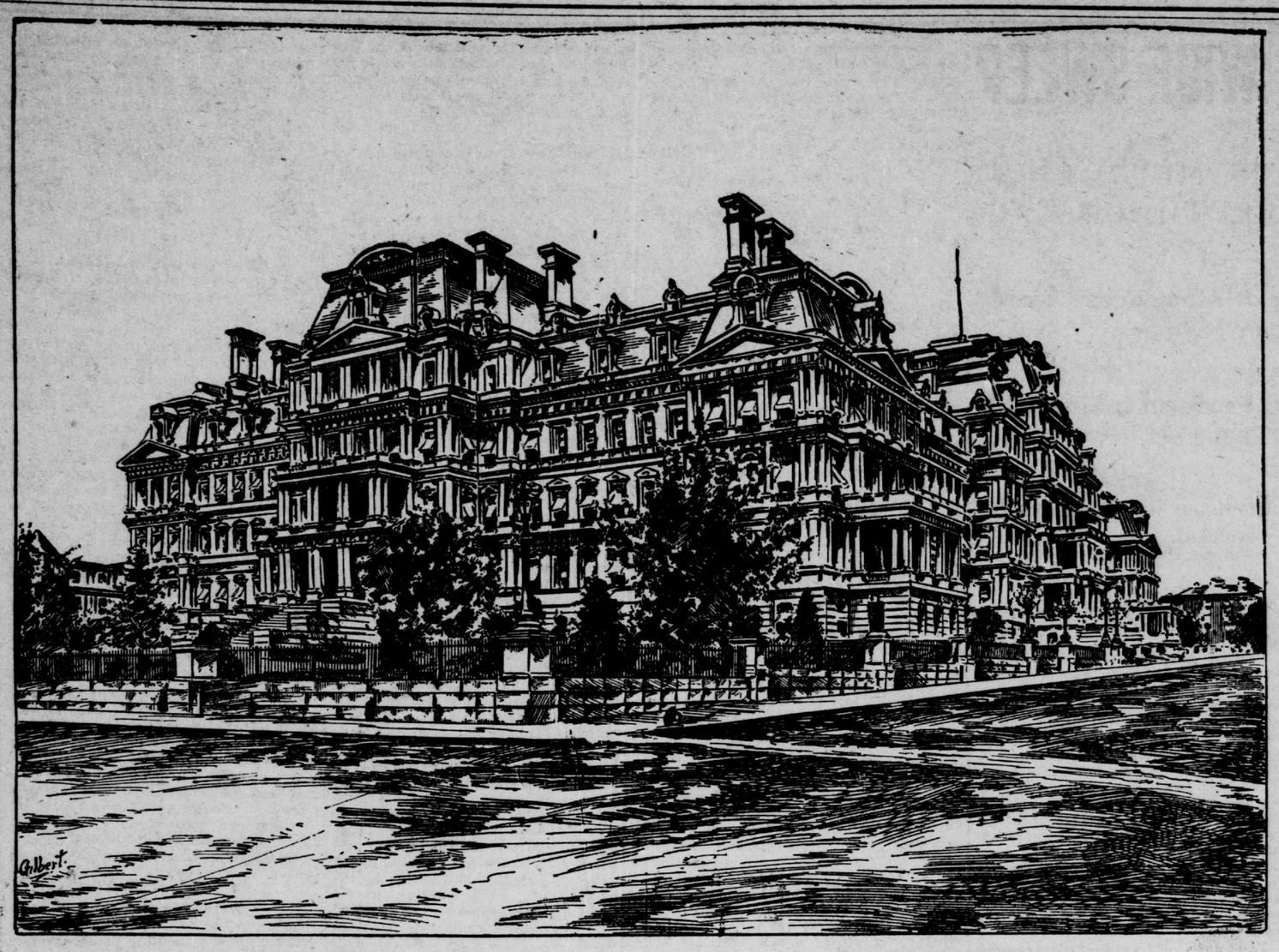
Attention is called to the fact that seldom, even in periods of the greatest business activity, have the loans of the New York City banks scored as large a gain as the one reported for the week just closed. They made an increase of $11,000,000. For several weeks past their loans have been increasing, 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 loans 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.



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 with the elegance of modern architecture. The dimensions from north to sout, including pavilion projections and steps, are 567 feet, and from east to west 342 feet. The greatest height from the terrace level over all is 128 feet. The entire structure has 150 rooms, and cost $5,000,000.

There are four grand entrances by the centers of the pavilions approached by massive flights of steps through the projecting porticos. The south front of the building overlooking the Potomac is occupied by Secretary Sherman and his assistants. The northern half of the east connecting wing is occupied by Secretary Alger and his assistants; while Secretary Long, who presides over the Navy Department, is located in the south half.

BOLT OF BOIES.

Iowan Keeps Getting Further Away from Chicago Platform.

Ex-Gov. Boes 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 represent) to be made unlimited 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 bimetallism, not only in law, but in fact as felt. 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. On those issues we have had our day in court, and we are beaten.

Arraying 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 allay strife and animosity, rather than to arouse t.

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, 1896 and 1897, are shown in the following table:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1897	116,000	321,000	102,000
June, 1896	107,000	267,000	72,000
June, 1895	97,000	198,000	71,000

The receipts of cattle for the first six months of this year aggregate 742,200, a gain of 165,159 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 1896, 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 6½ 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 which must sooner or later materialize 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.

I.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said John
R. on parade;
"We Silver-crats are down on Hough," the
Danmconville said.
"W'y are youse fellers sore on Hough?" said
Johnny-on-parade;
"'Cause he ain't sound on silver," the
Danmconville 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.

II.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade;
"The Pops have got their backs up," the
Danmconville said.
"Wot have they got their backs up for?"
Johnny-on-parade;
"'Cause they ain't on the ticket-slate," the
Danmconville 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.

III.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade;
"The Silver Reps are comin' now," the
Danmconville said.
"Who are the bloomin' Silver Reps?" said
Johnny-on-parade;
"They're only just a handful," the Danmconville 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."

IV.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade;
"The Goldite Dems are comin' now," the
Danmconville said.
"Wot do them ducks expect of us?" said
Johnny-on-parade;
"They want some crumbs, if they're to
stay," the Danmconville 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.

V.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade:
"The Prohibs want a sniff or two," the
Danmconville said.
"Who are the Prohibs, anyhow?" said Johnny-on-parade;
"They're just them temp'r'nce fellers," the
Danmconville 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.

VI.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade:
"The labor gang is comin' now," the Danmconville said.
"Wot's labor got to do with me?" said
Johnny-on-parade;
"They'll bust you if you fight 'em," the
Danmconville said.
Then Johnny he grew serious, and thought
he'd make 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.

VII.

So now the bloomin' racket which John and
Dan parade
Is sugared for the workingman with silver
and free trade;
Two millionaires to lead the fight, with Bryan on parade.
And Silver Barons crack the whip as they
go down the grade.
But Silver Reps and Golden Dems and Pops
and Prohibs, too,
Are off the office-holding slate and feeling
very blue.
And Sorg and Sloan and Hough and Brice
and Kline and Thurman too
Will knife the bloomin'
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."