IT IS A COLD BLUFF.

TALK ABOUT FOREIGN RETALI-ATION ON OUR TARIFF.

Been Tried Before Without Success-Some of the Beasons Why It Won't Work-Voice of Republican Press,

(Washington Letter.)

The last feeble cry of the free traders regarding the tariff bill is that it will disturb our relations with foreign countries. It is a last resort and an unsuccessful one. They have been beaten at every point; have failed in a'l their arguments and assertions against the bill, so much so that many members of their own party have refused to vote with them. And now, seeing that this bill is bound to pass, they raise the feeble cry that its passage will affect our relations with other countries. But all this talk does not worry the experienced statesman or diplomat. Similar protests have come return the compliment by excluding or to them and to the government time after time in former consideration of tariff measures, and they have been politically received as these are, care- an occurrence of this kind would be fully "filed" in a convenient pigeonholes and never heard from afterwards, in question would suffer a greater loss either in the framing of the bill or in their bearing upon future commercial | the United States. Of the fifteen counrelations of those countries with the Cnited States,

the United States pays not the slightest | clude our goods from their ports simiattention. A prospective system grows | lar action on our part would cut off apace in Europe and elsewhere, and a much larger market for their protria-Hungary, Spain and others which the markets of our own producers. An are now scolding about our proposed attempt at retaliation by the countries new tariff, increase year by year or in question, with possibly two excepfrom period to period their protective | tions would therefore be much more tariff rates, but in all these cases the disadvantageous to them than to the world over, the United States has never United States. Hence the improbabilextered a protest of general character ity that the nations which are offerogainst anybody's tariff laws or pro- ing these protests have the slightest posed tariff legislation. There have expectation that their action will be been occasions in which attention of anything more than a mere bluff or be fereign governments has been called followed by any attempt at retaliation to certain of their laws or regulations by them in case their protests are unwhich seemed to bear unjustly upon | heeded, a single industry in the United States for to discriminate against productions relations existing between some of the of this country as compared with nations in question and the United those of other countries, but there is States will be sufficient to show that ro case on record in which the government of the United States has offered | going to endanger their own business may protest to a general tariff measure | and the markets for their own proproposed by other countries which ducers by any steps which might poswould bear with equal weight upon all sibly close the ports of the United untions sending their produce to the States agains: their productions. In markets of these countries.

offer a protest against a proposed law showing the commercial relations beby another nation, which law is to bear tions of all nations, article by article. steadily growing protective tariff adds observed in the statements which folvery much to the interest, not to say low that in practically every case the the importance, of such a proposition, countries now suggesting retaliation It seems a little curious, for instance, which would affect commercial relato observe that Italy, which collects | tions have sold us very much more about five million dollars a year tariff of their productions than we have sold on American petroleum, and equally to them, and therefore any action on high rates on many other articles. their part disturbing or closing these should be offering a protest, either relations would cut off a larger marofficially or otherwise, against tariff | ket for themselves than they would delegistation by the United States, Some | stroy for us. people might suppose it a trifle inappropriate for Germany, which collects a tariff of \$285.60 per hundred kilos on certain grades of clothing and 1,200 marks per hundred kilos on other articles of a similar character, should be assuming to offer a protest against

Trouble for John Ball.



tariff measures of any other country. There might seem a slight impropriety in a protest from France, which places a duty of \$289.50 per hundred kilos on smoking tobacco and 3,600 francs per hundred kilos on cigars or cigarettes. So, also, there might appear reason for criticism upon a protest from Spain, which, in her tariff, places a triffing duty of 1,300 pesetas on every fourseated coach or calash imported, and •75 pesetas on each omnibus and diligence.

But there is a practical business side to this question of protests against our tariff, and especially as to the probability of any action following those protests. It is one thing to make a liuff while a measure of this character is under consideration, and quite another to "call" the tariff and commercial hand of such a nation as the United States, especially under the circumstances existing in our commercial relations with those countries which are reported as hinting at retaliation in case their protests are not regarded. Among the countries which are reported as offer offer offer offer & Sons, Belfast, Ireland.

cially, unofficially or in public prints in reference to our new tariff are Japan, China, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Switzerland, Argentine, Mexico and Canada, and possibly Brazil. Less than half this number have filed formal protests at the state department, but there has been sundry grumblings and mutterings among the others, either in their legislative bodies, in the individual utterances of their representatives here and elsewhere, or in the public press.

The practical business question with regard to these people and governments is whether they can afford to take any retaliatory steps against a tariff which makes no discrimination as between countries or which does not discriminate against any one of them individually. If they were to attempt retaliation by adverse legislation which should exclude American products from their markets or discriminate against our productions in any way it would be expected, and very properly, that the United States would discriminating against the products of the country wnich had taken such acticn. The practical business results of that nearly every one of the countries ir. the sale of her products than would tries included in the above list thirteen sell more goods to the United States This custom of filing protests against | than they buy from us, and the total pending tariff measures is altogether | sales of the fifteen countries in quesa one-sided one, as relates to the tion to the United States are hundreds United States and the nations which of millions of dollars greater than are have made these protests. Tariff laws our sales to them. The result would come and go with other nations, and | be that if they should undertake to exsuch nations as France, Germany, Ans- | ducers than would their action affect

A few examples of the commercial there is no probability that they are the statements which follow a ter That any nation should assume to years' period has been covered in tween the United States and the counwith equal weight upon the produc- tries in question, in order to give a fair average showing of the sales of seems rather absurd, but that these | those countries to people of the United protests should come from nations States and the return sales of our "hich themselves have a high and products to those countries. It will be

Japan has sold to us in the past decade \$212,790,200 worth of goods and bought from us \$45,007,117 worth of our productions,

China's sales to us in the past ten years are \$189,246,849 and her purchases from us \$54,219,710.

Austria-Hungary's sales to us in the past ten years are \$83,391,481 and her purchases from us \$10,993,224.

The total sales to us of the fifteen countries which are reported as complaining, formally or otherwise, of our tariff, have been in the past ten years \$4,843,943,523, while the purchases from us in the same length of time have been only \$3,059,220,782. Thus they have sold us in the past decade \$1,- of their complaint is certain to be 784,722,841 worth of goods in excess of what they have bought from us, or I ty in power could not accomplish evan average of \$178,472,284 per annum.

The following table shows our purchases from and sales to each of the countries in question during the past dreade:

		Exports from J. S. (1886-'96)
	m protest-	
ing	countries.	ing countries.
Greece\$	10,184,600	
Turkey	46,978,714	1,762,357
Argentine .	57,903,788	57,235,505
Austria-H .	83,301,481	10,993,224
Switzer'd .	138,919,678	262,482
China	189,246,849	54,219,710
Italy	207,502,145	143,397,604
Neth Ids*	212,748,794	313,708,200
Japan	212,790,200	45,007,117
Mexico	230,772,832	138,162,178
Canada	386,006,478	463,071,742
France	693,428,892	586,509,386
Brazil	733,723,990	120,677,691
Spain*	753,660,426	290,355,338
Germany .	868,766,566	832,455,664

Total ...\$4,843,943,523 \$3,059,220,782 *Including colonies. G. H. WILLIAMS.

Should Make Our Owa. The United States are, of course, the best customer we have for our linens Out of the 1895 export America took 126,672,400 yards, or considerably more than one-half of the total, and 41,950,700 yards more than she took in 1894, when her proportion was still more than onehalf of the whole. The bulk of the shipments goes from Belfast, as the principal center of the industry, but Barnsley, Dundee, and a few other centers contribute to the total.-John S. Brown

The Facts as to Our Increased Exports. The cold facts as to the cause of the increase in exportations of manufactured goods from the United States dur-

ing the existence of the Wilson law are beginning to come to the surface. Even Democratic papers are now admitting that this abnormal increase in exportations is due to the fact that manufacturers were either compelled to sell their goods abroad at any price they could get or close their establishments because of the business depression at home and the fact that the home market was filled with foreign manufactures. The Memphis Scimitar (Democratic), discussing this subject, says: "There is every reason to attribute this rapid expansion of this part of our export trade during the last few years to the fact that the depression of the home market forced American manufacturers to seek other and foreign fields. The Boston "Journal" also publishes a letter from a prominent business man of that city, who says: "There is not a shadow of doubt that the large increase of exports has resulted from the ruinously low prices which have prevailed, caused by stagnation of business and resultant poverty of the people. This was brought about by the practical working of a tariff designed to favor free trade ideas."



Tariff for Revenue Only. The Democratic party in 1892 declared in national convention for a "tariff for revenue only." In 1894 the Wilson-Gorman tariff became a law, founded on this Democratic precept. How this has operated can best be told by comparing the customs receipts of the Wilson law and the McKinley law for the first thirty-three months of

Customs	Receipts	Customs F	teceipts
		first 33 mon	the Wil-
Kinley Law.		son La	LW.
1890		1594,	
October	\$21,984,114	Sept ber !	15,564,990
Nov'ber	15,227,641	October	11,962,119
December .		November .	19,260,691
1891		December .	11,203,049
1892			164, 432, 627
1893,		1896	145, 424, 968
January	21,102,476		0.55
February .		January	11,276,574
March	19,664,575	Peteruary	11,587,200
April		March	22, 833, 856
May	15, 424, 854	April	24, 454, 313
June	14,964,291	May	16,8%,012
			,
Total f	523 767 447	Total\$	145 005 199

The decrease under the Wilson bill was only \$87,862,249.-Kalamazoo Tel-

Business Improvement.

Information from manufacturers of agricultural implements shows a very marked improvement in business conditions. The outlook for the farmers is better, and the manufacturing industries, which furnish improved machinery for the farmer, are feeling the impetus. This is one very gratifying evidence of growing good times. Others are appearing on every hand. Good times are coming, and coming as quickly as they can come safely.

Of course the political calamity howlers will continue to talk, but the force broken ere long. The Republican parerything in three or four months, but the evidence accumulates that confidence is returning, that times are becoming better, and that business is beginning to move steadily upward to the broad plane of prosperity occupied by this country prior to the election of Grover Cleveland in November, 1892 .-Ohio State Journal.

Hard for the Clevelandites.

Democrats who have borne the burden and heat of political battles since long before Mr. Bryan was born will find the following catechism, which was posted in a conspicuous place on the walls of Mr. Bryan's New York hotel, during his recent visit there, pleasing reading:

Q. What is the standard of Democracy?-A, The Chicago platform. Q. Do all Democrats profess alleglance to that platform?-A. Necessa-

Q. Are there any other Democrats?-

Q. Are persons who repudiated that platform and voted against the candidate of the party entitled to membership in, or recognition by, Democratic organizations?-A. No. Q. What are such persons?-A. Bolt-

ers and traitors. Q. Should they be tolerated in the party organization?—A. No.

Interesting Comparisons. It will afford interesting reading to compare the recent tariff talk of Senator Vest, Senator Jones of Arkansas. and other Democratic statesmen, with their remarks in 1894 when they voted when all is told, a strong personality against free trade schedules,

NOMINATE A STRAIGHT SILVER STATE TICKET.

The National Platform Indoned-Stroug Soutiment Against Trusts and in Hohalf of the Patriots of Cuba-Chapman's Career.

The Democrats of Ohio met in state convention June 29-30 and named the fellowing ticket:

For Governor..HORACE L. CHAPMAN
For Lieutenant...MELVILLE D. SHAW
For Supreme Judge....J. P. SPRIGGS
For Attorney General....W. H. DORE
For State Treasurer..JAMES F. WILSON
For Bd. of Works..PETER H. DEGNON
For School Commission For School Comm'r....BYRON H. HARD

Horace L. Chapman, for more than thirty years a resident of Jackson county, Ohio, was born on a farm in Allegheny county, New York, in 1837, and there he spent his years till early manhood. In 1854 he came to Ohio, locating at the city of Portsmouth, and later became a member of the firm of Leete & Chapman, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1861 he entered the law office of Moore & Johnson, and from 1861 to 1863 applied himself to the study of law and later was admitted to the bar, but he never entered upon actual practice of the profession. In the same year he formed a partnership with Philander Kinney in the banking business under the firm name of Kinney & Chapman. During his stay in Portsmouth he became identifled with the best interests of the city and took an active interest in the organization of what was known as the Independent Rifle Company of Portsmouth, of which he was chosen first lieutenant. In 1865 he went to Jackson, then a village of 1,000 people, and located, where he has ever since retained his residence. Soon after locating in Portsmouth the private banking firm of Kinney, Bundy & Co. was changed in name to that of Chapman, Clare & Co., and in 1870, through the efforts of Mr. Chapman, it was organ-



HORACE L CHAPMAN.

bank of Jackson, O. Soon after the organization of the First National bank the great coal and iron fields of Jackson county began to show their extent, and Mr. Chapman turned his attention to these, and has ever since engrmous profit to themselves, supply the been identified with two large blast furnaces. Mr. Chapman carries with him through all his surroundings of life so characteristic of men of to circulate as money by national banks purely American instincts. They are his by the laws of his being, and he could not be otherwise if he desired. He is a man of great mental resources and executive ability, and while he holds the details of his large business interests within his control he finds time to keep himself thoroughly up to date on all events of importance in the world at large. He believes in the rigid enforcement of the law of economy in dealing with public money and holds taxation in all its forms to be a burden that should at all times be held at the lowest point consistent with good government. Beginning life with nothing but a willing hand and determined mind, through industry, economy and the eareful application of correct business principles, Mr. Chapman is today in fairly good circumstances. His money is invested in the various business enterprises named above, to which he adds his personal supervision. During the shrinkage of values and the business stagnation consequent for the last several years the fierce competition for the small market for coal forced profits to the lowest margin and brought upon Ohio coal dangerous competition from other states not heretofore serious feared. It was at this time the great value of Mr. Chapman, to the



JOHN R. M'LEAN.

Ohio miner and operator alike, be came fully realized. While he was not able to obtain for the miner the prices hoped for, or the operator the market and prices desired, by reason of the business depression, yet it was mainly to his efforts that both the Ohio miner and operator have enjoyed the prosperity which has failed their fellows in other districts. Mr. Chapman is, and has the confidence of the labor

element throughout the state. He saw the great need of enlarged means of transportation, and sought and obtained the projection of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the present Ohio Southern railroads into this county and to his efforts in obtaining these roads, the development of the coal industries of this county may be attributed. Being extensively engaged in the iron and coal business, to which he has added farming, he is a large employer of labor in the county.

The Platform.

The Democrats of Ohio, in convention assembled, reaffirm and indorse the declaration of principles contained in the platform adopted by the Democratic party in the national convention at Chicago in 1896, which platform declares the mon-



JOHN C. WETTY. ey question paramount to all others at this time, and is as follows: Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the constitution names silver and gold together us the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free colnage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the ap-preciation of gold, and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending classes at home and abroad, the prostrution of industry, and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to monometalitism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometalism is a firitish policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but unti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stiffing of that spirit and love of lib-erty which proclaimed our political inde-pendence in 17% and won it in the war of the revolution. We demand the free and unlimited cofnage of both aliver and gold at the present legal ratio of E to 1 with-out waiting for the ald or connect of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the de-monetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We are op-posed to the policy and practice of surized into the present First National rendering to the holders of the obligations bank of Jackson O. Soon after the of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in eitner silver coin or gold coin. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United ferferal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallam. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that tills power could not be delegated to those simple, plain, democratic habits | corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended as in derogation of the constitution, and



JUDGE SLOAN

a legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the United States shall be Issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin. In support of these principles we invite the co-operation of all men who love liberty and hate corruption, oppression and tyranny, We hereby declare all trusts and monopolies hostile and dangerous to the people's interest and a standing menace to the perpetuity of our free institutions, and we demand the vigorous enforcement

immediate and final suppression. We demand the immediate recognition of belligerent rights of the republic of Cuba as an act of justice to an American nation struggling for liberty against foreign oppression, and we denounce and protest against the action of Senator Hanna in voting to builify the memorial presented to Congress unanimously by the legislature of Ohio in favor of the Cuban patriots.

of all anti-trust laws and such additional

logislation as may be necessary for their

Red Ragte and His Salvation Laste. Red Eagle, the Indian who became well known as the leader of the Salvation army in several Kansas towns, and who lectured in this city last Saturday night, has deserted to the Volunteers, the rival organization. He fell in love with one of the Salvation arms lasses, and, as the members of the organization could not or would not reconcile the marriage of one of their number to an Indian, the said parties of the first and second part took their doll rags and their affections and went into the Volunteers' yard, where the course of true love is supposed to run

In the First Round.

smooth.—Topeka State Journal.

He held his hand tightly over the pit of his stomach. His face was distorted with pain. He gasped for breath. The bride of a month looked at him in mild terror. "Wh-hat is it, George?" she stammered. "I-I think," he muttered, "it is a heart blow." He had partaken of the results of her first attempt at | weight is less than an owner, and cake baking. Cleveland Plain Dealer, said to have cost \$5.00

TINTS OF BIRDS EGGS.

They Often Disarpear When Exposed to Strong Sunlight.

The beautiful and delicate colors ob-

served on the eggs of birds are not very fast to light, more especially when they belong to the lighter class of colors, says Nature. Egg collections should be carefully protected from the light by some covering over the case when they are not being inspected; ctherwise much of their beauty of tint becomes lost in course of time. It is gratifying to notice that in museums and natural history collections this precauttion of protecting egg-cases with covers is now almost universally observed. In many instances some of the finest and most characteristic tints of several eggs disappear on exposure to much sunlight. A common example may be found in the beautiful pale blur of the starling's egg. This, on ex posure to sunlight for a few days, loses its clear blueness of tone and becomes purpler, approaching more to the slate tint. Such is also the case with most of the greenish-blue eggs, like those of many sea birds, the common guillemot's, for instance, the beauty of which largely depends on the clear freshness of its blue tints. The writer some time ago made some experiments on the lastress to sunlight of those egg tints. The method employed was a very simple one and may be briefly described as follows: Various birds' eggs were selected for experiment, those having decided and well-marked colors being preferred. These shells were halved lengthwise, care being taken before the operation to divide it so that each half should as nearly as possible present the same amount of coloring. One-half was kept from the light for future comparison, while the other half was exposed in a glass case to direct sunshine. After various exposures amounting to 100 hours' sunshine each exposed half was then compared with its unexposed counterpart and the changes in hue carefully noted. Little change was vistble in the darker color eggs of the olivebrown or chocolate depth, but in the lighter tints, especially among the blues and green-blues, the changes became more marked.

Emerson's Brother.

There are countless stories of mea who in gratitude for recoue from direct peril have devoted themselves to what is popularly, and in the special sense, understood as the divine ministry. But who ever heard of anybody abandoning it for exactly that reason? Ralph Waldo Emerson's brother did it; which showed that Emerson's brother was sothing if not original. Emerson himself told the story to his friend, Prof. Max Muller: My brother and I were both meant for the ministry in the Unitarian community. My brother was sent by my father to Germany and after a thorough study of theology was returning to America. On the voyage home the ship was caught in a violent gale, and all hopes of saving it and the lives of the passengers were given up. At that time my brother said his prayers, and made a vow that if his life should be spared he would never preach again, but give up theology altogether, and earn an honest living in some other way. The ship weathered the storm, my brother's life was saved, and, in spite of all entreaties, he kept his vow. Something of the same kind may have influenced me. Anyhow, I "felt that there was better work for me to do than to preach from the pulpit."

From Madhouse to Paines.

This picture represents John Joseph Nouri, who was put in an insane asylum in California five years ago as a slight return for his information about Noah's ark, says the New York World. He claimed to have found the vessel of biblical fame spugly inclosed in ice on the top of Mount Ararat, about 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. Nouri had come to America to seek proselytes for the Greek charch. His personal title was Chaldean archdeacon of Babylon and Jerusalem and pontifical delegate-general of Malabar."



JOHN JOSEPH NOURL

Besides,he was identified as a prince of Chaldea. He was released from the asylum after a year. Now he is king of the Chaldeans, living in opulence and a palace at Tricolum and some people are thinking twice about his ark

A Costly Tiny Boat. A jeweler in Turin, Italy, has made a tiny boat of a single pearl. The hall is finely staped, and might serve as a model for a great sloop. The sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds and the binnacle light is a per ruby. An emerald serves as its rudde and its stand is a slab of Ivory.