

IT IS A COLD BLUFF.

TALK ABOUT FOREIGN RETALIATION ON OUR TARIFF.

It Has Been Tried Before Without Success—Some of the Reasons 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.

This custom of filing protests against pending tariff measures is altogether a one-sided one, as relates to the United States and the nations which have made these protests.

That any nation should assume to offer a protest against a proposed law by another nation, which law is to bear with equal weight upon the productions of all nations, article by article, seems rather absurd.

Trouble for John Bull.



tariff measures of any other country. There might seem a slight impropriety in a protest from France, which places a duty of \$239.50 per hundred kilos on smoking tobacco and 3,600 francs per hundred kilos on cigars and cigarettes.

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.

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, Argentina, Mexico and Canada, and possibly Brazil.

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.

A few examples of the commercial relations existing between some of the nations in question and the United States will be sufficient to show that there is no probability that they are going to endanger their own business and the markets for their own products by any steps which might possibly close the ports of the United States against their productions.

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 \$34,219,710.

Austria-Hungary's sales to us in the past ten years are \$83,301,481 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 \$3,659,220,782.

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

Table with columns: Imports into U. S. (1886-'96), Exports from U. S. (1886-'96), and countries listed (Greece, Turkey, Argentina, etc.).

G. H. WILLIAMS.

Should Make Our Own. 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.

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 during the existence of the Wilson law are beginning to come to the surface.

Uncle Sam's Heavy Load.



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.

Table titled 'Tariff for Revenue Only' showing Customs Receipts and Expenditures for the first 33 months of the Wilson law (1894-1897).

The decrease under the Wilson bill was only \$37,862,249.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

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.

Of course the political calamity howlers will continue to talk, but the force of their complaint is certain to be broken ere long. The Republican party in power could not accomplish everything 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 allegiance to that platform?—A. Necessarily. Q. Are there any other Democrats?—A. No. 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. Boilers 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 against free trade schedules.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS

NOMINATE A STRAIGHT SILVER STATE TICKET.

The National Platform Endorsed—Strong Sentiment Against Trusts and in Favor of the Patriots of Cuba—Chapman's Career.

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

For Governor, HORACE L. CHAPMAN For Lieutenant, MELVILLE D. SHAW For Supreme Judge, J. P. SULLIVAN For Attorney General, W. H. DORR For State Treasurer, JAMES P. WILSON For Bd. of Works, PETER H. DEGNON For School Commr., 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.



HORACE L. CHAPMAN.

led into the present First National 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 been identified with two large blast furnaces. Mr. Chapman carries with him through all his surroundings those simple, plain, democratic habits of life so characteristic of men of purely American instincts.



JOHN R. McLEAN.

Ohio miner and operator alike, became 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 by his efforts that both the Ohio miner and operator have enjoyed the prosperity which has fallen their fellows in other districts.

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 endorse 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: Recognize 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 as 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 authorized gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.



JUDGE SLOAN.

a legal tender for public and private debts of 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 cooperation of all men who love liberty and hate corruption, oppression and tyranny.

Red Eagle and His Salvation Laeste. 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 army lassos, 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 gall rags and their affections and went into the Volunteers' yard, where the course of true love is supposed to run smooth.—Topeka State Journal.

In the First Round. 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 cake baking: Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TINTS OF BIRDS' EGGS.

They Often Disappear When Exposed to Strong Sunlight.

The beautiful and delicate colors observed 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, otherwise much of their beauty of tint becomes lost in course of time.

Emerson's Brother.

There are countless stories of men who in gratitude for rescue 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 nothing if not original.

From Madhouse to Palace.

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 snugly 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 church. His personal title was Chaldean arch-deacon of Babylon and Jerusalem and pontifical delegate-general of Malabar.



JOHN JOSEPH NOURI.

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

A Costly Tiny Boat.

A jeweler in Turin, Italy, has made a tiny boat of a single pearl. The hull is finely shaped, 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 perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder, and its stand is a slab of ivory. Its weight is less than an ounce, and it is said to have cost \$2000.