

WITH HIS COAT OFF.

SECRETARY WILSON NOT DISTURBED BY HOT WEATHER.

Working Away in the Interests of the... Secretary Wilson has had numerous inquiries as to the result of his trial shipments of butter to England.

(Washington Letter.) "The man with his coat off" is not disturbed by hot weather. The broiling days in Washington have not checked the activity of that rugged old worker, the head of the Department of Agriculture, and he is pushing along with his new plans for increasing the earnings of the farmers, and at the same time decreasing their hours of labor.

Secretary Wilson has had numerous inquiries as to the result of his trial shipments of butter to England. He has received reports from the second shipment, and is of the opinion that he is working upon the right line and one which will develop a largely increased industry for the farmers of this country.

"Our shipment of butter consisted of various styles of packages, small, half-pound prints, square boxes, large tubs and other packages, and generally arrived in good order. The department has received letters from a number of Englishmen, commission merchants and others who used this butter and who generally speak of it in high terms as regards its quality and flavor, in comparison with the best grade of English butter.

"It is perfectly logical," continued the secretary, "that if we send our grain to Denmark to be fed to foreign cattle to produce butter that we can feed it to our own cattle and send abroad the butter instead."

"Another question which I am going to soon take up," said Mr. Wilson, "is that of the foreign cheese market. Nothing has been done in this line as yet, and I am not ready to offer any American cheese abroad. We are not slow in a condition to sell our cheese abroad for the reason that the market is full of the adulterated article, and owing to the laxity of the internal revenue regulations it is almost impossible to discover it."

We Want Woolens Again.



his people about this, as it is of course necessary to establish a high standard for American cheese before we can expect to do anything in exporting it. The law requires that this filled cheese shall be so marked in large black type, but various modes of evasion are practiced which serve to practically nullify the law.

"The Department is doing something about the foreign discrimination against American meats, Mr. Wilson?" "Yes, this matter is being carried forward quickly. We are going about it in a very modest manner and will be able to thoroughly convince foreign countries, I believe, that it is to their advantage as well as our own to

remove these obstacles against American products. If they do not see it in that light, why, then, there are other methods."

"The subject of growing tea in the United States is a subject which has recently come, especially to my attention. Considerable experimenting in the past has been done in the tea line in this country, and the trouble has always been the difficulty of procuring labor to pick the tea leaves, but I am prepared to say that there is no reason why the southern states of this country should not raise and market every pound of tea used in the United States, and a far better article, too, than the great bulk of tea sold here now. This is an excellent subject for consideration and experiment, and will be heard from later." G. H. Williams.

Crop and Business Prospects Good.

A week of exceptionally favorable weather for the growing crops and a complete absence of developments of a nature calculated to unsettle confidence have brought about a further improvement in the business situation. This improvement is not to be measured by the volume of clearing house exchanges although the increase of 7.7 per cent over the same week last year is a sure indication of progress, because many merchants and manufacturers are holding back awaiting a clearer manifestation of the improvement that is already sufficiently obvious to many. But the increase in railroad earnings during June of more than 3 per cent as compared with the same period last year, and the steady purchases of securities by American investors which have advanced the average price of stocks 1 per cent in the week and 5 1/2 per cent since the upward movement began early in May, are corroborative and additional evidences of the progress toward better conditions that is steadily becoming more apparent.

The important positive influence undoubtedly is the improving condition of the growing crops. The weather has been most satisfactory all over the country, being warm where warmth was most needed, and rainy where additional moisture was required. The result is that complaints of damage, which usually figure so largely at this season, are almost entirely absent. As to wheat, the winter wheat harvest is nearing completion, and is admitted that the previous calculations of the crop were entirely too low. The crop may run up to 300,000,000 bushels, or 60,000,000 bushels more than the government estimate indicated as probable, while spring wheat is progressing so finely and has been so extensively sown that an immense harvest is reasonably certain here. Our total wheat crop may run up to 550,000,000 bu, or 125,000,000 bushels more than last year. This remarkable prospect has not in the least lowered prices, which on the contrary have risen 1 1/2 cents a bushel on the confirmation of reports of damage to the European crops. It is a significant circumstance that the September option is 7 cents a bushel below the July price, indicating a belief that the known necessities of Europe will compel purchases before the foreign crops can be harvested.

Silver a Dead Issue.

Uncle Horace Bois of Iowa has just made public his views on the 16 to 1 fallacy. He declares: "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."

The frank statement of Uncle Hod shows that he has come to a realization of the fact that a majority of the American people are intelligent enough to understand that a free coinage law at the 16 to 1 ratio would simply drive us on a plane with Mexico and China.

The value of the coin of ultimate redemption depends entirely upon the market value of the bullion of which it is composed. A silver dollar, under these circumstances, cannot be worth any more than the silver it sells for. The stamp of the government creates no value. It is nothing but a certification of weight and fineness.

Mr. Bois evidently realizes these things. From his letter, we infer that he would be in favor of dropping to the silver standard and to a 48 cent dollar, if he thought the people could be induced to adopt it. But he sees they will not and hence he wants the scheme modified.

He will find no tenable ground outside of that taken by the Republican national convention in the platform at St. Louis last year.—Toledo Blade.

The Revival of Trade.

One of the most encouraging signs of a return of prosperity is shown in the statement made by Strawbridge & Clothier, of this city, of their retail sales during the month of June. The sales of the firm, which is one of the oldest in the city, were larger than in any corresponding June since they have been engaged in business. The inference to be drawn from this gratifying statement is clear, and its significance is not to be underestimated. It surely portends a revival of trade which, now only beginning, gives a promise of exceptional prosperity to come. And this is only one instance. The price of iron has advanced; there is a better demand for coal; prices are firm and steady everywhere, and not one report of a depressing nature is received from any section of the country. Unless all signs fail, the opening of the fall season will find the promised prosperity upon us.—Philadelphia North American.

his people about this, as it is of course necessary to establish a high standard for American cheese before we can expect to do anything in exporting it. The law requires that this filled cheese shall be so marked in large black type, but various modes of evasion are practiced which serve to practically nullify the law. I believe our farmers can make as good cheese as it is possible to produce, and that with proper methods we can produce a market for it abroad which will give us a largely increased demand for this agricultural product."

The Maker and the Taker.

There is no motive to make a product if you can't find somebody to take it. The maker must find the taker. You will not employ labor to make a product if you cannot find a buyer for that product after labor has made it.—President McKinley.

This is no obvious a truth that we may suppose that even a free-trader would agree to it. The conclusions inevitably resulting from this truth are equally obvious. Why the free-traders cannot see them is one of the mysteries of the nineteenth century. It ought to be perfectly plain that if, by free trade, the products of foreign manufacturers are brought into this country to undersell American manufacturers, the foreign "makers" will find all the "takers," and the result will not be able to find buyers for their products, and will, therefore, not employ labor to make those products. The reasoning is perfectly simple. But we have had something more than reasoning in regard to it during the last four years. We have had a practical demonstration. The doctrinaires and hide-bound free-traders may not yet have had their eyes opened, but the people of the country have. And that's why William McKinley is president of the United States.

Protect American Shipping.



Are the Mills Closing?

The convention of Iowa fusionists declared that the mills were closing and thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment. Bradstreet's and Dun's Review report the reverse. These publications are non-partisan. They state the facts. They are published for the information of business men and tradesmen, and cannot afford to make misleading statements. Their pronouncement depends upon the correctness of their reports. On Saturday, June 26, Dun's Review said: "There is no step backward in business, although the season of midsummer quiet is near. The improvement continues, gradually and prudently cautious as before, although in many branches evident where no signs of it appeared a few weeks ago. Business men of the highest standing in all parts of the country having gradually perceived that the tide has begun to rise, are regulating their contracts and investments and their plans for the future with a confidence unknown to them a short time ago. Great changes before the adjournment of congress are hardly to be expected, but the removal of uncertainty is with reason expected to bring into operation buying forces which have been restricted for months."

"There are signs of improvement where none were observed a few weeks ago. There is an encouraging increase in the demand for textile goods and even for cottons," says the same commercial report. Concurrently with the statement of Dun's Review comes information from the east that— "The custom of closing the cotton mills during the summer months which has prevailed in New England during the operations of the Wilson law will not be followed this season, the recent announcement from the manufacturing districts there indicating that work is to go steadily on this summer in view of the prospect that a protective tariff will soon be upon the statute books."

With these evidences of the return of better times it was not opportune for the fusionists to declare that the mills and shops are closing.—Dubuque Times.

Aiding Private Interests. The natural and inevitable question for every shrewd citizen to ask is, then, why disturb the country and unsettle business by a lot of tariff changes that are not called for except to aid private interests?—Providence, R. I., Journal.

For the very reason that they do "aid private interests," the "interests" of every private individual in the country, thus constituting the interests of the masses which form the public interests.

Long Career in Congress. He has remained a member of the senate ever since and would have completed his twentieth consecutive year in that body on March 4 next if he had lived to that date. He had been four times elected to the senate, the last time in 1895, and his term would not have expired until 1901. Senator Harris had received almost all the honors that the senate could bestow. He was the president pro tempore during the fifty-third congress, a leading member of the committee of finance and rules

once. The senate adjourned one day earlier than he intended when he was temporarily absent, but he made the incident so disagreeable to friend and foe that the experiment was not repeated. He was a tireless worker and made it a point to be prompt in his attendance at committee meetings whenever able to be at the capitol. He was punctilious in observing the rules of the senate, regarding that body much in the light of a daughter to be cherished and protected. Senator Harris was a native of Tennessee. His father was a plasterer, who had emigrated to the state from North Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. Probably not a better parliamentarian was ever in the senate chamber. John J. Ingalls was perhaps a better presiding officer than Harris, but Harris was a better parliamentarian than Ingalls. His knowledge of parliamentary law was vast and his ability to command it wonderful. No man in the senate was more sincerely beloved by his associates than Mr. Harris. He was in reality the father of the senate and saw Sherman and Morrill and others come and go.

Protect your people from "perfidy and dishonor" by the immediate enactment of a tariff for protection.

SERVED FIFTY YEARS.

SENATOR HARRIS LONG IN THE PUBLIC HARNESS.

First Went to Congress in 1847 and Became a Leader from the Start—One of the Century's Most Remarkable Men.

Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee died at his residence in Washington July 8 at 5 p. m. The senator had been growing constantly weaker for several days, the intense summer heat which has prevailed greatly debilitating and no doubt hastening his end. There were times when he would rally slightly, which gave his family hopes that he would be able to regain strength sufficient to be removed from the city, but his vitality had become too much exhausted to withstand the strain.

There were present at his bedside when death came his son, Edward K. Harris, and the latter's wife; Representative Benton McMillin of Tennessee, Miss Polk, a friend from his native state, and the members of the household where the senator has lived for some time. Another son, Charles H. Harris, not realizing the end was so near, had left the house a short while before death came.

Last Day in the Senate.

Senator Harris was last time in the senate chamber about ten days before his death, but he was unable to stay for any length of time and had to be taken home in a carriage. During the past six months the senator had been able to attend to his duties only at intervals, having been away from the city several times and endeavoring to recuperate. Probably no man in public life had been identified with more of the history of this country than had Senator Harris. He had almost completed his seventy-ninth year, having been born in February, 1818, and first became a member of congress in 1849. His congressional career thus began earlier than that of any member of either house, antedating Senators Morrill and Sherman by seven years and Galusha A. Grow, now a member of the house from Pennsylvania, by one year. Mr. Harris had, when he was elected to the national house of representatives, already become a man of state reputation in Tennessee, having the year previously served as a presidential elector on the democratic ticket and two years before been elected a member of the legislature of the state. Mr. Harris represented the ninth Tennessee district in congress for the two terms ending in 1853, when he declined a re-nomination. He then moved to Memphis, where he has since resided. Here he was engaged in the practice of law until 1857, with the interruption necessary to allow him to become a presidential elector in 1856.

Chosen Governor of Tennessee.

He was three times in succession before the war, beginning in 1857, elected governor of his state, and was serving in that capacity when the war broke out. He took a pronounced stand for the southern confederacy and was known as one of the southern war governors. The vicissitudes of conflict rendered a frequent change of residence necessary and he was often with the army in the field. He attached himself at different times to the staff of General Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Bragg and Bragg. Albert Sidney Johnston fell from his horse into Senator Harris' arms when he received his death wound. After Lee's surrender Mr. Harris was one of a small party of political refugees who escaped to Mexico, going across country on horseback. Parson Brownlow, who had become the military governor of Tennessee, offered a large reward in a characteristically worded poster for the capture of his predecessor, but the latter remained absent from this country until his return was safe. He remained



SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS. In Mexico for several months, going thence to England, where he resided until 1867, when he returned to Memphis and resumed his practice of law. Mr. Harris was allowed to follow the pursuits of the private citizen until 1877, when he was elected to the United States senate, defeating L. L. Hawkins, republican.

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and also of the democratic advisory or steering committee. He has long been awarded by common consent the front place on both sides of the chamber in parliamentary questions, and in recent years he had been more frequently heard in expounding these questions than in the elucidation of other subjects. He was possessed of a very positive manner and never failed to throw into his statements concerning parliamentary practice the fullest force of which he was capable. His language on these and other occasions was generally so uncompromising that he was regarded by those who knew him not as a man of little feeling. That, however, this was not true, and that the contrary was true, none is now so willing to testify as his opponents in the senate, who unite in attributing to him a warm heart as well as a just spirit and brilliant mind.

Last Years in the Senate.

Senator Harris has not been especially active in the senate since the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff act in 1894. He was one of the three democratic senators intrusted with the arduous duty of putting the bill in shape in committee and to him was delegated the control of the parliamentary work of getting the bill through the senate. Although then a man of advanced years, his energies never seemed to flag. He was at his post of duty day and night, and no man in the opposition who sought to turn a legislative point against the bill ever caught him napping but



GOV. TAYLOR.

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Senator Harris' Successor.

Owing to his feebleness the question of a successor to Senator Harris has been discussed for months, and the announcement of the death of the distinguished Tennessean only set the political golems to going at a faster pace. The situation is decidedly interesting, as a successor to the dead senator will be appointed by the governor to serve until 1899, when the legislature will meet and elect a senator to fill out Harris' unexpired term. The fight is now on in earnest. All eyes are on Governor Taylor. The situation is complicated by the fact that it has for years been the ambition of the governor to go to the senate. A few months ago it was announced that the governor would resign, and in view of Harris' condition it was charged by Taylor's enemies that he was getting in position to receive appointment to the senate. There is little doubt that "Governor Bob" would be the most formidable candidate, were the legislature in session, though he would have lively rivals in the persons of Congressman McMillin and Richardson.

It is said that the governor will resign now, and Speaker Thompson of the senate, who would become governor, would be so grateful for his elevation by "Bob's" stepping out that he would appoint Taylor to the United States senate. If the governor does not make this deal it is conceded that he will appoint some man like General W. H. Jackson of Nashville or M. W. Hope of Chattanooga, who would not oppose him in 1899. In all events Taylor holds the key to the situation.

One Thing Accomplished.

"We couldn't agree in the Sorsola debate to-day whether 'Trusts Were Better Than Competition,' or whether 'Theosophy is a Religion or Philosophy,' but we did come to a unanimous vote on one thing," said Mrs. Spouter with ecstasy to her cynical husband. "And for heaven's sake, what was that?" "That the president's hat was simply a dream of angels."

One of the most costly crowns in the world is that of the king of Portugal. The jewels which ornament it are valued at \$5,500,000. Queen Victoria's crown is valued at \$1,800,000. In his state clothes, including the crown, the sultan of Johore wears diamonds worth \$12,000,000.

A Little Low.

A telegram from Kansas City says that the dean of an Episcopal church there attended a vaudeville performance at one of the parks and was so shocked at one of the women performers that he hissed her and demanded his money back at the door. The dispatch says that the young woman wore "an extremely low cut dress (the knees)." It is no wonder the dean was shocked. A dress so low as that would shock a bishop.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists, shoe and shoe stores. By mail for 5c in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Mitigating Circumstance.

"Your father-in-law is quite a howling old swell, Chumpey." "Yes; but we must make some allowance. He is having a terrible attack of the gout just now."—Detroit Free Press.

When Marriage is a Success.

A New York philosopher figures it out that a woman who is permitted to get the best of every quarrel will consider marriage a success.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Lenny Co., Chicago or New York.

In a recently-designed door lock the key fits into the end of the door-knob, and there is no other key-hole.

FIVE Permanently Cured. Nerve or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE: \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. K. H. King, Ltd., 211 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Forty-four scorers were fined \$5 each in the Recorder's court in Detroit one morning last week.

Nervous Weak Tired.

Thousands are in this condition. They are despondent and gloomy, cannot sleep, have no appetite, no energy, no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla brings help to such people. It gives them pure, rich blood, cures nervousness, creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach and imparts new life and increased vigor to all the organs of the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Advertisement for Hires Root Beer. Includes text: "Laugh at the Sun Drink HIRES Root Beer", "Keep Well-Drink HIRES Root Beer", "Keep Cool-Drink HIRES Root Beer", "Quenches your thirst HIRES Root Beer".

Advertisement for Crescent Bicycle. Includes text: "CURE YOURSELF! Use Big 45 for muscular discharges, inflammations, irritations or abscesses of any kind. It is a sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other forms of nervousness. Sold by druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, for \$1.00. Circular sent on request."

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Painful Itchs, Cabbage Worms, and all forms of insect life. Ravages to man or beast. Will not injure the most delicate plants.

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Advertisement for Women Crochet. Includes text: "Who can and have a few hours spare time? We can give you good wages working for us at home (city or country). Write us, L. White & Co., 148 State St., Chicago."

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Women Crochet

Who can and have a few hours spare time? We can give you good wages working for us at home (city or country). Write us, L. White & Co., 148 State St., Chicago.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL. 75th St. and Bond. Room and board \$1.00 per day, or \$2.00 per week and up.

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