

TILLMAN IS WILD.

HE SAYS RETURNING PROSPERITY IS A MISTAKE.

Characterizes the Advance in Wheat and Business Improvement as a "Hot Balloon Affair" and Predicts an Early Collapse.

(Washington Letter.) Considerable fun is being made here of the assertion of Governor Tillman that the rise in wheat is due to the manipulation of Mark Hanna. He spoke the other day at Troy, N. Y., and stated that he did not see any signs whatever of genuine prosperity.

Director Preston has just issued a table showing the comparative value of the silver and gold yens of Japan during the past decade.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Value of Silver Yen, Value of Gold Yen. Rows include years from 1888 to 1897.

Farmers who have any doubt as to the advantage the Wilson tariff gave to foreign producers in the markets of the United States will be interested in a comparison of the importations of products in June, 1897, the last month of the Wilson law with June, 1896.

Business Improvement. Reports of business improvement continue to come in from every direction and business men from all parts of the country are in the east buying their fall stock and some of them stop over in Washington en route with good news of activity, good prices, mortgages being paid off and a marked change in the views of the people.

"You could not realize what a change has come over the people," said one gentleman who had just come from the Pacific coast. "I came through that great northwestern country where the free silver epidemic was raging at this time last year and was absolutely astonished at the change. The demand

for the free coinage of silver has disappeared and thousands of men who advocated it a year ago now admit that they were wrong. Tens of thousands are indicating their gratification that it failed and I did not hear of any who regretted his vote for McKinley, sound money and protection."

"What has brought this change in so short a time?"

"Improved business conditions, improved confidence, improved wages and improved prices. They have all come steadily since the election of McKinley and especially since it became known that a protective tariff law would be promptly passed, and have come in the face of a steady fall in the value of silver. This fact shows to even the most unthinking that they were being imposed upon last year by the statement that prosperity could only come through the free and unlimited coinage of silver and has thoroughly disgusted them with the imposition. I never saw so sudden a change in so short a time."

G. H. Williams.

Nothing Mysterious.

It is very amusing to observe the struggles of the Free-Trade press to ascertain how the discriminating duty clause was "slipped into" the new Tariff. There is nothing strange about it.

3 Public Benefactor.

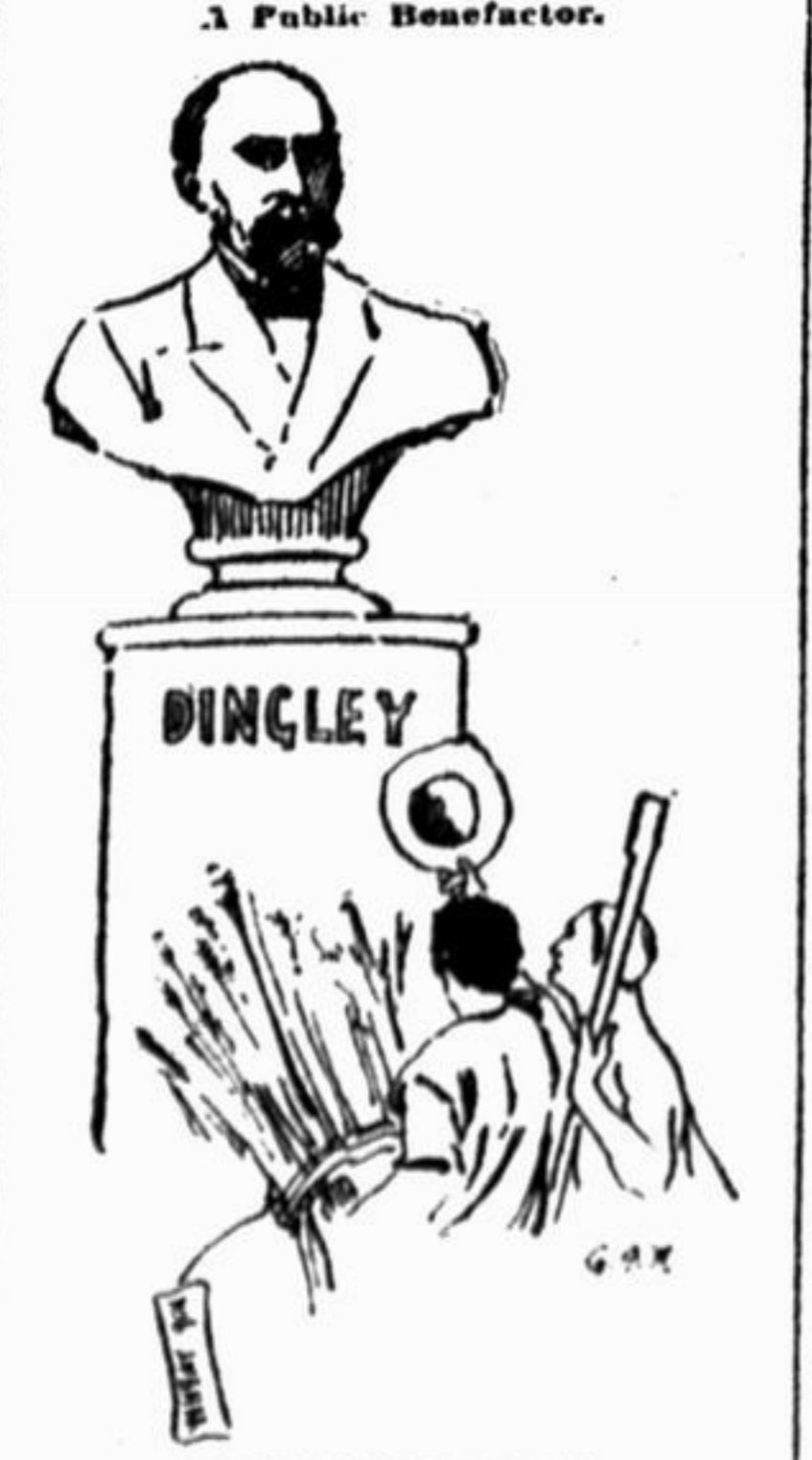


Table with 4 columns: Fiscal year, Number, Value. Rows include years from 1891 to 1897.

This final comparison of the results of Protection and Free Trade will be of interest to those American farmers who are cattle raisers. During each year of the democratic tariff there were nearly 227,000 head of foreign cattle shipped here from Mexico and Canada, and the money sent out of this country to pay for the foreign cattle averaged \$1,575,670 a year.

A "Strange Thing." The strange thing about the bill (Dingley) is that it was not wanted by the American people. — Lancashire (Eng.) Express.

THE LAST WORD.



Uncle Sam—Why don't you build some yachts that can race? John Bull—Why don't you build some ships that can carry freight?

Dishonest Tobacco Importers.

From the duties upon imported tobacco, the government receives a large revenue. Under the Dingley Tariff what is known as filler tobacco pays from 35 to 50 cents per pound and wrapper tobacco from \$1.85 to \$2.50 per pound.

There have been great frauds practiced upon the government in the importation of tobacco and it is pleasing to see the present energetic policy of the treasury department in checking them.

The most common practice of undervaluation is what is known as "nested goods"—that is, a bale of tobacco may contain a certain amount of filler, and a certain amount of fillers, and be entered as filler tobacco, thus avoiding the higher rate of duty upon the wrapper tobacco.

As the appraiser's department generally examines but one-tenth of the importations, it will be seen that the importer has a good opportunity to avoid the payment of duties.

This discovery only serves to illustrate the importance of a Protection Administration of our Tariff laws. It has been claimed that the Government is annually defrauded out of millions of dollars on account of the tobacco duties. It is safe to predict that this will be corrected under the administration of Secretary Gage.

Outgrowth of Democracy.

That trusts are the outgrowth of democratic policies and maladministration is very clearly proven when we see Mr. Roswell P. Flower, democratic ex-governor of the state of New York, coming to their defense.

What is Wrong?

"There must be something wrong in America."—Sunday Chronicle, Manchester, England.

There is. We are still dependent upon British ships for the transportation of all our foreign commerce.

The Shadow on England.

The new McKinley tariff is casting a very long shadow before it.—Manchester, England, courier.

The Mugwump Outlook.

"It looks like another tariff for deficit for some time to come."—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

Each His Own Way.

Our American cousins have certainly a way of their own.—Glasgow "Citizen."

That Dollar Wheat.

The promised dollar wheat of Democracy never eventuated during the free trade administration. But we are getting nearer to it under protection.

Good for the Farmers.

The agricultural states secure more protection under the Dingley bill than they have had under any previous American tariff.

You Bet.

Protection, plenty, work and pay beat free trade loafing any day.

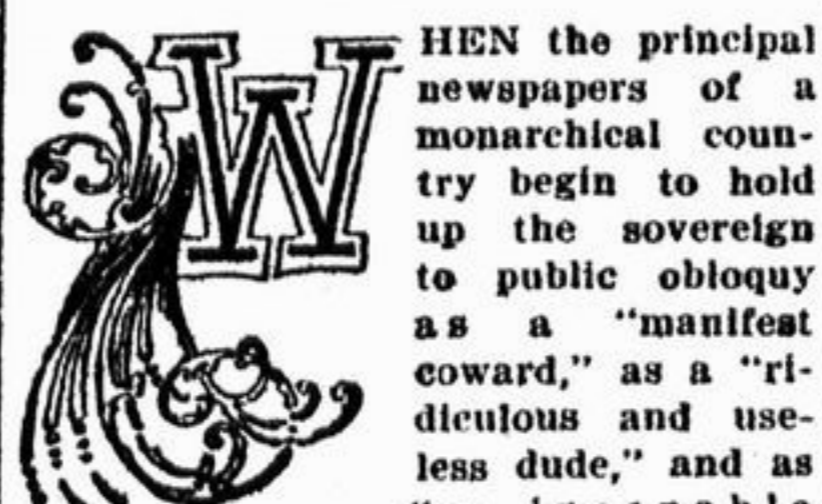
LATE NEW INVENTIONS.

Horseshoes are now being made with a series of triangular pointed calks covering the wearing surface of the shoe to take the place of the toe and heel calks now in use, the new shoe wearing longer and keeping the horse from slipping.

KING OF PORTUGAL.

HE MAY SOON BE COMPELLED TO QUIT.

The People Want a Republic and That Settles It—As a King, Carlos Is a Coward—His Personal Bravery Unquestioned.



WHEN the principal newspapers of a monarchical country begin to hold up the sovereign to public obloquy as a "manifest coward," as a "ridiculous and useless dude," and as an "incapable fool," and loudly demand that he should take his departure and make way for the establishment of a Republic,

"the only form of government consistent with human dignity, common-sense and modern progress," then a revolution may be regarded as imminent, and the overthrow of the throne is at hand. This is the state of affairs in Portugal, which is of such extreme gravity that King Humbert has considered it necessary hurriedly to dispatch two Italian iron-clads to Lisbon for the purpose of affording refuge and means of escape to his favorite sister, the dowager Queen Pia, as well as to his nephew and niece, the reigning King and Queen, when the crown is finally torn from their feeble grasp and they are driven into that path of exile which has been trodden by the feet of so many royal personages during the nineteenth century.

King Carlos, too, is a magnificent swimmer and, like his mother, has rescued a fellow-creature from drowning; while on another occasion, while out driving on the outskirts of Lisbon, he jumped out of his carriage, felled with his stick to the ground, and then colared single-handed a burly highwayman, who was endeavoring to rob and knife a wayfarer.

Carlos, King of Portugal.



CARLOS, KING OF PORTUGAL.

ment of his friends and for the members of his court at Lisbon, will acquit him of any charges of cowardice that may be brought against him; that is to say, cowardice of a physical character, since it is impossible to deny that he has lacked courage in dealing with the political situation.

Only on one point have the two queens been united, namely, in the animosity which they have each of them displayed toward that American girl hailing from Boston who may be said for a time to have shared the throne of Portugal, although she did not bear any sovereign title, but merely that of Countess. Queen Maria de la Gloria, whose accession to the throne led to the Miguelist and Legitimist civil wars in Portugal, died when her children were still young, and pending the minority of her sons, her husband, King Ferdinand, a prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and a cousin, therefore, of Queen Victoria, exercised monarchical sway as regent.

Almost immediately on becoming a widower, he married a Boston actress named Elise Hensler, whom he created Countess of Edlas and who now survives him.

Stepmother to the late king, and step-grandmother to the present ruler, she still remains a conspicuous figure

in Portuguese life, while the vast wealth and great landed possessions bequeathed to her by Ferdinand render her a factor in politics sufficiently powerful to be able to hold her own against the two queens. Their quarrels with her constitute yet another disturbing element of the Portuguese court, and one is tempted to believe that if the loss of his throne will relieve him from further participation in the merry war raging at Lisbon between his French wife, his Italian mother and his American step-grandam, the outbreak of a revolution and the inauguration of a republic at Lisbon will be welcomed by no one more heartily than by fat, easy-going, indolent King Carlos.

HISTORY.

Some Facts for Folks Who Are Not Sure When the Civil War Ended.

Many people think Appomattox marked the end of the war, as Sumpter did its beginning. As a matter of fact, the war did not end officially until Aug. 20, 1866, when President Johnson issued a proclamation announcing that war was at an end, and that peace, order and tranquility and civil authority existed in all the states.

White Lee's surrender was not the end of the war, it was the beginning of the end. John-son surrendered on April 26, "Dick" Taylor on May 4, and Kirby Smith not until May 26. On May 13, more than a month after Lee's surrender, a sharp fight took place at Palmetto ranch, in Texas, which is called by Jefferson Davis and other authorities the last battle of the war. The commander of the union troops, mostly colored, says in his report: "The last volley of the war, it is believed, was fired by the Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry, about sunset on May 13, 1865, between White's ranch and the Beca Chica, Texas." In this fight, which took place on the American side of the Rio Grande, the Mexican imperialists sent over a body of cavalry, which aided the confederates in their last and successful attack. On June 13 Tennessee was declared at peace; June 23 the blockade was raised; July 22 Grant made his last official report; April 2, 1866, proclamation that Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida are tranquil, issued by the President. Aug. 20, 1866, war officially de-

ILLINOIS NEWSLETTER.

RECORD OF MINOR DOINGS OF THE WEEK.

Seven Days' Happenings Condensed—Social, Religious, Political, Criminal, Obituary and Miscellaneous Events from Every Section of the State.

While no occasion for alarm exists in this state over the appearance of yellow fever in the far south, the Illinois state board of health is taking precautionary measures to combat the pest if it moves dangerously near to Illinois.

The railroad and warehouse commissioners have sustained the demurrer of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern railroad in petition filed against the road by D. L. Wing. The case is dismissed on account of the commission having no jurisdiction.

Dixon.—The annual election of officers of the Rock River Assembly, held in this city yesterday, resulted as follows: Prof. A. A. Krapp, Lena, Ill., president; O. B. Blackman, of Dixon, Ill., vice-president; W. H. Hartman, of Forreston, Ill., secretary, and W. T. Scheil, of Polo, Ill., treasurer.

"I will close up these joints or I will allow them to remain open, just as I please, and I don't see what you people are going to do about it, anyway. I am not looking for advice from a lot of professional hollers than thou fanatics, who nevertheless always have their hands in somebody else's pockets."

Bloomington.—A number of horses suffering from pinkies were brought to the city yesterday and placed in a livery stable. Steps were taken at once to quarantine the stable and have the horses removed as soon as possible. This is the first appearance of the malady in Bloomington since the great epidemic of it twenty years ago.

Springfield.—The course of James Carson, president of the state organization, at the miners' conference in Columbus today cannot be foretold with certainty. It is probable, however, that he will endeavor to carry out the wishes of the Illinois miners by demanding a rate equally as high as that conceded the eastern miners. Resolutions to this effect were passed here and at many other mass meetings of miners throughout central and southern Illinois.

Muscotah.—There is trouble over the St. Clair county fair at Belleville. It has been caused by the action of the fair association in arranging for pool selling at the grounds. The clergymen protested without avail. They called a public meeting at the court house to express condemnation of the action of the fair association. The meeting was packed by the followers of the pool sellers, and instead of condemning the fair association for its work, adopted commendatory resolutions.

Mount Vernon.—"Jim" Berry is still in town and manages to let the neighbors know he is here. When "Jim" passed through here a few days ago a professional tramp he is said to have stopped a few days with Joseph Brown, a farmer. Since he returned Berry is said to have hunted up his former benefactor, whom he found out of luck with a \$250 mortgage on his little farm, drought scorched his corn, and a sorry prospect ahead. Berry is said to have given him the amount of the mortgage, besides throwing in a \$50 bill as a present to one of Brown's family.

Springfield.—The will of Thomas Brady, who was a wealthy member of the Catholic church and who died here last week at the age of 91, has been filed for probate. Included among the bequests are \$14,000 to be used to establish a home in this city for old and infirm persons, \$2,500 to St. Agnes' parochial school, \$5,000 to the Diocesan orphan asylum at Alton, \$500 each to the Ursuline and Dominican schools of this city, \$1,000 to the Church of the Immaculate Conception and \$500 to St. John's hospital. The remainder of the property is divided among the relatives.

There is one disappointed young woman in Binghamton, according to the Chronicle of that city. She has always declared that when she got married she would have an apple blossom wedding, with her home glorified by these fragrant blooms. The lucky man came along last fall, proposed, was accepted, and the bride arranged for a wedding to occur during the third week of May. The invitations were out but to her horror she saw the apple blossoms falling day by day, and she sadly realized that she had planned for two weeks too late and that something else than apple blossoms must be used for her wedding decorations. The prospective bride had but one recourse, if she wanted to be married under the apple blossom. She must postpone the wedding a year, and then watch out to have the ceremony performed while the bloom is on the trees. Nature is so uncertain and fickle nowadays that it takes a pretty smart girl to catch her in the right mood. It is not safe to go by the almanac in fixing on apple blossom time.

Chester.—The steamer Belle of Memphis was wrecked last week at Grant's Island, below this city, and lies in 100 feet of water, with a break forty feet long through her keelson. There were about 100 passengers on board, many of them St. Louis people. All got off without accident, and will be forwarded from here by the steamer Blue City. The Belle of Memphis was built about twenty years ago, was valued at \$50,000 to \$60,000, and is insured for about half that amount. From the reported damage to her keelson, it is believed the boat will be a good deal

Last month the locomotive works at Schenectady announced the receipt of an order for twelve narrow-gauge locomotives from Japan.

The Klondike Outfit.

It is a great mistake to take anything except what is necessary. The trip is a long and arduous one, and a man should not add one pound of baggage to his outfit that can be dispensed with. I have known men who have loaded themselves up with rifles, revolvers and shotguns. This is entirely unnecessary. Revolvers will get you into trouble, and there is no use of taking them with you, as large game of any character is rarely found on the trip. I have prospected through this region for some years, and have only seen one moose. You will not see any large game whatever on your trip from Juneau to Dawson City, therefore, do not take any firearms along.—From "Klondike Nuggets," by Joseph Ladue.

Sense of Smell in Lobsters.

Lobsters can smell as well as animals that live upon the land. A piece of decayed eat suspended in the water in the locality where lobsters are abundant will soon be completely surrounded by a greedy, fighting crowd.