Loss of Tin Plate Trade.

tone wants to know what South

Wales will do with its plates when the

the American trade has gone. "We

have been asking this question, or va-

riations of it, for any number of years

past, but have never yet had a prac-

tical response," it writes, "and we

scarcely hope for one at this late stage

of the melancholy history-we might

almost say suicide—of the Welsh tin

plate trade." The term suicide is rath-

er uncalled for. If the trade is ended

by American action we should rather

call it murder-the first blow having

been administered by the McKinley

tariff and the mortal stroke by the

Dingley bill. The Welsh makers

could not help this, and it is not their

fault if the American works, brand

new in all their appointments, turn

out plates a little cheaper than the

Welsh mills. Besides, the Americans

get their tin bars cheaper. With all

this it is surprising that the Welsh-

men can make any struggle at all. Yet

they are doing so, and dispatched 21,-

021 tons abroad last month against

20,726 tons in the same month last

year, which does not look like throw-

ing up the sponge. Of course, the loss

of the American trade is a great dis-

aster, but it came in the natural order

of things, and must be accepted pa-

tiently.-"Hardware, Metals and Ma-

chinery," London, September 16, 1897

Canada's Fiscal Policy.

circumstances will permit, and you de-

sire to treat the rest of the world as

you are now treating us. We, on our

part, hall your offer, and meet it by

removing, not by imposing a restric-

tion. We desire not less trade with

Germany and Belgium, but more trade

with you; and while we shall oppose

with all our power any attempt to

close our markets against these or any

other foreign countries, we shall view

with delight our increased freedom of

trade, whether it be a trade between the

nations who compose the British Em

pire or a trade between those nations

The Worst Mistake.

toward free trade, but even its free

trade leanings were not sufficient to

make it defend that piece of patchwork

-that tool of trusts-the Wilson-Gor-

man law. In its August number it

"One of the worst mistakes the coun-

try had made in many years was the

permission it gave to the Democratic

party to tear up the McKinley tariff

and substitute for it a haphazard meas-

ure which, in the nature of the case,

could not be expected to remain in

force for more than from two to four

The American people showed con-

clusively last November that they had

no sympathy with the free trade lean-

ings, but they all agree with the Re-

view of Reviews in saying that "one of

the worst mistakes the country had

made in many years was the permis-

sion it gave to the Democratic party to

tear up the McKinley tariff." In fact,

they are quite agreed that it was not

only "one of the worst mistakes" but

quite the worst mistake we ever made.

Japanese Lead Pencils.

The Japan Weekly Times says that

here is a constantly increasing demand

for lead pencils in Japan, the supply

being mostly drawn from Europe or

America. These manufactured in Ja-

pan are inferior in quality. Lead pen-

cil making in that country is generally

carried on by small establishments,

and the companies devoted to the man-

ufacture of the pencil are few in num-

ber. The inferiority of the Japanese

pencil is due to the fact that the black

lead, obtained chiefly from the Hokur-

iku district, falls in quality far below

the foreign product. As to the wood

Hokkaido and other places produce an

excellent supply. Some of the com-

panies in Osaka are said to have suc-

ceeded in manufacturing good pencils

with black lead imported from Amer-

ica, and a considerable number of the

pencils have already been exported to

Hongkong, Bombay and other ports

Far from Discouraging.

comparing the tariff receipts of the

first sixty days of the Dingley law

with the first sixty days of the Wilson

law-well knowing that special condi-

tions operated in favor of the Wilson

bill before its passage, and while the

"The free trade organs are fond of

of the east.

The Review of Reviews has leanings

and foreign countries.

Before Premier Laurier returned

A contemporary in a very plaintive

HE BITTERLY COMPLAINS OF DECREASING TRADE.

Increasing Loss of Trade Grows Out of American Aggressiveness - in th Meantime Our Shops and Factories Show Signs of Prosperity.

This week we reproduce several ar Ricles from British trade papers which relate to our own industrial affairs. One of these refers to the "murder" of the Welsh tin plate trade, "the first blow having been administered by the McKinley tariff and the mortal stroke by the Dingley bill." The use of these strong terms, while acknowledging that "the loss of the American trade is a great disaster" under our policy .. f protection, is hardly calculated to persuade the Weish workers that their sufferings "must be accepted patient-

Another paper refers to the deteranination of the "Yankees" "to secure their share of the world's trade in iron and steel." The English iron trade views the effects of the policy of protection far differently from our free traders, who assert that we can not capture "the world's trade" when our wall of protection is erected. This "Iron Trade Circular" asserts that six manufacturers of Pittsburg have formed an "Export Iron and Steel Company," that a London agent has been appointed, and that an effort will be made to do business in India, South America and Japan. It is acknowljedged that "Americans are an enterprising body of men," and that the export company will doubtless succeed in its enterprise. This will be no new trade to us, because we exported upward of \$57,900,000 worth of fron and steel and their manufactures last year, not including ore. We sent this to every part of the world, and this valuable export trade was rendered possible by the policy of protection which enabled us to establish and build up our great iron and steel industries.

A third complaint comes from the British hardware and cutlery trade, which deplores "the loss of our United States trade," which has become "one of the most insignificant" to the British manufacturers. The figures of their exports of hardware and cutlery during the month of August for several years past show why they are queru-

EXPORTS OF BRITISH HARDWARE AND CUTLERY IN THE UNITED

August.		**-1
		Value
		17,798
1906	••••••	17,798
1007	************	14,142

There was certainly a big "drop" last August, but that can be partly accounted for by the heavier exports of the preceding months. Still what is England's loss is our gain, and our tariff that was enacted in 1894 for the benefit of British industries has been repealed in favor of a tariff that pro-

tects American enterprise. The "Textile Mercury," of Manchester, points out that the protection afforded to American carpet manufac-* starers, under the Dingley bill, will enable the manufacture "of whole-piece Axminster and other pile carpets in the States;" in fact, the work is already in progress. This, of course, will result in a loss to the English trade that has been supplying our markets with these high-priced carpets, but they frankly acknowledge that it is only the extent of the protection afforded by the Ding-Bey bill that will enable us to make these higher grades of carpets, giving mployment to more Americans and freulating more wages here. Heretofore these advantages accrued to England because this branch of our carpet industry had not received ample pro-

Another strong point, and one which we commend to free traders in this mtry, is also made by the "Textile ercury," as follows:

The commercial condition of the d States may always be gauged investigation of the exports of manufactures. When the in prosperous it sends very few when it is impoverished the

supply is greater than the demand, and to get rid of the same it begins to export them."

not only of our manufactures of cotton, presented him with the club's gold but of other goods. With impoverish- medal as a token of its appreciation of ment here, under free trade, our people his successful efforts to advance freehave not been able to buy and consume | trade between Great Britain and Canaall the goods we could make. This has | da, and to point out the course that all been an invariable rule, and then "the other colonial governments of the Imdumping periods" began, when our perial Confederation might adopt. In goods were shipped to any foreign market that would take them, even though | Farrer presented the medal, and resold at a loss to our manufacturers, ferring to the Cobden Club's attitude Lately we seem to have "dumped" our | toward events following upon Canasurplus cotton goods largely upon the da's action, he said: markets of Canada, China and South America. This "dumping" process has no doubt affected the export trade of the cotton manufacturers of Manchester. Whether it will continue remains direction of free-trade as your present to be seen.

A Problem to Solve.

wares into Europe, South America, the Far East, and into our various possessions, while pushing out the products of those countries by a prohibitive scale of duties, it would be an achievement the like of which we are unable to point to in the whole history of commerce. We are inclined to believe that the feat is impossible.-Financial Post, London, Eng.

which have been supplanting our own during our experiment with the British free trade idea. Our market is more valuable than all the foreign markets combined, and our first object is to secure the best business. Subsequently we will turn our attention to Europe, South America and the Far East, supplying them with our surplus products through advantageous reciprocal treaties where possible.



The Passing of the Shadow.



American Silks to the Front.

Our imports of silk manufactures last month were much below the value of similar imports in the month of September in the three previous years un- town, Pa., Intelligencer, October 2, der the free trade Wilson bill, showing | 1897. that the Dingley protective taris is operating to the benefit of the American manufacturers of silk goods. The import values were as follows:

Sep	ľ	e	ü	ı	Ж	e	r,																				1	,
Sept 1894 1895									•													\$2,	2	51	,3	90		1
1895																				.,		2,	24	15	,5	54	1	1
1896												4	4	è	Ļ			*	*			1,	45	1	.8	46	1	1
1896 1897												,		1	5	ī	ż		0		,	II,	À	R	5	34	1	

from Great Britain to Canada he was This has been very true in the past, the guest of the Cobden Club, which a very complimentary speech Lord You do not ask us to abate one jot of our free-trade principles; you ask for no preferential treatment; you make yourself as large a step in the

If the United States can push its

We hope to prove that it is possible, and thereby upset another of the Cobden apple carts. Before pushing our wares in Europe, South America and the Far East, however, we intend to push them in our own market, and push out from the United States the products of those foreign countries

Dingley law was pending."-Doyles-Allowing for the disadvantages under which the Dingley bill suffered. during the first sixty days of its enactment, a comparison of its results with those of the Wilson bill during its first two months' incubation, is far from discouraging to the friends of protection. It will be found else-

Says He Is in Favor of a Bank-

Note Currency.

TALKS OF NATIONAL BANKS

Former United States Senator from Illinois Gives the Monetary Commission His Views as to the Proper Financial Policy.

Many prominent business men, as well as bank presidents and those more directly concerned with financial operations, are sending their views to the monetary commission in response to the series of interrogatories the commission has sent out.

Among the important communications received from Chicago recently was one from Charles B. Farwell, who served in the senate for four years as the successor of Gen. Logan. Mr. Farwell expresses the opinion that silver and silver certificates should be redeemed in gold, because the government has issued both. "One is a promise to pay on paper," he declares, "and the other is a promise to pay on silver." Mr. Farwell believes that if the silver certificates were redeemed in gold all would be presented within a very short time, and probably 90 per cent of the silver dollars.

He says, in regard to facilitating the use of silver currency, that he does not believe in forcing circulation of either gold or silver, but should leave it to the demands of the people. He sees no objections to having the national banks | a resolution was introduced calling for issue circulating notes of a denomination less than \$5.

Sheffield Exports Fall Off. The returns of the exports of cutlery from Sheffield, England, to the United States show that they amounted only to \$60,000 for July, August and September, as compared with \$150,000 for the same period in 1896. This is the worst showing made for the cutlery exporters of that city for seven years

Itilnois Banks Prosperous. The country national banks of Illi-

nois now hold more money in deposits than at any time since 1895. There are 202 of these institutions. Their individual deposits are over \$48,000,000, about \$300,000 more than in July last and nearly \$9,000,000 more than in October, 1896,

Yellow Fever Is Falling Off. Special reports from the fever-infected points in the south show a material falling off in the number of new cases. New Orleans heads the list with thirtyfive cases and five deaths. No deaths are reported except in this city. The decrease is due to a material fall in the temperature.

Bicycle Record Lowered. Arthur A. Chase, the English rider. has established a new mark for 100 miles bicycle riding on the road. He negotiated the distance in 4:16:35. The former record for 100 miles on the road reposed with A. B. McDonnell of Buffalo, 4:40:09.

Want Complete Independence.

A meeting of prominent Cubans, presided over by Tomas Estrada Palma, representative of the Cuban provisional government, was held at New York November 1. The meeting declared against autonomy, and decided to stand | French government to agree to fresh for the complete independence of Cuba. bimetallic proposals.

Austria Wants Italy's Holp.

The Rome correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that the visit which Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. is about to pay King Humbert, at Monza, northern Italy, is not, as has been asserted, devoid of political significance, but is really a special mission to the Italian government, with a view of getting its consent to the definite and effective annexation by Augtria of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Populist Committee to Meet.

Milton Parks, chairman of the nadonal Populist reorganization committee of the middle-of-the-roaders, will call his committee together in St. Louis in November. The plan to displace Marion Butler as national chairman of the Populist party will be decided upon at this meeting.

Will Give Only Diplomatic Help. Spain has received replies from the various European powers to her inquiries touching their attitude in case her relations with the United States became ruptured. It is understood that in the replies Spain was informed that only diplomatic support would be given her.

Masons Elect Grand Commander. The supreme council of the Ancient

and Accepted Scottish Rite 33d degree Masons for the southern and western Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America elected John Jones, Chicago, grand commander. The next annual convention will be held in Omaha in October, 1898.

To Boycott Princeton University. In the Missouri Presbyterian Synod the boycotting of the Princeton University because three members of the board of trustees of that college had signed a petition for a saloon license. It was finally ruled out of order.

Grover Cleveland Has a Son. A son and heir to Ex-President Grover Cleveland was born Oct. 28. Dr. family physician, has been attending mother and child and he reports that both are getting along well.

Public Debt Increases. The monthly statement of the public debts shows that at the close of business on Oct. 1, 1897, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,026. 563,901, an increase for the month of \$8,441,188.

Have Reached an Agreement. Complete official confirmation is given to the announcment that the Behring sea conference had reached an agreement for the complete suspension or material limitation of pelagic seal

Methodist Bishops Adjourn. The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, who have been holding their annual meeting at Baltimore, adjourned Monday. They will next meet officially on May 4, 1898, at Albion,

May 'top Petagic Scaling.

It is stated that the conference of Russia, Japan and the United States has agreed upon action which provides for the material limitation or entire suspension of sealing on the high seas.

Wolcott Will Try Again. Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado, chairman of the United States monetary commission, has gone to Paris in the hope of prevailing upon the

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSI-TION.



The United States government ground. The side sections of the building of the Trans-Mississippi and building will be separated from the International Exposition for 1898 has main section by splendid colonnades the seat of honor of the exposition. It connecting with the agriculture buildis situated at the west end of the ing on one side and with the audigrounds, facing the main group of torium on the other. Each has a frontbuildings. The architecture is of the age of 148 feet and a depth of 100 Ionic order, and the building is ar- feet, making the total length of the ranged in three sections, the main one building 504 feet. There will be a floor of which is to be surmounted by a space of 50,000 square feet. The main colossal dome, which will tower high entrance will be reached by a broad above the other structures on the flight of steps through a colonnade. grounds. The summit of the dome is It will be flanked by pavilions with to be surmounted by a figure of heroic richly decorated domes. The building size symbolizing "Liberty Enlighten- was designed under the direction of ing the World." At night this figure Charles E. Kemper, acting supervising is to be illuminated by electricity, architect of the treasury department, The torch in the outstretched hand of and the plans were drawn by Edward the goddess will be 178 feet above the A. Crane.

Censure Princeton University. The Missouri Presbyterian synod adopted a resolution censuring the his annual report recommends that Transcript. president and faculty of Princeton uni versity for their action in signing a pe tition for a liquor license for Princeton inn.

Wisconsin Y. W. C. A. The tenth annual convention of the Wisconsin Young Woman's Christian association closed Oct. 31. The session lasted three days, the attendance

reaching about 100.

Wants Agricultural Attaches. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in agents for the department should be stationed at each of our more important American embassies for the collection of information of interest to American farmers.

Gift for a Nebraska College. By the will of Thomas Doane, the eminent civil engineer of Boston, Mass., \$200,000 is left to Doane college at Crets Neb.

THE TIME TO INVEST. The Shrewd Investor Anticipates the

Public-Gold Picked Up by the Basketful.

When the first rich discoveries of

gold on the Klondike was heralded

forth to an astonished world three months ago, the topic at once became one of absorbing interest. Nothing else was thought of or talked of for weeks. The papers teemed with it. People were over-powered by the magnitude of the riches actually found and by those known to be in store for the future. High tension produces a resultant quietude. With the close of navigation the papers dropped the subject for a time and people partially put it from their minds in order to attend to present and pressing matters. The most casual observer is certain that the new year will witness a worldwide revival of this interest compared with which the late enthusiasm was but a speck. In fact, such revival bas now appeared in the recent accounts of finds on the gulches, where nuggets are picked up by the basketful. The investors in all lines who reap the biggest profits are those who anticipate the public. Every one will want Yukon mining stock in the spring. Those who buy now will get the best and reap the largest profits. No company offers better chances than the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon, 1106 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago. The president, Mr. Ladue,

has been fifteen years in those regions. He knows the country thoroughly. The company has as directors the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster General and President of the Lincoln National Bank of New York, Hon, C. H. Mac-Intosh, Governor of the Canadian Northwest Territories, Hon, Smith M. Weed, H. Walter Webb and others of the highest standing. This company owns a placer claim 1,000 feet long, yielding \$12 per cubic foot; a quartz claim 600 feet wide, assaying \$300 in free milling gold to the ton; a tim-Bryant of Washington, Mr. Cleveland's | ber claim fifteen miles long on both sides of the Yukon, with a saw mill earning \$1,350 per day, and eighty of the best lots in the City of Dawson, which, according to the Chicago Record of October 27th, are selling at \$10,-000 each. Joaquin Miller estimates that thousands of miners will find work for years on four creeks near Dawson City, while thousands more will find employment on the adjacent stream, which will make Dawson City a great business and mining center. The Ladue Company has a charter from the Canadian authorities permitting it to engage in every possible line of business in that country. This charter exempts the company from paying the royalty of 10 and 20 per cent, which is imposed upon other companies and miners by the Canadian Government. Owing to a change in the law, no other company can now obtain such a charter. While this company owns in fee simple the above valuable assets, many others are endeavoring to sell stock on the strength of what they hope to acquire next year. Mr. Ladue will be at 1106 Chamber of Commerce Building, all this winter attending to the affairs of the company and superintending the construction of the extensive placer and quartz mining machinery which he will take with him to Dawson City about March 15th. The subscription lists to the stock are now open at the Chicago offices of the company. Send today for prospectus.

Latest in Envelopes.

An envelope for carrying merchandise through the mails is so constructed with reversible flaps and a stiffening strip attached to the closing flap that the inside of the envelope may become the outside, and the same envelope used to return merchandise in the same manner in which it was forwarded.

Deafness Cannot Be Cared by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed. Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases cut of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces, We will give One Hundred Dollars for

any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarra Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo Q. old by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Take Off.

Light-minded young thing (in bathing suit)-Surely, Aunt Margaret, you are not going to wear your spectacles in the water?

Aunt Maragaret-Indeed I am. Nothing shall induce me to take off another thing.-New York Tribune.

FREE FARMS OF 160 ACRES.

Pleasant Homes in the Canadian West. "Manitoba Hard" wheat can be grown as well in the Alberta district as in Manitoba. The berry is high grade and the average of 35 hushels per acre is one that has not been aggroached on this continent. For particulars as to transportation, pamphlet on mirying and wheat raising, write C. J. BROUGHTON, 232 Clark Street, Chicago.

Anticipation.

Ruth-Did you enjoy your visit to New York?

Naomi-Splendidly. I was thinking all the time how nice it would be to get back to dear old Boston,-Boston

Everybody Says So. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the

entire system, dispel colds, cure beadache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cent. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggiste.

There are more distilleries in Massachusetts than there are in Kentucky.