

STILL A SHOW FOR IT.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM NOT DEAD YET.

The Fact That England Declines to Commit Herself Does Not End the Matter—Larger Use of the White Metal.

No official expression is to be had here with reference to the result reached by Senator Wolcott and his collaborators in behalf of international bimetallism. But it cannot be said, however, that the assumption of many newspapers and writers of the country that their trip has proven unsuccessful and ended the prospects of international bimetallism, is well founded. Their mission abroad was to consult with other nations and learn whether they would be willing to cooperate in steps looking to true bimetallism. The fact that England has not seen fit to pledge herself in advance of any such international conference to any given line of policy does not prove at all discouraging to the friends of international bimetallism, nor does it convince them that the British government intends to stand aloof from, or frown upon the proposition for international action. On the contrary, it is believed that Great Britain will willingly send delegates to the proposed international conference and be disposed to co-operate in favor of an increased use of silver by the concerted action on the part of all nations. The fact that she has not pledged herself in advance to any given line of policy is not at all surprising, nor does it prove that she will decline co-operation with other nations when a full conference with these nations can be had. As a last resort the free silver men are making the assertion that England's recent action in regard to her India mints precludes the idea of any international action on silver and that the only hope for the white metal is in the independent action of the United States. But it is a generally conceded fact that the free silver idea is on the wane.

It is not surprising, too, that the free silver advocates find their forces breaking away from them, and taking grounds in favor of absolute fiat money. Large numbers of men who supported free silver last year are reported from all sections of the country as transferring their party adhesion from the silver ranks to those of the parties and organizations favoring an enormous issue of paper money by the government. It is entirely logical that the men who a year ago were willing to see the government issue dollars which would be 60 per cent flat, are by this time willing to go further, and make the dollars all fiat. Will Mr. Bryan follow that wing of the late silver party which is now declaring in favor of the free and unlimited issue of paper, which costs nothing, instead of silver, which costs forty cents on the dollar? It would not be surprising to see him do this, since his expressions have all along shown him a flatist at heart.

Considerable satisfactory comment is mentioned by the appointment by the President of Mr. John A. Kasson as reciprocity commissioner. The reciprocity features of the McKinley law were carried out by the state department, which occasioned much delay, owing to the slow and tedious routine of that department, and the need is now felt for a better and quicker transaction of the work required under these features of the Dingley law. Although an experiment under the McKinley law, reciprocity was proven a most satisfactory undertaking, and one of the most serious blunders of the Democracy in 1894 was in the repeal of all reciprocity features of the tariff and the rescinding of all special agreements entered into under the McKinley law. The avowed policy of the Democratic administration was free trade, and these agreements were looking to that very end with all nations who desired to enter into them, so that from even a Democratic standpoint they should have been retained. It is understood that a number of foreign countries are anxious to at once enter into reciprocal agreements with this country, and it is thought that these features of the new law will be among its most popular provisions. The general impression prevails that our foreign trade will improve largely under the arrangements to be made, especially with the South American countries, with which we are especially qualified to deal reciprocally. It is thought by men familiar with affairs that reciprocity during the present administration will gain such a foothold as to become a permanent institution, regardless of changes of politics in administrations.

Considerable interest is reawakened here in regard to the Cuban question. The Spanish government has learned very definitely and very distinctly the views of President McKinley on the Cuban question, and finds that they are sufficiently vigorous to warrant it in taking steps for a very early settlement of this question. People who were six months ago clamoring for instant action by the President on Cuba, now say that their demands were unreasonable, and that the delay on the part of the President is likely to not only result advantageously to the Cubans, but in a way which will prevent the serious complications and the bloodshed which would have been likely to follow precipitate action, such as was demanded during the opening months of the administration.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

The New England catch of mackerel is 20,000 barrels less than that of last year. Calumity bowlers, take

British Bridges.
The mercantile fleets of Great Britain were so many bridges of trade and commerce which spanned the oceans of the world, and connected the mother-country with her colonies and other parts of the world.—Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales.
After paying this tribute to the importance of the British mercantile marine, Mr. Reid might have added that its former supremacy had enabled the almost absolute acquisition of foreign markets by British goods. Appreciating the value of a merchant marine, Germany has extended her own with the result that she is largely supplying markets that were formerly filled with British goods. The combination of protection and a merchant marine are far too much for a combination of good ships with free trade. When the "bridges of trade and commerce" have no protection, they can easily be destroyed by an enemy.

Foreign Tourist Smugglers.
The local (American) tradesmen are appointing a staff of detectives to spy on the custom inspectors, forgetting that the wording of the (Dingley) act opens the door for foreigners to ride roughshod over the intention of the act. Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette, London, September 16, 1897.
We have been in the habit of treating our foreign guests as gentlemen, believing that their honesty would prevent them from endeavoring to cheat the government of a friendly country. If, however, it is known to the officers of the "Admiralty and Horse Guards" that our visitors are dishonest, and come here for the purpose of smuggling foreign goods into the United States, then, by the Lord Harry, we'll have to treat them differently. But let us trust that such ideas are mere suspicions and that all our foreign visitors, even officers, are gentlemen.

A "Snap" for Foreign Shipowners.
The government's average annual expenditures for maritime purposes, including river and harbor improvements, amounted to \$21,000,000, toward which foreign shipping, though conducting three-fourths of our carrying trade, contributed last year \$600,000.—The United States Commissioner of Navigation.
This is the result of free trade in shipping. We give 75 per cent of our foreign carrying trade to foreign vessels, paying them a vast amount of money for doing the work, and they contribute only 3 per cent to our average annual expenditures for maritime purposes. The foreign shipowners have a "snap."



The Shipping Question.
Shipping is the one industry that England protects; shipping is the one industry that the United States does not protect. Last year the total tonnage of new vessels launched by Great Britain was over a million tons; the total tonnage of new vessels launched by the United States was less than one-fifth of that of Great Britain. No wonder England is mistress of the seas. It certainly is high time for us to take a lesson from England and to protect our merchant marine, and so dispute with England her control of the carrying trade of the world, as we are already beginning to dispute her supremacy in the markets of the world in the sale of manufactured products.

Deficit Days Nearly Over.
It is probable that the tariff receipts under the Dingley bill will increase in proportion as the vast volume of goods imported in anticipation of its passage is lessened.—Chicago, Ill., Inter Ocean, Oct. 5, 1897.
Not only is it probable, but it is quite possible—a certainty, in fact. The days of deficits are about over, and a Republican tariff will proceed to pay off the Democratic indebtedness as it always has done in the past.

Good News and True.
The effect of the increased employment which has been visible since the protective tariff law went into operation is being felt in business circles everywhere.—Haverhill, Mass., Gazette, Oct. 2, 1897.
This is good news, and true. We hear it from all parts of the country. It proves that one of the objects of the Dingley tariff—to encourage the industries of the United States—is being accomplished.

How to Mark It.
"The fact is, the Dingley tariff is a failure, and when Congress meets it is not unlikely that some provisions to meet its deficiencies will have to be made early in the service. Mark the prediction."—Norfolk, Va., Pilot, Oct. 2, 1897.
Yes, mark it, mark it, mark it as a free trade falsehood.

REPUBLICAN OPINION.

Wheat is up again. The spirits of the calmities droop correspondingly. There are still a few left (job lots) who say that they do not see any prosperity returning.
No protest has come from any of the manufacturing centers against the effect of the Dingley tariff law.
The treasury department coined \$196,000,000 in gold last year and \$153,000,000 in silver. This looks as though silver had not been entirely discriminated against.

Mr. Bryan had a very difficult time during his campaign in Ohio in explaining why wheat had advanced 50 per cent in value since he visited that state a year ago, while silver had in the meantime fallen 20 per cent in value.
The three perigrinating patriots who visited Japan to find out the true cause, etc., failed to get their report in as to why Japan demoted silver before the elections. Is it possible—but then, no; they must have been delayed.

Last year the treasury mints coined \$196,000,000 in gold alone, which is a fair round sum, but the silverites say how much better it would have been if they had been forty-cent dollars, and then we could have coined 490,000,000 of them.

Gold continues to flow into the country. The official figures show that the gold reserve of the treasury has increased \$4,000,000 since October 1st, and that it has now reached a total of over \$151,000,000. Such a condition shows the baneful workings of a Republican administration and the wicked Dingley tariff.

The Spanish government has learned very definitely and very distinctly the views of President McKinley on the Cuban question, and finds that they are sufficiently vigorous to warrant it in taking steps for a very early settlement of this question in a way that will meet the approval of the United States government.

Mr. Bryan's trip to Ohio worried him a good deal. He recalled that he went through that same section of country just one year ago, predicting dire results should the people refuse to adopt free coinage and free trade; yet he found much greater prosperity than existed a year ago, although free coinage had in the meantime been rejected and a protective tariff adopted.

Will Mr. Bryan follow that wing of the late silver party which is now declaring in favor of the free and unlimited issue of paper, which costs nothing, instead of silver, which costs forty cents on the dollar? It would not be surprising to see him do this, since his expressions have all along shown him a flatist at heart. Probably, however, it will depend upon the "inducement" which the silver-mine owners hold out to him for a continuator in their ranks and in their service.

October exportations continue to be very heavy. It is probable that the figures for the present month will exceed those of any October for many years, and will continue to show large sales abroad of our manufactured goods. The claim of the free-traders that our exports would fall off the moment we adopted a protective tariff, especially our exports of manufactured articles, is not proving well founded. On the contrary, not a single country has closed its doors to or legislated adversely to our products.

Democratic papers throughout the country are now engaged in belittling John A. Kasson, whom President McKinley has recently appointed reciprocity commissioner. This action comes with poor taste from people who have made such notorious blunders as have the Democrats with reference to reciprocity with foreign nations. Good results are what are looked for under the reciprocity features of the present tariff law, and, judging from the excellent workings of the reciprocity features of the McKinley law, they will be forthcoming, and the President's action in the appointment of a commissioner is generally commended by fair-minded people.

The refusal of the British government to agree to open the India mints should not be looked upon as at all discouraging to the proposed international action on the silver question. On the contrary, it cannot be reasonably expected that England would agree to open India mints in advance of the proposed conference. The fact that her statesmen indicated clearly that they would be glad to send delegates to another international conference, and they preferred delaying action on the India proposition until that conference should be held, indicates rather a disposition to co-operate with the nations of the world in the joint action in favor of silver rather than any adverse intention on her part.

A Christian Belief.
"The Republican party believes and acts upon the belief, that he who provides not for them of his own household, or country, is worse than a heathen."—Green Bay, Wis., Gazette, Sept. 28, 1897.
This is a Christian belief, and the belief of civilization.

Gold in Ancient Ireland.
Ireland of prehistoric times was the gold country of Europe. In no other country, at any rate, has so much manufactured gold of early ages been found, not less than 400 specimens of Irish gold antiquities being contained in the museum of the Royal Irish academy alone, while the British museum gold antiquities illustrative of British history are entirely Irish. Trinity college, Dublin, has many fine examples, and there are large private collections. Native gold occurs in seven localities in Ireland, and the ancient miners may have had sources of supply that are now worked out.

OUR ANSWER TO SPAIN.

State Department Officials in Consultation.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY LIKELY.

Full Text of the Correspondence Will Be Submitted to Congress—United States Will Not Interfere Unless Something Unforeseen Occurs.

The full text of the Spanish reply to the note of United States Minister Woodford has reached the state department in the last mail and is now under examination by the officials. The president will make this note and the correspondence leading up to it the basis for one of the most important chapters of his forthcoming message to congress upon the reassembling of that body in December next, and meanwhile it is not believed to be probable that any radical change in policy will characterize the correspondence between the two countries unless something unforeseen occurs.

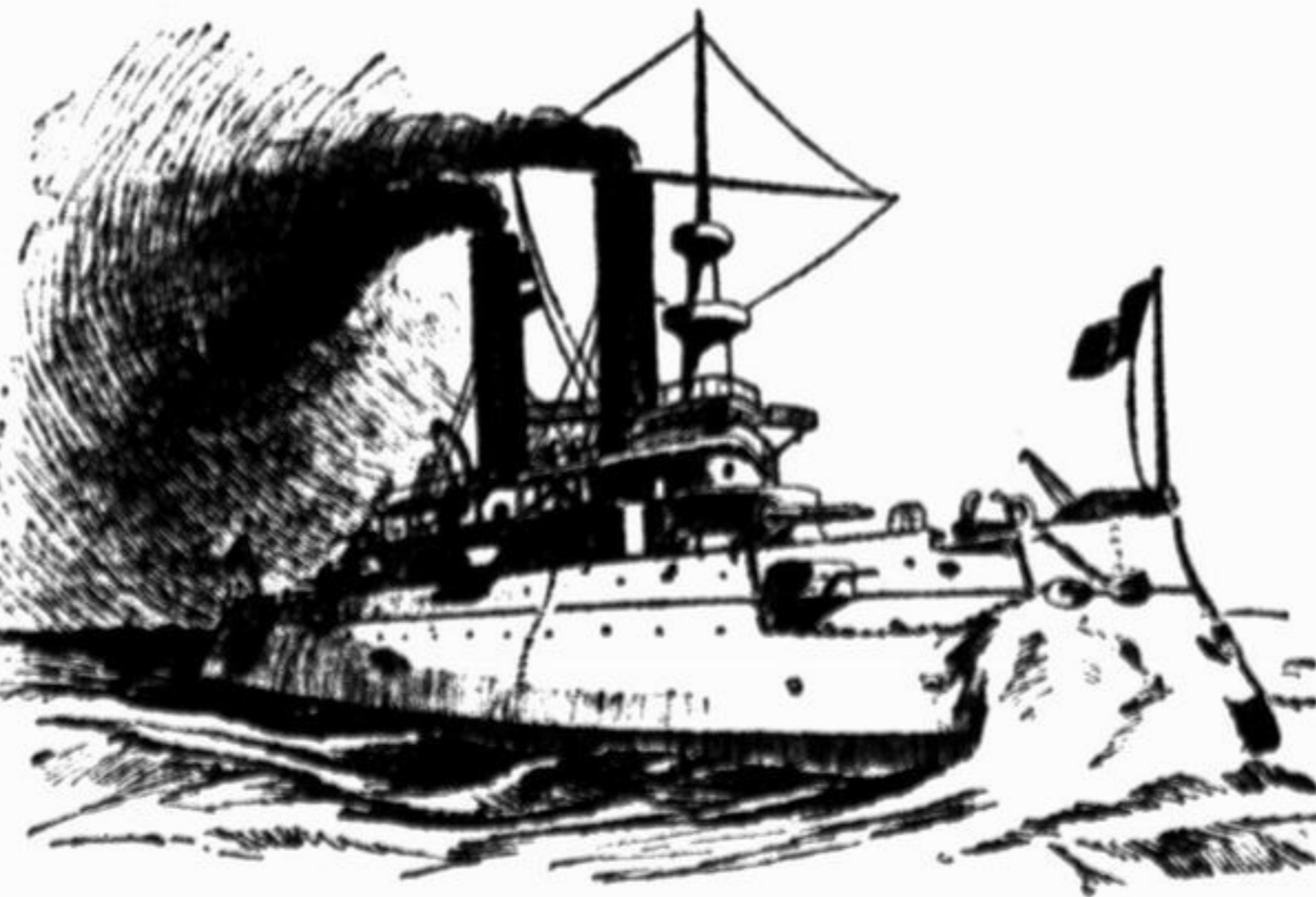
Only Two of the Crew Escape.
Louis La Force, Jr., the second mate, and William Gill, a deck hand, are the only survivors of the wreck of the steamer Idaho early Saturday morning near Long Point, in Lake Erie. They fought eight hours against wind and wave, and when rescued by the Mariposa were in an exhausted condition. Nineteen men were drowned.

Train Held Up in New Mexico.
The Atlantic & Pacific passenger train No. 2 from the west was held up by four men near Grant's station, ninety-five miles west of Albuquerque, N. M., Saturday evening. After blowing open the express company's safe, the robbers wrecked the train, which caught fire, the express, baggage and smoking cars being totally destroyed.

Will Court-Martial Weyler.
The Spanish government, as a result of the deliberations of the ministers over the utterances of Gen. Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba, has come to the decision to try him by court-martial, no matter where he lands, if he confirms the accuracy of the press reports of his utterances.

Ex-United States Senator Dead.
Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, ex-United States senator, died in the Morganton, N. C., insane asylum. Aged, poor and infirm, the state gave him a home there.

THE ALABAMA, UNCLE SAM'S NEW WARSHIP.



Alabama, the new war ship for the American navy, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is one of the finest, if not the finest, that has risen from the ways in the big shipyards of the Cramps. This engine of destruction is one of four sister ships. The three others are the Kearsarge, Kentucky and Illinois, which are now well under way at the yards in Newport News. The Alabama is a battle ship of the first class. She is 372 feet long by 79 feet in the beam and draws 23 feet of water. She has 11,500 tons displacement, or just 100 tons more than the Iowa. The Alabama will have only two turrets and will be much less heavily armored in every way than the Iowa and the Massachusetts class of ships. The Alabama and her three companions will be a radical departure from the customary type of American men of war. She will rise more perpendicularly out of the sea and her armament will be far more simple than that of the boats now afloat. At the same time, simple as is her mechanism, the Alabama will be the most powerful fighter in all the navy. The engines of the new ship are of the triple expansion type, working in separate water-tight compartments. These engines will develop a combined horse power of 10,000, which will drive the ship at a speed of sixteen knots an hour. Seven decks will rise one on the other. They are water bottom, platform deck, berth deck, protective deck, main deck, upper deck and bridge deck. There will be living quarters for 500 men with their officers.—From Chicago Chronicle.

Condition of Michigan Crops.
The average condition of Michigan wheat on Nov. 1, according to the state crop report, was 82 per cent, comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. The average yield of corn per acre is estimated at sixty-one bushels.

Favors a Gold Standard.
The emperor of China and the board of revenue have approved a memorial presented in favor of establishing a gold standard and prohibiting the export of gold.

No Football in Georgia.
The Georgia legislature has passed a bill prohibiting match or prize games of football or games of football with admission fees.

Would Be Senator from Kentucky.
Governor W. O. Bradley announces that he will be a candidate for United States senator from Kentucky in 1900 to succeed Senator William Lindsay.

Georgia Prohibitionists Defeated.
The Georgia senate defeated a measure which, if passed, would have had the effect of making Georgia a prohibition state.

Approve Amnesty Proposals.
The Spanish cabinet council has approved the proposal of political amnesty for Cuba and the Philippines.

PENSION ROLLS INCREASE.

Fifty Thousand Names Added to the List This Year.
There were added to the pension rolls of the United States during the year the names of 50,101 new pensioners, and there were restored to the rolls 3,971 persons who had previously been dropped, a total of 54,072. During the same period the losses to the roll were 31,960 by death, 1,074 by remarriage of widows and mothers, 1,845 by legal limitation (minors), 683 for failure to claim pensions for three years, and 4,560 for other causes, an aggregate of 41,122. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014. The net gain over the previous year was 5,336.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES.

True El Dorado Believed to Have Been Found in Wyoming.
News has reached Rawlins, Wyo., of the discovery of gold at Grand Encampments in such quantities as staggers belief. It is thought the true El Dorado has been found. Mining experts who have looked over the ground believe that development will uncover an entire mountain of gold, which will relegate all other gold districts to insignificance.

Fire at Louisville, Ky.
Fire at Louisville, Ky., destroyed the big wholesale millinery house of Bareford & Lawson and badly damaged the four-story building occupied by Benjamin S. Aller, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes. A conservative estimate places the total loss at \$150,000, fully covered by insurance.

Famous Hotel Burned.
The Hotel San Marco, one of the finest and most commodious hotel properties in St. Augustine, Fla., was burned to the ground Sunday morning by an incendiary fire, entailing a loss of about \$250,000, with less than \$50,000 insurance.

Indiana V. M. C. A.
At the session of the Young Men's Christian Association of the state of Indiana, L. H. Walsh, of Indianapolis, made a report on financial lines, urging that \$5,800 be raised to carry on state work. A sum amounting to \$1,830 was at once raised.

Fight for the Davis Millions.
The heirs of the late Millionaire Andrew J. Davis of Helena, Mont., have secured a writ of preventio from Justice Brewer at Washington, and will push their claims for the stock of the First National bank of Butte, valued at \$1,900,000.

MISSING LINKS.

At the recent art exhibition in Dresden over \$60,000 worth of pictures were sold.
On the west coast of Africa there is a slight local demand for stove polish. The native women use it as a cosmetic.
Eating wax candles has killed a Worcester (England) young woman. She ate them in order to improve her complexion.
Dulwich, now a populous district of London, still has a tollgate across one of its main streets, at which tolls are collected regularly.

While the tea-growing industry of Ceylon is at its best, the coffee planters are near ruin. Disease is destroying the plants rapidly.

Sir Henry Lushington, the oldest baronet in England, died recently at the age of 95 years. His son, who succeeds him, is 71 years of age.

In Clinton, Mass., a newly wedded couple and their friends set out on their wedding journey in a coach which bore the placard, "Just Married."

The only assets left behind by an absconding bank cashier in Illinois explains his theft. They consisted of seventy-five empty whisky bottles.

Skimmed milk is now turned into champagne by an electric process, and the beverage is clear, beady and delicious in flavor, though non-alcoholic.

The Berlin street railway company is obliged to pay 8 per cent of its gross receipts to the city. Last year the city got \$336,000 by this arrangement. Bishop Heber, author of that fine old hymn, "Rock of Ages," is to have his memory perpetuated by a tablet erected in a church in Farnham, Surrey, England.

The North Philadelphia Association of Baptist churches has refused to adopt a resolution unqualifiedly condemning the use of tobacco. They advised against it, however.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

School days in Milwaukee have been reduced from six to five and one-half hours.

Macon, Ga., has a fine ambulance for sick or injured white people, but the police wagon serves for injured negroes.

"When did she first seem to become dissatisfied with your present?" "When she accidentally ran across the price mark."—Chicago Post.

Tom Paugh, of Backbone mountain, the distinguished snake hunter of Harrison county, West Virginia, has done 123 rattlesnakes to death in the past summer.

A seventy-six-year-old lover at Coventry, England, finding as the wedding day drew near that he had not money enough to pay the expenses, drowned himself in a pond.

Ellen Terry has a very simple recipe for the retention of youth and beauty. You must work till tired, sleep till rested, have plenty of fresh air, live in cool rooms, take a daily sponge bath and eat the simplest food.

The tunnels of the world are estimated to number about 1,142, with a total length of 514 miles. There are about 1,000 railroad tunnels, twelve subaqueous tunnels, ninety canals and forty conduit tunnels, with aggregate lengths of about 350 miles.

In speaking of his visit to Venezuela Governor Pingree of Michigan said the other day: "I like the dinners in Venezuela all right, but there was this that didn't suit me. In Michigan they give a man a cup of coffee as soon as he sits down to eat. In Venezuela they give it to you as soon as you are through."

Longevity in Devonshire.
In some parts of Devonshire the people live to be very old. An old man of ninety, living quite a distance from the nearest town, requiring some family groceries, sent his son, a man of seventy odd years of age, when the son failed to show up with the provisions in time, his grandfather, a centenarian of 108, said peevishly: "That's what comes from sending a kid."—London Tit-Bits.

The new man's watch the oftener he has to consult it.

DOCKASH Stoves and Ranges.



Two Tons of Coal Will Last All Winter. Nickel all detachable without bolts. Takes out gold air from room, heats it, same as furnace. Get this out and bring it to us and it will entice you to this.
\$30.00 Heater for \$16.00.
JUDSON A. TOLMAN
282 Wabash Ave., Chicago.