ACIFIC COAST NEWS

Northwest.

E OF STEADY GROWTH

hered in All the Towns of eighboring States-Improveoted in All Industries-Oregon. hundred sheep were sold in on last week at an average

C. A. Jernings, of Lane couna marriage license last week s C. Purcell, aged 67 years, beth Hoffman, aged 57 years. ef cattle have been shipped elle this season than any preinter, says the Lakeview Ex-About 700 carloads have gone tember.

2 per head.

loaded with 150,000 feet of elonging to Goering & Co., the fishermen's cannery in The lumber was washed up ach, and can be saved.

Bros. have bought the lease The Dalles Canning Company annery above The Dalles, and begin putting it in repair. ect to put the cannery in good before the fishing season

equille river is cutting away behind the south jetty, at Banwill in time, if let alone, cut clear through to the ocean, he breakwater in the river, rrespondent of a Coquille City

hifts are at work at the Jewett n Josephine county, and the progressing at the rate of about per day. About 250 tons of are on the dump, and a new be erected as soon as the roads

H. Hawkins and Joe Lyons, clas county, have imported rairie chickens from Eastern and turned them loose in the of Drain and Snowden. Their introduce this favorite game Southern Oregon will be apd by sportsmen.

pper who has been hunting and on the Malheur river south of cy valley this winter, reports Vale Advocate one of those s of nature known as a wild The Advocate says the biped is stature, being at least seven h, having long and massive at reach to its knees, while the body is covered with curly,

e chase after the escaped conm Idaho, one of the officers, ulton, had a peculiar accident, arrow escape from death. At hen he was mounting his horse, mal backed into a well sixteen ep. Fulton went down first, horse after him. By a remarkance, the animal did not fall on Fulton received a couple of ribs. The horse sprang to its d began to strike at Fulton, and ear crushing his skull before a

Washington.

uld be lowered to the endangered

some progress, although the

cattle are scarce in Yakima. office of registrar of the univer-Washington has been abolished. log drives in the Palouse are

s too high for speedy driving. ernor Rogers has announced the tment of E. A. McDonald, a silpublican, of Tacoma, as dairy sioner.

ral of the stockmen about Watere preparing for a spring rounde how many of their stock they ost during the winter.

rce of men is now at work grade Northern Pacific railroad at lle. The company intends gradtrack from Chenev to Connell. rmer living near Zillah is reporthave raised thirty-five tons of s on five acres of land without ating the ground after the first

Puyallup Commerce says that re already up a few inches, that Meeker yards have had their lowing, and the men are now

has been received in Walla that it is Governor Rogers' into retain company C, of the nal Guard, in the service, if pos-

principal of the Cheney normal has announced that the school continue until commencement, despite the fact that the gov-has vetoed the appropriation.

Olympic reserve is included bethe 47th and 48th degrees of latand the 123d and 124th degrees gitude. The reserve taken in two-thirds of the Olympic pen-

warehouse at the end of the long in Ocosta collapsed during a gust of wind last week. The ng has been a familiar landmark

the birth of Ocosta, and will be missed. Commercial Club of North Yaks sent for a lot of sugar-beet seed

istributed among farmers of the a valley. tent has been received at the

e land office conveying title to orthern Pacific Railway Company 00 acres of land in southeastern s and northern Spokane counties. nd lies in township 29, range 44, ch the town of Milan is situated; township 31, range 45, and ip 31, range 46, just north of

BETTER THAN CANNING THEM.

Japan Said to Offer a Market for Mountain Range Horses.

San Francisco, April 6 .- It is more me of Events in the than probable that a new market is about to open for the great herds of range horses of the Pacific coast. Since the close of the Chino-Japanese war, the Japanese government has been reorganizing its army and from now on a large cavalry force is to be maintained. Previous to the war, the Japanese cavalry was about 20,000 strong, and was supplied from government horse-breeding establishments. When, however, at the outbreak of hostilities, drafts were made upon these establishments, it was found that only 5 per cent of the animals were really serviceable.

Officials at Tokio have recently been considering the small, weedy range animals of Australia, and it is said that when United States Consul Bell, at Melbourne, learned of this fact, he called attention to the American range horses as being even better suited to the needs of the Japanese government.

Several Japanese residents in this city, who are considered authorities on the matter, and who have made a study of Japanese horses and the Japanese horsemen, are emphatic in their in-

dorsement of the American range horse. President Tetsutrao Aoki, of the Yokohama Specie bank, of this city, said today that undoubtedly the American horse will fill all requirements

'The horse most suitable for the Japanese cavalry," he said, "should be as tough as rawhide, not over gentle and not too dainty in the matter of fodder. I would unhesitatinly say that the best horses for the home government could be selected from herds that thrive so well on the plains of Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon, California and the other mountain states. It only remains for those most interested to bring the matter properly before the Japanese government in oder to open up a big market for these animals."

WRECK ON SHORT LINE.

The Westbound Passenger Train Ditched With Fatal Results.

Salt Lake, April 6 .- The westbound through passenger train on the Oregon Short Line was ditched near Malad, Idaho, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The engine and the first four cars passed over the switch safely, but the fifth car, a tourist sleeper, a passenger coach and two Pullman sleepers were completely overturned and demolished with fatal results. P. Kennedy, of Kansas City, was killed, and several were injured seriously.

The accident was caused by a broken switch-frog. It is believed that tramps had tampered with the switch shortly before the train passed.

The officials of the road started from Salt Lake immediately upon hearing of sicians. The injured were taken to Boise, where they will be cared for. The track was cleared by 7 o'clock in the evening. The damage to the railroad was about \$4,000, not including a coach of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, which was entirely

CHARITY AT HOME.

Governor Leedy Says Kansas Has No Corn for India Sufferers.

Christian Herald relief committee telegraphed Governor Leedy from New York today, asking how much corn Kansas would give the famine sufferers Madrid Authorities Declare the Philipof India. The governor has not replied to the telegram. He said tonight that he thought Kansas should give her spare corn to the sufferers along the Mississippi river, leaving England to take care of India.

Nunez Busy Fitting Out Expeditions.

New York, April 6 .- The United States authorities here have information that Colonel Emilio Nunez, who is wanted for organizing and taking part in a dozen or more filibustering expeditions, has within the past few days returned to this country from Cuba. It is also hinted that Nunez is hiding hereabouts, having come to New York with Dr. Joaquin de Castillo, who; after forfeiting his bond, surrendered himself last week and was allowed to give new bail for trial. Colonel Emilio Nunez distinguished himself as a daring cavalry leader during the ten years' war. It is said that since the breaking out of the present struggle Nunez has been engaged in organizing and sending men, arms and ammunition to Cuba. He was tried here last winter for breaking the neutrality laws in one of the Bermuda expeditions, but the jury dis-

Crazy Farmer's Deed. Humansville, Mo., April 6 .- What is almost certain to result in a double tragedy occurred last night near Weubleau, Hickory county. Sam Smith, a young farmer, attacked his aged stepmother, Mrs. Smith, with a corn-knife. Her sister, Mrs. Cox, ran to her assistance, and Smith hacked both women on their heads, shoulders and arms, until they were unconscious. He then went to the home of a neighbor and reported that he had killed them. Both women are close to 60 years old, and neither can live. Smith was arrested, and taken to Hermitage He is believed to be insane. The cause of the trouble was a refusal of Mrs. Smith to rent her farm to her stepson.

Will Not Be An Ambassador.

Washington, April 6 .- The state department has received notice from the Turkish government that it finds it inconvenient to raise the grade of its mission in Washington to that of an embassy on account of the increased expense incurred. This decision of the Turkish government will prevent the president, under the existing law, from nominating ex-Secretary John W. Foster as ambassador to Constantinople, as it is understood was his desire.

TARIFF BILL CHANGES.

Washington, April 5 .- The Repuband night on the tariff bill with the in- not a dollars' worth of farm proudce of the earliest possible day. They are their investigations and state that they the proposed changes. There is, howthe senate that the bill will be generally remodeled and the rates considerably reduced in many schedules.

There is a general belief among Western senators that there will be material this remarkable combine. changes in rates on wools, especially those of the third class.

Among other suggestions urged is a return to the Wilson law of 8 cents a cents, as proposed by the Dingley bill. It is claimed that the proposed increase will be an injury rather than a benefit to the producer, and a hardship to the consumer.

There is much contention about the lumber schedule. The American lumbermen interested in Canadian forests appear to be especially concerned over the Dingley rates.

The committee is not receiving any verbal statements except from senators, but is giving close attention to typewritten presentations of fact and argu-

Secretary Gage Will Comply.

Washington, April 5. - Secretary Gage today announced that he had decided to comply with the requirements of section 27, of the pending tariff bill, providing for the retention of samples of merchandise, imported under orders given subsequent to April 1, and which were not purchased and directed by the owner to be shipped for import into the United States prior to April 1. This action, however, will be taken under section 249 of the revised statutes, which authorizes the secretary to exercise a superintendency of the collection of customs duties.

Discussed by Americans in France. London, April 5.-The Times will publish a dispatch from its Paris corre-

spondent, saying: The Dingley tariff bill has caused considerable excitement among American business houses here. The questions growing out of it have been discussed at a large meeting of the American chamber of commerce, at which the American embassy was represented by Henry Wignaud, secretary of Ambassador Eustis. The vice-president of the chamber said:

"America sends France 180,000,000 francs' worth of goods duty free, as against 80,000,000 worth sent by France, duty free, to America. The the accident, taking a number of phy- chamber suggests that the United Sataes should reduce the tariff in some important French exports, the natural result of which would be that France would admit many American manufactures at a reduced tariff. The advantage to America under existing conditions by France admitting some articles at the minimum tariff is over 18,000,000 francs. The chamber hopes that President McKinley's request for additional discretionary power may be granted, so that reciprocal commercial relations Kansas City, April 6.—A special to may be established in order to open new the Times from Topeka, says: The markets for manufactured American products."

SPAIN'S EASTERN WAR.

pine Revolt Ended.

Washington, April 5.-The Spanish legation has received official dispatches from Madrid, under date of April 3, announcing the most decisive engagements in the Philippine islands since the insurrection there began. The losses were heavy and 1,630 prisoners surrendered as a result of the shelling of Cavilevego. The officials of the Spanish legation are highly gratified at the announcements, and state that the results practically close the conflict in the islands, these being the last of a series of severe engagements.

Sand in Their Powder.

London, April 5 .- The Daily News will publish a dispatch tomorrow from its Salonica correspondent who says he has been informed on reliable authority that a large quantity of gunpowder sent to the frontier from Constantinople has been found to consist chiefly of sand. The vali of Manistir has discovered gross abuses in the supply of provisions and accoutrements to the army.

Coinage of Silver Dollars.

San Francisco, April 5 .- An order has just been received by Superintendent Dagget, of the mint, from Director Preston for the coinage of 800,000 silver dollars. This, in addition to the regular coinage of gold, will keep the present force employed for some time, and thus render unnecessary a reduction of the number of employes which has been expected to take place.

Turkey Wants to Fight, Too. Constantinople, April 5 .- The fighting between the Christians and the Mussulmans, which is daily reported from Crete, is creating a very bad impression here, and it is believed that the Turkish government will soon propose to the powers that Turkey herself be permitted to take action against the

insurgents. Reason for the Blockade.

St. Petersburg, April 5.-A blockade of Greece, which the Russian press thinks the best way of forcing the situation, by exciting the Greeks to hostile ficts on the Turkish frontier, has ovidently been decided upon.

Insurgents Attack a Blockhouse.

Athens, April 5 .- The insurgents today fired several rounds at the Bulsunnaria blockhouse, occupied by the international troops. The Italian guns returned the fire.

A FARMERS' TRUST.

General Remodeling by the Senate An Alleged Plot to Control the Produce Markets.

Toledo, April 5 .- Farmers are trying ficans of the senate committee on to form a trust. It is to spread all over finance are continuing their work day the land, and if present plans carry, tention of reporting it to the senate at any kind will be sold for general consumption. In a nutshell, the idea is not prepared to give out any results of for the farmers to limit crops to the actual liiving needs of the members of have not reached any conclusions as to the trust. The organization is secret, oathbound, and its principles known ever, a well-defined impression about just now to only a select few outside of those directly concerned in its development. According to the promoters, however, the country is practically in condition to be placed in the grip of

Lancaster, Pa., was the birthplace of the trust. It saw light there several months ago, and was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey as the Agripound duty on hops, instead of 15 culturalists' National Protective Association. The supreme body is made up of one representative from each state, whose duties are similar to those of the board of directors of an ordinary corporation. Each state has a subordinate board of directors, consisting of one representative from each congressional district. Each district in turn is governed by a board of two members from each county. Each county is under control of a board of from five to eleven in number, who direct the movements of the township organizations.

It is the purpose to do nothing this year in the way of controlling the markets, because the organization is not complete. Next year, however, the crops will be limited to actual living needs of members.

If the plan is carried out, not a dollars' worth of farm product of any kind will be sold for general consumption, it being the purpose to compel the people to import all food products. It is be-lieved that by this method the power

To Enable the Deaf to Hear.

New York, April 5 .- It is announced from Denver that Professor Dussand, of the university there, has invented an apparatus to enable the deaf to hear. A microphonograph he has just issued magnifies the human voice in the same way that a lens magnifies matter. It is simply a telephone connected electrically with a phonograph, but a far more sensitive phonograph than Edison's ordinary model. A battery of from one cell to sixty, according to the degree of deafness, is

Of course the apparatus is useless in the case of absolute deafness, but such infirmity is far rarer than is supposed. Ninety-five per cent of stone-deaf persons can be made to hear and understand by Dussand's invention. You speak into the phonograph and make it repeat the words which are transmitted by a sort of microphone and speaking tube into the deaf ear. Professor Dussand is preparing for the 1900 exhibition an apparatus which will enable 10,000 people who may all be deaf to follow the lecture.

Butler Tried Suicide.

San Francisco, April 5.-Murderer Butler has made his anticipated attempt at suicide. Despite the presence in his cell day and night of guards supposed to be watchful, the fiend of the Blue mountains almost succeeded in cheating the gallows today. Early this morning Butler v usually quiet. Investigation showed that his blanket was tight-drawn over his head, and when that was removed his face was found to be covered with blood. Butler has allowed his thumb nail to grow very long, and with the nail had opened an artery in his forehead from which he hoped to bleed to death. The wound was closed and greater precautions than ever will now be taken to preserve his life at least until after he sails on the Mariposa for Australia tomorrow afternoon.

Colonel Grant Declined.

New York, April 5 .- Colonel Fred D. Grant has deicded to decline President McKinley's offer of the position of first assistant secretary of war. Mr. Garnt sent the following tele-

gram to President McKinley: 'Altohugh you are pleased to urge

me to think over the matter, it is impossible for me to consider the position of assistant secretary of war, which you were good enough to offer me. I therefore decline with thanks the appointment, at the same time regretting that I am not to serve the administration, for which I worked earnestly."

Mr. Grant declined to be interviewed beyond giving out the foregoing tele-

A Powder Mill Wrecked

Shamokin, Pa., April 5 .- All the buildings of the Shamokin Powder Company were wrecked by a terrific explosion which occurred in the mill early this morning. Fortunately no lives were lost, all the men having gone home. Three houses half a mile away were damaged badly. Mrs. David Hann was badly cut about the face and body. Mr. and Mrs. Hann and Mrs. Klinger were buried in their beds beneath debris and boulders weighing 200

pounds. The loss is nearly \$50,000. Child Instantly Killed.

San Francisco, April 2 .- A child named James Holmes was instantly killed today by being run over by a loaded truck. The driver, H. Meyer, was charged with manslaughter.

Wages Increased in Michigan.

Ironwood, Mich., April 5.—The Metropolitan Iron & Land Company has announced an increase of 10 per cent in the wage scale here. The increase affects 1,000 men employed in the Norris and Pabst mines.

Demand an Eight-Hour Day

Milwaukee, April 5 .- The 10,000 union brewery employes in Milwaukee made a formal demand for an eighthour working day at the same wages as is now being paid for 10 hours. WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

of Trade.

One could write yards of matter and fill innumerable columns of space in attempting to describe the wheat market and its variations this week, giving a reason for each and every movement. A well-known operator puts it correctly and tersely when he says "the market is suffering from too much news and too many statistics." There is all kinds of news in wheat, and statistics enough to supply everybody, but whether traders are any better for having so much information is a question. Figures themselves don't lie, but it is said liars can figure, and they evidently have been doing it in a manner that may be satisfactory to themselves but certainly not soul-filling enough for the public who are growing rather chary of tatisticians and their methods.

In speaking of figures, it must be confessed that they are unusually favorable for higher prices, but they, like bad crop reports, are ignored. visible supply for the week was cut 1,-407,000 bushels. The total is now 39,-028,000 bushels, compared with 61, 045,000 bushels last year; for the same week one year ago, a difference of 22,-000,000 bushels. The world's stock for the week underwent a decrease of about 5,000,000 bushels. World's shipment for three weeks have been under 4,000,-000 bushels, while the supposed or estimated requirements of the importing countries is 7,250,000 bushels per week. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreases steadily, and this week was reduced 1,500,000 bushels. If that is not a phalanx of figures to wararnt purchases of wheat, the buyer had better go out of the business. Sad to relate, however, statistics have little effect upon the market, and professional sellers go right ahead, never thinking that there is the barest sort of possibility of of the association can best make itself a day of reckoning before the new crop is in the shock.

Corn has held its own, and there is very little change to be noted in the market. That corn possesses merit on its own account has been and is daily demonstrated by the course of the mar-

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., April 6, 1897. Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.10; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.10; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Wheat—Walla Walla, 76@77c; Val-

ley, 78c per bushel.
Oats—Choice white, 40@42c

bushel; choice gray, 36@38c.

Hay—Timothy, \$13.00@14.00 per
ton; clover, \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, \$9.00@11.00 per ton. Barley—Feed barley, \$17.50 per ton;

brewing, \$18@19. Millstuffs - Bran, \$14.50; shorts, 6.50; middlings, \$26. Butter—Creamery, 40@45c; dairy, 30@40c; store, 1716@30c per roll.

Potatoes-Oregon Burbanks, 50@60c; Garnet Chilies, 65@75c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; sweets, \$3.00 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 334c per pound.

Onions-\$2.00@2.25 per cental. Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@

4.00; geese, \$4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 11@12c; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen. Eggs-Oregon, 91/2c per dozen.

Cheese - Oregon, 1216c; Young America, 13 1/6c per pound. Wool-Valley, 11c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c.

Hops-9@10c per pound. Beef-Gross, top steers, \$2.00@3.50; cows, \$2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4@6c

per pound. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6c per pound.

Hogs-Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@ 4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$4.50@5.00 per cwt.

Seattle, Wash., April 6, 1897. Wheat-Chicken feed, \$27 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per

Corn-Whole, \$19 per ton; cracked, \$19@20; feed meal, \$19@20.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.00; Novelty A, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.35; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6 40

Millstuffs-Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18. Feed-Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$30.

Hay-Puget sound, per ton, \$10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14. Butter - Fancy native creamery, brick, 26c; select, 24c; tube, 28c;

ranch, 15@17. Cheese-Native Washington, 121/c. Vegetables-Potatoes, per ton, \$16.50 @18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 40@50c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.90.

Sweet potatoes-Per 100 lbs, \$4.00. Poultry-Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; ducks, \$6@6.50; dressed turkeys, 15c.

Eggs-Fresh ranch, 111/2@12c. Fresh Meats-Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 61/2c; mutton, sheep, 9c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fresh Fish - Halibut, 41/4@60; salmon, 5@6c; salmon trout, 7@10c; ficenders and soles, 3@4c. Provisions-Hams, large, 111/2; hams,

small, 113/c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 61/4c per pound. San Francisco, April 6, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@ \$1.10; Early Rose, 65@75c; River Bur-banks, 50@70c; sweets, \$1.00@1.75 per cental. Onions-\$1.75@2.25 per cental.

Eggs-Ranch, 10 1/2 @ 12c per dozen. Butter-Fancy creamery, 13 1/4c; do econds, 12 1/2 @ 13c; fancy dairy, 12c; onds, 11@12c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 63 fair to good, 51/2 @6c; Young Ameri 7@8c; Eastern, 14@141/4c.

WASHINGTON LETTER

NEW TARIFF BILL SATISFACTORY TO THE FARMERS.

Business Already Improving Under Mo-Kinley's Administration-Protective Tariff Becoming Popular With All

the Leading Political Parties.

GEORGE MELVILLE, Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C .- The new tariff bill which the ways and means committee has reported to the new congress is proving satisfactory to the farming and manufacturing interests. No class of citizens have received more careful atention than the farmers in the work which the committee has performed in framing this bill. This relates not alone to the mere question of protection to farm products, but the fostering of manufacturers which shall thus furnish an increased home market, and provisions for demanding reciprocity from foreign nations, by which special advantages may be had for our farm products in foreign markets. The committee has put a good deal of work on the wool schedule, and when they completed the bill they felt that they had got-ten it into more satisfactory shape than they expected, and especially into a shape which will be satisfactory to the shape which will be satisfactory to the farmers generally and give them a much better protection than they had under the McKinley law. While the rates upon the finer grades of wool are practically those of the McKinley law, those relating to the coarser grades are materially changed, and in a way which will be very satisfactory to the wool producers. Under the classifications of the McKinley law large quantities are the McKinley law large quantities of wool intended for use in manufacturing cloths were imported under the head of carpet wools and paid carpet wool rates of duty. The new schedule and classification which the committee has adopted will, it is believed by the memb of the committee, prevent this and require wools brought in for manufac ing cloths to pay the proper rate while those properly classified as carpet wools will pay rates very little higher than those named by the McKinley law. By this new classification, the oc

mittee believes that it will give to the wool growers a very satisfactory rate of protection, and, at the same time, increase materially the revenue produc from wool under the McKinley law. The fact that enormous quantities of wool used for manufacturing clot were brought in under the title of carpet wools, reduced materially the revenues which would have been realised had they paid the rates of duty which the law fixed for wools used in the manufacture of cloths, blankets, etc. While the rates are not those proposed by the Wool Growers' Assiciation, the reclassification which prevents coarse wools being brought in at carpet rates of duty, will prove in some d an offset for the failure to adopt the rates requested by this association. While the rates finally determined upon are considerable to the rates finally determined upon are considerably below those named the Wool Growers' Association and will to that extent perhaps be uns factory, there is reason to believe that members of the association general did not expect to get as high rate of duty as asked, and that by reason of the new classification they will be particularly well satisfied with the work of the

committee.

The completion of the bill enab the members of the committee to make estimates of the increase of revenue which the bill will produce. estimates range from 65,000,000 to 75 .-000,000 per annum increase over the present law. Should these expectation be met, the bill, when it becomes a law, will produce sufficient revenue to me the running expenses and add from five to seven millions per month to the treasury reserve. It is believed that if this expectation is realized and a co fortable surplus constantly maintained in the treasury, the danger of renews of demands for gold in exchange for greenbacks and treasury notes will rapidly disappear. In general it may be said of the bill that the rates of the McKinley law were made a basis for the present measure, the general plan being to make no higher rates than those im posed by the McKinley law, and to b below it in such cases as possible. This has been done in a large proportion of the articles upon which rates have been named. The number of articles to from the free list and placed upon the dutiable list is not as large as h anticipated, but the committee feel or fident that the bill will prove a satis tory revenue producer, and that the rates of protection given by the c mittee will be generally acopetable the interests affected. Bimetallic Conference Will Be Rold

It is understood by those who are familiar with the details of Wolcott's trip and the plans which have been formulated by the preside others, in view of his report, that the proposed bimetallic conference may not be called until autumn. The president and those who have advised him on this subject have concluded that the subject generally should be prety thoroughly digested and plans formed before the delegates come together. They have no doubt as to the practicability of bringing about an international co ference, and they feel assured that the proposition is likely to be met with much greater cordiality than on fo occasions. It is known that the British government, while it has no expectation of returning to bimetallism, in the commonly accepted sense, is willing, in fact anxious, to reopen the Indian mints, and may be willing to establish a mint in London for the coining rupees for the Indian market, and in addition to this make a mater crease in her silver currency and en couraging some action on the part of other nations. The German government occupies a very similar attitude an will be governed, it is understood, to certain extent by the action of E