

RECIPROCAL VOTE IN THE SENATE

The Upper House Passes the Tariff Bill.

PARTY LINES WERE BROKEN

Seven Present Did Not Vote—One Democrat and Two Silver Republicans Voted for the Bill.

Washington, July 10.—By the decisive vote of 38 to 28, the tariff bill was passed in the senate about 5 o'clock last evening. The culmination of the long and arduous struggle had excited the keenest interest, and the floor and galleries of the senate chamber were crowded by those anxious to witness the closing scene.

The main interest centered in the final vote and, aside from this there was little of a dramatic character in the debate. The early part of the day was spent on amendments of comparatively minor importance, the debate branching into financial and anti-trust channels.

By 4 o'clock the senators began to manifest their impatience by calls for "vote, vote," and thereafter the last amendment was disposed of and the final vote began.

There were many interruptions as pairs were arranged, and then, at 4:55 o'clock, the vice-president rose and announced the passage of the bill—ayes, 38; noes, 28.

There was no demonstration, but a few scattered handclaps were given as the crowds departed. Senator Aldrich withdrew his vote to pair with Senator Murphy.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 35 Republicans, two silver Republicans (Jones of Nevada and Mantle) and one Democrat (McNery).

The negative vote was cast by 25 Democrats, two Populists (Harris of Kansas and Turner) and one silver Republican (Cannon).

Eight Republicans were paired for the bill and eight Democrats against it. The first named would have voted for the bill, and the last named against it.

The senators present and not voting were: Populists—Allen, Butler, Heifield, Kyle and Stewart. Silver Republicans—Teller and Pettigrew.

Following the passage of the bill a resolution was agreed to asking the house for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas and White were named as conferees on the part of the senate.

A Six Weeks' Debate. The tariff debate began May 25, on which day Aldrich, on behalf of the finance committee, made the opening statement on the bill.

The actual consideration of the bill began the next day, May 26, when the schedules relating to chemicals was taken up. The debate has been continuous since then, covering six weeks and one day.

It has been notable in some respects, although it has lacked many of the dramatic and oratorical features marking past debates. From the outset the advocates of the bill refrained from set speeches, and the discussion was narrowed to a consideration of rates and schedules, rather than general principles.

Aldrich's illness took him from the chamber, and since then the bill has been in the immediate charge of Allison.

The opposition has been directed in the main by Jones, of Arkansas, and Vest, while White, Caffery, Gray and Allen have frequently figured in the debate.

The bill, as it goes back to the house, re-enacts the anti-trust sections of the Wilson act, while the senate reciprocity and retaliatory provisions are substituted for those of the house.

House Conferees Named. Washington, July 10.—The house committee on rules today presented a special order sending the tariff bill to conference as soon as it was received from the senate.

The house adopted the special order by a vote of 142 to 107, and agreed to Dingley's motion to non-concur on the senate amendments, and agree to a conference. The speaker appointed the following conferees on the tariff bill: Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Republicans; Bailey, McMillin and Wheeler, Democrats.

First Conference Held. Washington, July 10.—The first meeting of the conferees of the senate and house on the tariff bill began at 2 o'clock. The Democratic members of the conference remained less than 10 minutes. They withdrew, upon intimation of the Republicans that they desired an opportunity to reconcile their differences before consulting the Democrats.

With the departure of the Democrats, the Republicans entered upon a general exchange of views. The conferees will meet daily at 9:30 A. M., and continue in session until 6 P. M., with an hour for lunch. They will reassemble after dinner and continue in session until 11 o'clock.

A machine for cutting and buttering bread is in successful operation. It is intended for prisons and reformatories. After the bread comes from the cutter, a cylindrical brush spreads on a thin layer of butter.

THE STRIKE GROWING.

A Complete Shutdown in the Wheeling District.

Pittsburg, July 12.—Nineteen thousand men in this district are idle. There is an almost total suspension of work in the mines along the Monongahela river. The suspension is radically on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, about five miles working there.

All the mines closed down today excepting the M. A. Hanna & Company, along the Panhandle; the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, and a few individual mines which can have but little effect upon the situation.

The Hanna mines have about one-third of their usual number of men at work. The coming out of the men along the Baltimore & Ohio is a decided victory for the miners, because these men are working under an ironclad agreement, and by their loyalty to their brethren forfeit \$8,000 in wages which the company holds out.

The situation as to the supply of coal cannot be called serious as yet, because there are from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of black diamond in stock at the various pools along the river which can be placed in Pittsburg at short notice and, if need be, a portion of it could be shipped to the lakes.

Up to the present time, no sign of lawlessness has developed among the strikers and there is no evidence whatever that there will be. A careful review of the situation proves the assertion of the mine officials that the Wheeling division is solidly advocating the strike.

Five cars were loaded at the Germania mine yesterday, but it was with coal which had been lying on the dump since work was suspended last week.

There was a doubt as to whether or not the Slavs would return to work, but this has been dispelled, and the foreigners seem as enthusiastic as any on the strike question.

It is said that President Gompers will offer to raise a fund of \$60,000 per week to assist the strikers in their struggle.

The Number of Men Out. Columbus, O., July 12.—The United Mineworkers' headquarters report that from 125,000 to 130,000 miners are out.

Florida Filibusters. New York, July 12.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Havana says: An expedition of Cuban filibusters from Florida is reported to have landed on Sunday in Havana province at the mouth of Jaruco bay.

The Spanish gunboat Reina Maria Christina, which was cruising about the coast, endeavored to intercept the expedition, but without success.

When the cruiser arrived at the spot and disembarked her marines, they were fired upon and driven to their boats by a strong rebel force in ambush.

After a brief bombardment of the insurgents' position the warship hurried to Havana for reinforcements. When she returned the filibusters had already left with their munitions and supplies for Castillo's headquarters in the Tapaste hills, closely pursued by Fonsdevielas' Spanish column, which had marched overland from Minas to intercept their movements.

Dr. Augustine Clemente Betancourt, an American citizen, after years of incarceration as a military prisoner in Pinar del Rio and in Cabañas castle as a political suspect, has been liberated and ordered to leave the island, no proofs to substantiate the charges against him having been found.

Manuel Fernandez Cahuquiel, an American citizen captured with the insurgents near Jaruco, 12 months ago, and since then confined in Cabañas fortress, has been notified to prepare for an early trial.

Railroads Confiscate Coal. Chicago, July 12.—Railroad companies issued orders to confiscate all coal being carried over their lines. The order carried confusion with its execution, and local coal companies, who expected to receive special shipments to meet the demand of the day, were thrown on their own resources to overcome the difficulty.

The price of common soft coal jumped 40 cents a ton while soft screenings were rated at just double their customary value. Fully 15,000 carloads from the mines in Southern Illinois were confiscated by the railroad companies. The seizure is made because of a recent supreme court opinion, which says that in case of strikes the railroad companies have the right to confiscate any coal on their railroad property, regardless of the consignee.

The Elks' Grand Lodge. Minneapolis, July 12.—The grand lodge of Elks this afternoon elected the following officers: Grand exalted ruler, M. D. Detweiler, Harrisburg, Pa.; grand exalted leading knights, M. B. Allen, Birmingham, Ala.; Louis Hauerman, Newark, N. J.; Charles M. Foote, Minneapolis; grand secretary, George A. Reynolds, Saginaw, Mich.; grand treasurer, Ed S. Ortis, Meadville, Pa.; grand tiler, Scott Holmes, Cincinnati; grand esquire, Lew A. Clark, St. Louis; grand inner guard, George E. Meyer, jr., Pittsburg; grand chaplain, Rev. Dr. S. D. Timberlake, New Albany, Ind.; board of directors, Jerome B. Fisher, Jamestown, N. Y.; Hunter A. Graycroft, Dallas, Tex.; George B. Cronk, Omaha.

A Portland Man Drowned. New York, July 12.—The body of a man found in the North river Wednesday with \$207 in his pockets, is believed to be that of Edward J. Johnson, of Portland, Or., who left that city June 14. He was a Swede, and is supposed to have been drowned.

In Session at Toronto. Toronto, Ontario, July 12.—The national conference of charities and corrections began here today.

CUBANS IN MATANZAS.

Long-Threatened Invasion of That Province Has Begun.

New York, July 12.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The threatened invasion of Matanzas province by the insurgents has begun. Several large bodies of Cubans have crossed the line from Santa Clara and the strength of the force engaged in the westward movement is estimated from 4,000 to 6,000.

La Crete and Herie, who recently crossed the Jucaro and Moron trocha and passed into Santa Clara from Camaguay, have united with other leaders, and there are now five or six chiefs, each with a considerable following, moving into Matanzas, where the insurgent forces were ordered to mobilize. Men have been summoned from the plantations around and ordered westward.

Whether the movement was ordered to embarrass General Weyler or to distract attention from Gomez, who is supposed to be hemmed in by Spanish columns near Sancti Spiritus, is not yet clear. It may be both.

The purpose of the gathering in Matanzas is said to cover the landing of an expedition which is due in that province, and which will furnish the combined forces with some additional arms and cartridges and several rapid-fire field guns. After receiving this expedition the programme mapped out by General Gomez is for an advance across Matanzas province, and if all goes well a demonstration near the city of Havana itself.

Quintin Banderas, who recently came from the East with 1,600 men, and who was in Melana del Sur two weeks ago, has gone to Matanzas. The entire force of rebels under Castillo in this province is ready to join with those in the eastern province. Ducasse and his force of 2,500 to 3,000 men may come from Pinar del Rio to take part in the movement.

General Calixto Garcia will remain in Santiago province, but practically all the other leaders of prominence of the insurgent side have been ordered to meet in Matanzas.

Just what opposition the Spanish troops will make to the movement is not certain. The sudden activity in the rebel ranks after the rainy season has well begun shows that they are able to move, despite the muddy condition of the roads, and frequent drenchings which they must receive. Any forced marches of large bodies of Spanish troops to head off the rebel movement must result in heavy losses from sickness, hardship and exposure.

Evacuation of Bayamo. New York, July 12.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: Captain-General Weyler has at last decided it wise to evacuate Bayamo. He has already ordered the inhabitants to betake themselves to Manillo, and has asked the war department of Spain to authorize the withdrawal of troops and the burning of the town.

The expenses of maintaining the garrison there have always been very heavy and one which the end gained did not justify. The insurgents are looking out for the landing of artillery along the coast of Matanzas. The Spanish army has never been so weakened by sickness before. An official estimate of the number of Spanish soldiers in hospitals throughout the island is 2,500. Not long ago the Luciano battalion marched to the front 1,100 strong; today the battalion numbers 150 men.

Destructive Hail Storm. New York, July 12.—A World dispatch from Berlin says: A Stuttgart dispatch received here brings the news of a destructive hail storm which raged for hours in Southern Wurtemberg, causing the death of 13 persons and damage to crops amounting to more than 4,000,000 marks.

Such a meteorological phenomenon in the hottest month of the year has never been experienced before in this part of the fatherland.

Before the storm the weather was extremely sultry. Gradually the clouds began to darken, and within a few minutes after there was a sudden darkness followed by rushing torrents of rain, which almost submerged the villages.

The rain was followed by a terrific hail-storm, some of the hailstones being of almost incredible size.

New Officials. Olympia, July 12.—At a meeting of the state board of control today, a communication was read from Dr. Temple, superintendent of the Eastern Washington hospital for the insane, asking to be relieved, as he wished to take a post-graduate course in an Eastern medical college. The board elected Dr. Wilson Lockhart, of Spokane, to fill this vacancy, and Dr. J. D. Maclean, of Spokane, his first assistant physician. Dr. Lockhart will take charge of the Medical Lake hospital July 20, and Dr. Maclean's term of office will begin September 1. John Scott, also of Spokane, was appointed overseer of the jute mill at the penitentiary.

Sixty Deaths in the Week. Cincinnati, July 12.—The number of heat deaths today was six. The maximum heat, by trustworthy street thermometers, today was 96 at 3 P. M. It is 85 at 11 o'clock tonight. The number of deaths in the last seven days is 60.

Durrant Was Not Hanged. San Francisco, July 12.—The reprieve granted Theodore Durrant by Governor Budd expires today, but the murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams is in no danger of hanging. It does not matter whether Governor Budd grants a further reprieve or not, as the granting of an appeal by the United States circuit court to the United States supreme court takes all power from the state officials until the highest federal court renders a decision in the case.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon. Edward Walker was killed near Bronagh by a bucking horse.

In Sumpter, Baker county, a man was knocked down and robbed of \$150. Jacob Burckhardt fell in the river at the foot of Flanders street, Portland, and was drowned.

An enterprising man named Long has put in a photo gallery, a newspaper and a steamboat at Woods.

The Pendleton roller mills are grinding about 2,000 bushels of wheat every 24 hours, turning out daily 400 barrels of flour.

Goods to the amount of \$633 were stolen from a store at Pleasant Hill. Rewards aggregating \$350 are offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

The Eastern Oregon Association of Baptist churches held its annual meeting at Adams. L. E. Penland, of Helix, was elected moderator, and Rev. Hugh Miller, of Pendleton, was elected clerk.

The McKenzie wagon road across the Cascade mountains is now free from snow, and in good condition for travel. Several thousand head of cattle have already been driven across the mountains on this road.

A band of sheep that were being driven to the Canyon creek range, back of Strawberry, in Grant county, ate some poisonous weed just before reaching the range, and several hundred of them died on the hillside.

Denny pheasants will be more numerous in the Willamette valley this year than ever before. The weather was fine for hatching and raising the first crop, now being cared for by the cocks, while the second crop is being hatched out.

Pocahontas, an old Indian woman who has been roaming up and down the coast from Rogue river to Humboldt for years, is reported to have perished while attempting to cross the mountains from Crescent City to Happy Camp, on the Klamath river. She was caught in a snow storm.

For the scalps of gophers and squirrels, Marion county pays 10 cents apiece for the former in quantities of 10, and 5 cents apiece for the latter in amounts of 20. For wildcats, \$1 is the rate, coyotes \$2.50, bear \$1.50, and cougars \$2.50. During the month of June the county treasurer paid out on this account about \$192.

Mr. Wilcox, of Eagle Lake, missed one of his cows a few days ago, and when he finally found her, he discovered that she had adopted a young fawn, and was taking proper care of it. A few days later she gave birth to a calf, and now the calf and fawn receive the same motherly attention.

Washington. The Okanogan river is so low that navigation has been suspended for the season.

There are 2,100 children of school age in Walla Walla, being an increase of 81 above the census of last year.

The Washington State Philological Society held its second annual convention in the state university at Seattle.

Work on the new cannery building at Blaine is advancing satisfactorily. A force of about 25 or 30 men is employed in construction.

Ed McNeil, of Tumwater, has made a number of violins of Washington wood. The violins are said to be of excellent tone.

The plat of township 24 north, range 11 west, has been placed on file in the Olympia land office, and the township thrown open for entry.

George Brown was drowned in the Hoh river, Chehalis county. Indians who recovered the body say he was seized and held under the water by mammoth crabs.

John H. Walsh, of Oakesdale, has received from the secretary of the navy his appointment as a cadet at Annapolis. Emory Hathaway, of Seattle, has been named as an alternate.

William Chambers, 18 years of age, was hunting a bob-cat that had been catching chickens on his father's ranch near Asotin. In his eagerness to catch the animal he fell over a precipice and was instantly killed.

A number of men have visited Westport and other points in Chehalis county lately, with a view to making estimates on the material advertised for the government jetty work at the harbor mouth.

The Great Northern shops at Hilliard are now employing a larger force than ever before. There are 139 men on the payroll, exclusive of the various clerks in the store department, section men and numerous other employees.

The two engines that rolled several hundred feet down a mountain side some weeks ago, near Kalispell, have been put in the shops for general repairs.

The receipts for the school fund at the office of the land commission, in Olympia, for the quarter ending June 30, aggregate \$28,242.10. The receipts from Whitman county alone for leases of school lands amounted to \$6,000.

The citizens of Anacortes are somewhat hampered by lack of bank facilities through which to transact the large amount of business that their new industries furnish, and it is probable that a new bank will soon be established there.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was not much activity or business in the wheat market during the past week partially owing to the very hot weather throughout the states east of the Rocky mountains. On account of the temporary strength of the corn market prices advanced 2 cents, but the advance did not hold and the close was at about the same as a week ago.

The July returns of the departments of agriculture indicate the average condition of spring and winter wheat combined are 84.9, which is 2.7 points higher than last month.

The Orange Judd Farmer says: In the spring wheat district the month has been wholly favorable and previous high condition of the crop, is fully maintained. The present condition, 93.2, is practically the same as reported last month.

Should it go to harvest with no future drawback, there is abundance in the situation to justify an expectation of 260,000,000 bushels, with nearly 200,000,000 bushels in the Dakotas and Minnesota alone. This, with a reasonable certainty of at least 315,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, makes possible this year a total wheat crop of 575,000,000 bushels.

For the past week the decrease in the visible supply was 874,000 bushels, and the total is now but 16,609,000 bushels.

The weather was the controlling influence in the corn market during the last week. There was renewed activity over a range of about 1 1/2 cents. During the first part unseasonable temperature and lack of moisture prevailed throughout the entire corn belt. This induced liberal buying for speculative account, forcing prices up 2 cents from last week's finish.

Later, when normal conditions set in, the early buyers took profit, resulting in one cent decline. Sentiment is decidedly less bearish. Conservative operators prefer buying on the weak spots, believing that only a moderate crop can be raised with perfect conditions from now on, while all the accidents favor the holder.

Receipts at primary points fell off sharply, but promise slightly larger next week. The cash demand was disappointing.

Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, 65@66c; Valley, 67c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.50@3.60; Graham, \$3.25; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c; choice gray, 37@39c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$18@19 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@13.50; clover, \$11.50@12.50; California wheat, \$10@12; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—13@14c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30c; dairy, 25@30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@3.25; geese, \$2@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 50@60c per sack.

Onions—California, new, red, 90c@91c; yellow, \$1.25 per cental. Hops—7 1/2@8c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4c.

Wool—Valley, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2 1/2@2 3/4c; dressed mutton, 4 1/2c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4; light and feeders, \$2.50@3; dressed, \$3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 3; small, 4@4 1/2c per pound.

Seattle Markets. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 17c; ranch, 10@12c. Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 17@18c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10 1/2@11c; spring chickens, \$2@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$25 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$21@22. Corn—Whole, \$20; cracked, per ton, \$20; feed meal, \$20 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$19; whole, \$18.50. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6 1/2c; veal, small, 6c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3@4c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2@4c.

San Francisco Markets. Wool—California foothill, 9@11c; Sar Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@12c; Oregon, 10@12c per pound.

Hops—8@12c per pound. Milletuffs—Middlings, \$16.50@20; California bran, \$14@14.50 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, \$11; wheat and oat, \$7@10; oat, \$7@8 river barley, \$5@6; best barley, \$6@8; alfalfa, \$5@5.50 clover, \$6@8.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 60@90c. Onions—New red, 65@75c; do new silverskin, 85@91c per cental.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 20@30c per small box; do large box, 30@50c Royal apricots, 20@40c common cherries, 15@25c; Royal Anne cherries, 20@30c per box; currants, \$1.00@1.50 per chest; peaches, 25@60c; pears, 20@40c; cherry plums,

THIS IS REMARKABLE

THE TARIFF PASSES UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS.

The Importers Are Still Rushing Foreign Goods Into This Country—Foreign Farm Products Are Coming In From All Directions.

E. F. PARSONS, Special Correspondent.

The tariff bill is passed, and under phenomenal conditions. Nobody of this generation ever saw the like. That a tariff bill should pass a congress whose senate is controlled by parties whose interests and principles and ambitions are absolutely adverse to those of the party in control of the senate and house is remarkable, but that it should do so in less time after the inauguration than any tariff bill ever passed since the first congress, is more than remarkable—it is phenomenal.

Indeed, the wonder is that with the Republicans in an absolute minority in the senate they should be able to pass their bill at all, especially in view of the party strife and bitterness which the campaign last fall aroused.

Meanwhile, the importers are not idle. The rush of foreign goods into the country to evade the increased duties which the new tariff law is expected to impose seems likely to continue up to the very day upon which it goes into effect. The June receipts of the treasury averaged over a million dollars a day and importations were heavier than in any preceding month except those of April, which were more than 100,000,000 in value.

The prediction made by Chairman Dingley months ago that the importers would have nearly a year's supply of certain classes of foreign goods in the market before the new tariff could go into effect seems likely to be realized.

The effect of this enormous importation of goods upon which duties are to be collected under the new law will be felt the moment that act goes into effect by a suspension of importations of that class of articles and a subsequent falling off in the customs revenue. It is the articles which pay a high rate of duty under the new law, that the importers are giving their attention to now, and the consequence will be that the class of goods from which the largest revenues are expected under the new law will have accumulated in this country in such enormous quantities that importations of revenue-producing articles will almost entirely cease until the stocks of these goods now lying in warehouses by hundreds of millions of dollars in value shall have been exhausted.

A statement just issued by the treasury department covering the importations of the month of April, gives some idea of the abnormal importations now going on and the effect they will have upon the revenues, when the new law goes into effect. While there has been a disposition of Democrats to assume that the tariff on agricultural productions is a humbug and does not affect importations at all, it is nevertheless a fact that 130,868 bushels of wheat were imported in April of the present year, against 6,431 in April of last year, and that the quantity of barley imported in April, 1897, is double that of 1896.

Another striking illustration in regard to farm products is found in the fact that while the class of cattle which now is, and is likely to remain on the free list has not increased at all in importations, the number of dutiable cattle imported in April, 1897, was nearly five times as great as in April, 1896, being in numbers 62,849, against 13,411. In the item of "crude tartar," now upon the free list, but likely to be placed upon the dutiable list by the new law, the April importations more than doubled the corresponding month of last year.

The quantity of chicory root imported in April, 1897, in view of the prospective imposition of a duty upon it, was nearly six times as much as that imported in April, 1896. The prospects that certain grades of raw cotton are to be placed on the dutiable list is already being felt, the April importations being nearly 10,000,000 pounds, against 6,000,000 pounds of last year. The prospect that hides would be placed on the dutiable list has also had a marked effect in increasing the importations of this class of foreign products, the April importations of hides amounting to 18,397,408, against 9,670,702 pounds in April of last year.

The importations of leather and manufactures from leather also doubled. Our Chinese and Japanese friends, who seem to have been on the alert with reference to our tariff generally, evidently took the alarm early in the year, for the quantity of rice imported in April amounted to over 20,000,000 pounds in the dutiable class, against 6,700,000 pounds in the corresponding month of last year. The prospective imposition of a duty on tea also had its effect, the number of pounds imported in April being 5,372,260 against 1,861,741 in April of last year.

The importations of cigar wrappers in April, 1897, was 1,477,068 pounds, against 105,587 pounds in April, 1896. The value of woolen goods imported in April, 1897, was in round numbers \$9,000,000 against a trifle over \$2,000,000 in April of last year, while dress goods, carpets and other articles of that class increased in like proportion. The importations of best sugar in April, 1897, were 325,858,788 pounds, against 60,471,717 in April, 1896.

The tariff bill is likely to be a good deal more easily recognized by members of the house when it comes back to that body than was expected at first. The important changes which the finance committee recommended have not been accepted by the senate, and in the one important schedule remaining, that of wool, it is believed that the house rate on first and second-class wools will be restored, or at least rates approximate to those named in the house bill adopted.