# REY BILL IS NOW A LAW

te's Final Vote Stood Forty to Thirty.

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AS SIGNED IMMEDIATELY

and His Colleagues Protested to Last-The President's Message a Currency Commission.

way from shington, July 27.—The Dingley omen and will is now the law of the land.

In the state of the land is the state of the land is the state of the land is the land in the land is the land in th ng used in mature at 4:30 today. ctically .

tariff bill passed its legislative at 3P. M. today, when the senate. decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed The storm conference report on the bill. announcement was greeted with stic applause by the crowded This closed the great labor hich the 55th congress assembled atraordinary session, and after t bridge 1 usisted on orn resistance, at times threatendeadlock, the senate concurred the house in a resolution for the adjournment of the session at 9 Finally k tonight. The president's mesnds later for a currency commission was re-

> nce report shows that the affirmvote was by 37 Republicans, one erat (McEnery), one silver Repub-(Jones of Nevada), and one Popu-Stewart.)

HANGE. negative vote was cast by 28 erats and two Populists (Harris arner), Teller, silver Republican, 26.-A wo Populists (Atlen and Butler) ot vote. One Populist (Kyle) and lver Republican (Pettigrew) were is repor resident L without pairs, which was equivto witholding their votes.

#### scific are CURRENCY COMMISSION.

resident's Message Recommending the Appointment.

shington, July 27 .- The presiis message, recommending the apent of a currency commission, follows:

the Congress of the United States: In my message, convening congress traordinary session, I called attenthat Jul to a single subject—that of providenue adequate to meet the reable and proper expenses of the nent. It seemed to be the most g subject for settlement then. ill to provide necessary revenues for pvernment has already passed the of representatives and the senate its executive action. Another on of importance was that of the blishment of our currency and ding system on a better basis, which mented upon in my inaugural ress in the following words:

and it 'Our financial system needs revisour money is all good, but its must not be further threatened. bould all be put upon an enduring is not subject to easy attack. The as of our paper money offer, in my is old O government, and imperil a safe e in the treasury.' Nothing was led more clearly at the late national on, than the determination upon part of the people to keep their oking of most advanced nations of the world. er wor soundness of our currency is noquestioned. No loss can occur holders. The system should be ified and strengthened, keeping money just as good as it is now hless expense to the government

the people. The sentiment of the country is ongly in favor of early action by conin this direction to revise our rency laws and remove them from in contention. A notable, assemof business men, with delegates 29 states and territories, was held dianapolis in January of this year. financial situation commanded earnest attention, and after a two discussion, the convention recomided to congress the appointment of etary commission. I commend report to the consideration of con-

The authors of the report recom-ad a commission to make a thorough stigation of the monetary affairs needs of this country, in all relaand aspects, and to make proper ions for any evils found to exist, the remedies therefor. This subshould have been called to the on of congress at the special ses-It ought not to be postponed till regular session. I therefore urge commend that a special commisbe created, non-partisan in its and citizens of different parties, who ter, to be composed of well-incommand the confidence of conbecause of their special fitness for work, whose duty it shall be to recommendations of whatever loges in our present banking and expedient, and to report their concy laws may be found necessary ions on or before the first day of ember next, in order that the same be transmitted by me to congress is consideration at its first regular

It is to be hoped that the report be so comprehensive and sound as eive the support of all parties and rable action of congress. At ta, such a report cannot fail to value to the executive branch of vernment, as well as to those with public legislation, and seist in the establishment of

ored system of finance. "WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

by 27 1897 "

THE SESSION'S WORK.

A Review of the Legislation That Was Attended To.

The extraordinary session of congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office on the steps of the capitol. It met in pursuance to his proclamation, at noon, March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiency in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration and urged congress promptly to correct the then existing conditions by passing a tariff bill that would supply ample revenue, support the government, and the liquidation of the public debt.

No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message, and the tariff has been the all-absorbing feature of the session. The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the preceding house had been at work throughout the short session, which ended March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill which was to be submitted to the extra session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee and 13 days later, March 31, it passed the house. It went to the senate, was referred to the committee on finance, and the Republican members of that committee spent a month and three days by the house, but the house bill in its consideration and in preparing ing a commission was not acted the amendments which were submitted to the senate May 7, and exactly two analysis of the vote on the tariff months later, July 7, it passed the senate with 872 amendments.

The bill then went to conference, where after a 10 days' struggle, on July 17, a complete agreement was reached by which the senate receded from 18 amendments and the house from 511. The other 243 were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the house on July 19, at the conclusion of 12 hours' continuous debate. The report was taken up in the senate July 20, and adopted July 24. The tariff bill was signed by the president the same day.

Congress did not devote its session entirely to the tariff, although it did subordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4 last, would, in themselves, have compelled President first: McKinley to call congress in extra session, even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed. These appropiration bills were the sundry civil, the agricultural, the Indian, and the general deficiency. Those bills were introduced and passed by the house in the initial form in which they existed at the time they failed of enactment into law at the preceding congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the senate, and when they finally became laws, contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance. The general deficiency bill carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated \$25,000 to defray preliminary expenses, and appropriated \$150,-000 for a new immigrant station at New York to replace the one destroyed by

By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, New Mexico. was that limiting the cost of armor plate for three new battle-ships to \$300 a ton. and in case of the secretary of the navy finding it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized by this provision to take steps to establish a government armor-plate factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing tais authority, he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory; advertise for proposals and report to congress at its next session.

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both houses, the question of sectarian schools was settled by the following declaration of the policy of the government:

"That the secretary of the interior may make contracts with sectarian schools, apportioning as near as may be, the amounts contracted for among schools of various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at such places as non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 40 per cent of the amount so used for the fiscal year

1895. The question of opening to entry the gilsonite deposits in the Uncompangre reservation was also compromised by opening such agricultural land as have not been allotted to the Uncompangre Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry, but reserving to the United States title to all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt

or like substances. In the sundry civil bill the most important new provision was that susending the order of President Cleveland, setting aside about 21,000 acres as forest reservations. The law also includes a general scheme of legislation for the government and protection for the forest reservations of the coun-

The Republican leaders of the house decided at the opening of the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility for delaying the tariff bill upon the senate, and therefore the committees were not announced until the close of the session, and only urgent matters were considered. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the president; \$200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi

flood sufferers. A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport supplies contributed for the relief of the starving in India, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the entertainment and expenses of the delegates to the uni-

The Hawaiian treaty of annexatiou negotiated by President McKinley was still unacted upon when congress ad-

journed. In open session, after much debate, the senate passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, a bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, the "free homes" bill. But none of these important questions received consideration in the house.

The following minor and joint resolutions became laws, managing to esape objection from any member:

Authorizing the secretary of war to receive for instruction at the military academy at West Point Carlos Gutierrez, of Salvador.

To amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for the entry of land in Greer county, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers and for other purposes," approved January 18, 1897.

Appropriating \$10,000 not expended for the relief of the Mississippi river flood sufferers, for the flood sufferers at El Paso, Texas.

Authorizing foreign exhibitors at the rans-Mississippi and international exposition to be held in Omaha during 1898, to bring to the United States foreign laborers from their countries respectively, for the purpose of preparing for and making exhibits.

To provide for the immediate repair of dry dock No. 3, at the New York navy yard.

Making appropriations for the imrovement of the Mississippi river. To supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Three bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Pearl river, in Mississippi, the St. Louis river, between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and across the Clich river in Tennessee.

#### HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Names of the Men Given the Most Important Places.

Speaker Reed has announced the following house committees. The committees on ways and means, account and mileage were announced at the beginning of the session. The following are the chairmen and the far Western congressmen given places on the more important committees, the names of the chairmen being given

Foreign affairs-Robert Hitt, of Illinois: Francis Newlands, Nevada, Appropriations-Joseph G. Cannon,

Judiciary - David B. Anderson,

Banking and currency-Joseph H. Wallaeck, Massachusetts; F. G. Newlands. Nevada. Coinage, weights and measures -

Charles Stanoe, Pennsylvania. Interstate and foreign commerce-W. P. Hepburn, Iowa; A. J. Barham,

California. Rivers and harbors-W. B. Hooker, New York.

Agriculture-J. S. Wadsworth, New York; T. H. Tongue, Oregon. Miltary affairs-J. A. Hull, Iowa; Marcus Smith, Arizona.

Naval affairs - C. A. Boutelle, Maine; S. G. Hilborn, California. Postoffices and postroads - Eugene J. Loud, California; H. B. Ferguson,

7. R. Ellis, Oregon; J. H. Lewis, Washington; Marion Devries, Califor-

nia; Marcus A. Smith, Arizona. Indian affairs-J. A. Sherman, New York; M. A. Smith, Arizona. Territories-W. S. Knox, Massa

chusetts; M. A. Smith, Arizona. Public buildings and grounds - D. S. Mercer, Nebraska; Hilborn, Cali-

fornia. Pacific railroads-Powers, Vermont. Invalid pensions—Ray, New York; Castle, California.

Immigration and naturalization orenzo Samdofred, Ohio. Labor-J. J. Gardner, New Jersey.

Militia-B. F. Marsh, Illinois. Minor committee chairmen - Elections No. 1, R. Taylor, Ohio; No. 2, Henry Johnson, Indiana; No. 3, James A. Walker, Virginia.

Levee and improvement of Mississippi river-Richard Bartjoldt, Mis-

Education-G. A. Grow, Pennsyl-

Merchant marine and fisheries-S. E. Payne, New York. Railways and canals—Charles A. Chickering, New York.

Manufacutres-George W. Garish, Indiana. Mines and mining - Charles H.

Grosvenor, Ohio.
Patents-J. N. Dicks, Pennsylvania. Pensions-H. C. Ludenslager, New

Claims-C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania.

War claims-T. M. Maher, Pennsylvania. Private land claims-G. W. Smith,

Illinois. District of Columbia-J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

A Probably Fatal Quarrel. Bloomfield, Ill., July 27 .- At Dresden, a little town ten miles east of here, two brothers, Butler and Morton Records, became engaged in a quarrel, and Morton attacked Butler with a chair and was about to strike who Butler drew a revolver and shot him through the left lung. Butler surrendered himself to the authorities. Morton will die.

Fire Caused a Panic.

Paducah, Ky., July 27.—During a performance of the "Streets of New York" at the summer Casino theater last night, which was attended by about 600 people, fire broke out among the scenery, owing to a lamp exploding upon the stage. A panic ensued, and men, women and children fought frantical's for egress. Fortunately no fatal-ities resulted, but a large number were burned and seriously injured by being BRAVE DEED OF NAVAL ENSIGN

New York, July 26. - An accident on board the battle-ship Texas while lying at the Cobb dock in the navy yard came very nearly resulting fatally to two of the crew and also led to another act of bravery on the part of Ensign W. R. Gherardi, son of Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi.

The second whaleboat of the Texas as cast away shortly before 2 o'clock. Two men were in the boat, which was hoisted to the davits on the port side at the time. John Avapian, a landsman, and a sailor named Speers were getting ready to lower the boat, when the former, it is said, accidentally struck the detaching lever, releasing the boat, which fell about 20 feet to the water. The two men fell overboard and the boat filled with water. The shock was so great that the men were stunned and unable to keep affoat. The cry of "man overboard" was raised on the

Ensign Gherardi rushed on deck, and, throwing off his coat, plunged over the ship's side. Three seamen followed him. Avapian, who sank almost instantly, was just down for a second when the gallant ensign rescued him. Speers was rescued by the other men. Avapian and Speers soon recovered from the shock.

The gallant rescue, which was witnessed by officers and men of the ship in the vicinity, elicited hearty cheers and praise for the rescuers. Ensign Gherardi, who is an exceedingly modest young officer, came in for a special share of commendation.

When attached to the Maine last February, in a storm off the Carolina coast, Ensign Gherardi saved the life of a drowning sailor under the most perilous circumstances.

#### ALASKAN TOWNS DESERTED.

Clondyke Rush Is Fast Depopulating the Coast Settlements.

San Francisco, July 26 .- Among the arrivals from Alaska on the steamer Bertha was Dr. C. F. Dickinson, of Kodiak island, which lies just at the head of Cook inlet. He says the gold excitement all over the territory of Alaska is something unprecedented, and that people are flocking to the Clondyke in a way that threatens to depopulate many of the trading posts and coast towns.

"When I left Kodiak, two weeks ago," said Dr. Dickinson, "the people were leaving all that section and flocking in the direction of the Clondyke. In a way, the situation is appalling, for many of the industries are left practically without the means of operation. Mines that are paying handsomely at

Cook inlet have been deserted. "In my opinion there are just as good placer diggings to be found at Cook inlet as in the Clondyke region. There is not a foot of ground in all that country that does not contain gold in more or less appreciable quantities. The great trouble has been that people have not had either the courage or opportunity, I do not know which, to thoroughly prospect the country. I think that in another month the coun- roll. try will be practically deserted. There is room about Cook inlet for thousands Public lands-J. F. Lacey, Iowa; of men, and there is certainly no better place in the world for a poor man."

## BETTER WAIT TILL SPRING.

The Present a Bad Time to Start for the Clondyke.

New York, July 26.-The World says: The Clendyke fever has not abated a particle. The offices of the railorad companines and ticket agencies are visited by adventurous spirits eager to seek their fortune in the Alaskan gold fields. From information obtained by reporters, those seriously considering making the trip will do well to postpone their departure for some time. Under the most favorable circumstatuces the working days in the Yukon gold fields cannot exceed 100 in the year. For the other 265 days the earth is covered with snow, the ground is frozen, and the rivers closed with ice. Anybody starting from New York at this season would reach the Yukon river just about the beginning of the long Alaskan winter, and it would be far more comfortable to him to remain in the states and go to the new Eldorado at a more seasonable time.

He Claims the Clondyke. New York, July 26 .- W. J. Arkell, of the Arkell Weekly Company, of this city, has announced that he expects to claim the gold fields in the Clondyke

district, by right of discovery, for the estate of E. J. Glave. Glave was the explorer who headed the expedition to Alaska in 1890-91, organized by W. J. Arkell, of Leslie's Weekly. A Sudden Bustle at the Navy Yard. New York, July 26.—Orders have

been received at the Brooklyn navyyard to have all the vessels that are undergoing repairs there ready for sea duty by the end of the week. The vessels are to join the ships of the North Atlantic squadron and the work of making the necessary repairs to them is being hurried.

Six Were Drowned.

Hamburg, July 26 .- A boat containing 45 employes of the Hamburg en-gine works capsized in the river Elbe today. Six were drowned.

To Abolish a Useless Office. Chicago, July 26 .- A special to the Chronicle from Washington says President McKinley will ask congress at the regular session next winter to abolish the office of commissioner of railroads. The president thinks it a useless office,

Emperor Menelek of Abysainia will con be able to communicate with the outside world by telegraph. A line is seing laid from Harrar to his capital.

lace is now held by General Wade

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Son of Admiral Gherardi Performs a Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

> Legitimate laws of supply and de mand may at times be counterbalanced by speculation, but they cannot always ignored with impunity. The advance in wheat values during the week has been long overdue. Nominally it has been caused by reported damages to the Russian wheat crop. In reality it is due to depleted reserves and small crops. A conservative statement of supplies at home and abroad is as follows: Importing countries require 100,000,000 bushels more than last year. The only countries with exportale surplus are America and Russia. The latter, according to latest reports, will have less than usual for export. America must therefore reap the benefit of the increased export demand. Fortunately, we have excellent crop prospects, promising at present the second largest wheat crop ever produced in this country. In this connection it must be borne in mind that our reserves are practically exhausted, and if they are to be replenished from the coming crop our exportable surplus will not exceed that of last year by over 20,000,-000 nushels. Importers are waking up to the situation, and they have been large and persistent buyers of wheat in our markets during the week. The resulting advance, while large and rapid, is more than fully warranted, and the tendency of the market is to advance

> Exports for the week were somewhat higher than the previous one, wheat and flour equalling 1,978,000 bushels, while the world's shipments were reported at about 4,000,000 bushels. On ocean passage decreased 550,000 bushels, and our visible supply showed an increase of 708,000 bushels, and now totals 16,032,000 bushels, against 47,-172,000 bushels a year ago this time.

There were alarming reports of damage to the Russians' greatest food and cereal, the rye crop. An encouraging feature is the exceedingly light receipts of new wheat, the movement thus far being very limited and not amounting to more than one-third of that of a year ago. This indicates that there is a very heavy interior demand for new wheat, or else that the new crop is being held back in anticipation of higher prices. Cables have advanced daily and are very strong, bringing buying orders for both English and French accounts, mostly future delivery.

Portland Markets. Wheat-Walla Walla, 75c; Valley, oc per bushel.

Flour-Best grades, \$3.75; 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; rewing, \$18@19 per ton. Millstuffs-Bran, \$13.50 per ton;

middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay-Timothy, \$12.50; clover, 10@11; California wheat, \$10@ 12; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@ 10 per ton.

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

Cheese - Oregon, 11 %c: Young America, 1216c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@ 3.25 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@3.50; geese, \$3 @ 4; ducks, \$2.50 @ 8 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes. - Oregon Burbanks, 35@ 45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, \$2.25 per cental.

Onions-California, new, red. \$1.25; vellow, \$1.50 per cental. Hops-10@111/c per pound for new

crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool-Valley, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 21/4@21/c; dressed mutton, 416c; spring lambs, 516 per pound. Hogs-Gross, choice heavy, \$4; light

and feeders, \$2.50@8; dressed, \$3@ 4.25 per 100 pounds. Beef-Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per

pound. Veal-Large, 3; small, 4@41/2c per pound.

## Scattle Markets.

Butter-Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 10@12c. Cheese- Native Washington, 10@ 11c; California, 91/2c. Eggs-Fresh ranch, 17@18c.

Poultry-Chickens, live, per pound, ens, 10@11c; spring chickens, \$2 @3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75. Wheat-Feed wheat, \$24 per ton. Oats-Choice, per ton, \$21.

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, 51/2c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 61/2c; veal, small, 6. Fresh Fish-Halibut, 416c; salmon,

665c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 21/6 4c.

San Francisco Markets Wool-Choice foothill, 9@11c; San

Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound.

Hops—8@12c per pound.
Millstuffs — Middlings, \$18@21;
California bran, \$14@14.50 per ton. Hay-Wheat, \$11.50; wheat and on \$7.50@11;oat,\$7.50@9.50;river barle. 5@6; best barley, \$6@9; alfalfa, \$5@6.50 clover, \$6@8.

Potatoes-New, in boxes, 30@75c. Onions-New red, 70@80c; do new

silverskin, 75@90c per cental. Fresh fruit—Apples, 20@ small box; do large box, 35@75c Royal apricots, 15@30c common cherries, 15@25c; Royal Anne cherriee, 25@40c per box; currante, \$1.00@1.50 per chest; peaches, 25@50c; pears, 20@ 40c; cherry plums, 20@30c per box.

## BEET SUGAR BOUNTY

MASTER OF NATIONAL GRANGE DEFINES HIS VIEWS.

Democratic Hostility to the Propo -Encouragement Should Be Given Such Enterprises Our Import of

Sugar Entirely Unnecessary. F. Parsons, Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C .- The fact that the Republicans were compelled by Democratic threats of filibustering to withdraw their proposed bounty.of quarter of a cent a pound on all l ugar produced in the United States during the next five years is greatly gretted by those who have studied the possibilities of beet sugar produc the United States, and especially by officials of the department of agric ture, who have been examining carefully into this question and are con-vinced of the entire practicability of the production of beet sugar in large quantities if proper encouragem could be given the enterprise. "What I do not understand," mid

Assistant Secretary Brigham, of the department of agriculture, whose positio as master of the National Grange, has led him to especially look into this subject, "is how these men on the Democratic side, who profess such friendship for the farmers and anxiety to do anything possible for their bene fit, now, when there is an opportunity to render them substantial assistance, deliberately turn them down. Here is a proposition to encourage a new in dustry which will give employment to thousands of men, put under cultiva-tion large tracts of idle land or land now growing corn or wheat, by the paying of a small bounty of a quarter cent a pound on American-grown beet sugar, and yet these men in congress, professing this great friendship for the farmers, threatened to indefinitely de lay the passage of the general tariff bill rather than see this provision incorporated into it. This slight assist from the general public would go directly to the farmers in almost every section of the country. There is a very general interest of farmers in this question. We have received letters here in regard to this industry from every section of the United States, and thousands of applicants for trial seed could not be supplied. In my opinion it is somewhat doubtful, at the present price of sugar, whether the beet sugar industry will be an unqualified success. It will certainly not make the progress it would with this small bounty proposed. New and uncertain enterprises, such as this, I believe the public should assist to get upon their feet. If the is success, the whole people will be benefited, and if they do not succeed, the very slight amount will not be no-

ticed by the public. "There have been some radical de partures from the old free trade and free raw material theories in the late discussion of the tariff bill, and from some of the old line Democratic states in the South we see votes in favor of protection to home industries. Free trade is all right in theory and as a theory will satisfy the people, but what the people now want is something practical and that something is a pro-tection to American products. The from the old-time Democrate. policy is too unprogressive and as I as their doctrine comprises only free trade and free raw material they no longer get the votes of the agr tural classes. The farmers of the try are getting their eyes well open They have been getting them oper ever since this low tariff has been

operation.

"The recent discussion in the se on this tariff shows that political struggles cannot be carried on in the future along the old lines. If this proposed bounty on beet sugar were to enacted into a law and be in fo for five years, according to the provi sions of the propositions rejected the Democratic senators, it is prob that the business in that time produce a very large proportion of the one hundred million dollars' worth of sugar now annually imported. As has been reiterated time and again by our statesmen there is absolutely no excuse for this policy of importing agricultural products which can as raise ourselves. There are some acricultural products which we, of on cannot produce, but we commit the folly of sending abroad in the neighborhood of \$200,000,800 annually for articles which we should ourselves be producing, thus giving employment our farm labor and keeping this gra sum of money in our own pockets. free traders again and again assert that it is idle to talk of protection to the tarmers, as our farmers have pre cally their entire home market. the truth of the matter is that farmer is not exempt from competition and that the total of agricultur portations into this country is fully me-half of the entire importations. have some figures here," said Mr. Brigham in conclusion, "which may be a surprise to a good meny pe They cover the agricultural an mportations from 1893 to 1896, inclusive, and show that one-half of the value of the great number of this imported into this country are agric tural products. Of these importations of farm products the bulk should be produced here in our own country."

"For one, I do not believe it por ble to succeed upon a platform that de-mands the unqualified free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with We have fought that battle and it is lost. We can never fight it over under circumstances more favorable to ourselves. If we hope to succeed we must abandon this extreme demand."—Ex-Governor Horace Boice of Iowa.

The American Baptist year book ports 27,257 ministers, 40,658 chur-and 3,934,088 members.