

ALL BUSINESS IS DEAD

CUDAN REBELLION HAS PARALYZED TRADE.

Enormous Shrinkage in the Crop of Sugar—Failures and Liabilities for the First Quarter of This Year—Caribbean Steps Out.

Business in Cuba Is Stagnant.
A special cable from Havana, Cuba, says: The total amount of sugar made in Cuba this year will not exceed 1,000,000 tons. The normal crop is about 1,000,000 tons. This enormous shrinkage means, it is estimated, a money loss of \$50,000,000. The tobacco crop will be greatly diminished. Other products of the island—hides, molasses and coal—are practically not to be had. Business is prostrated. Nothing is being done on the Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange is lifeless. Nova Scotia salt codfish, a staple article, and usually in great demand, sold recently for a cent and two-thirds a pound below cost. Flour, potatoes and the commonest necessities of life cannot be sold on business principles. There is no money. No newspapers are printed.

The Trade Weekly Record.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The regular quarterly statement of failures shows a 19.1 with liabilities of \$74,325,335, against \$3,902 last year, with liabilities of \$47,849,923 and 1,204 in the same quarter of 1894 with liabilities of \$63,127,343. The average liabilities were \$14,216, against \$12,577 last year and \$14,900 in 1894. Manufacturing failures were 833, against 651 last year, with liabilities of \$24,307,329, against \$20,225,094 last year, increase 16.2 per cent, but the decrease in comparison with 1894 is 16.4 per cent. Trading failures were 3,118, with liabilities of \$10,423,412, against \$25,979,894 last year, increase 29.9 per cent, but in comparison with 1894 the decrease is 6.9 per cent. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments through clearing-house was 24.5 per cent, the average for the previous ten years having been 33.5 and the average per firm in business was \$47,48, against \$28.04 for the previous ten years. The main increase over last year has been in manufacturing failures in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky and in trading failures in Texas and Massachusetts, owing to two recent large defaults. Banking failures have been 51, against 38 last year, but with liabilities of only \$4,734,197, against \$12,482,507 last year. More than half the entire banking defaults were in Northern States, west of the Mississippi. The improvement expected with spring weather begins, though in some branches of business scarcely visible. The backward season has been a hindrance, as has also been the number of hands unemployed in important industries, and the low prices of farm products. The gigantic steel combination is expected to have a great influence in sustaining markets and stimulating confidence and, though such operations often miss the success they seek, they rarely fail to kindle speculative buying for a time."

Carlisle Out of It.
Washington dispatch Secretary Carlisle declines to enter into a contest for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. He has written a letter to the chairman of the State Central Committee of Kentucky in response to one from the chairman asking him to consent to the use of his name, declining to do so. At the same time the declaration is not so forcible as to entirely remove Mr. Carlisle from the list of possibilities. In his letter he says: "The convention ought to have no difficulty in selecting an acceptable candidate who will fairly represent its views, and, in order that its deliberations may be embarrassed as little as possible by the contentions of rival aspirants and their friends, I think my duty to the party will be best performed by declining to participate in a contest for the nomination."

NEWS HUGGETS.
Seventy Cuban insurgents captured in Havana Province have been sentenced to be shot.
King Mendel, of Abyssinia, has expressed his regret at being unable to send an embassy to Moscow upon the occasion of the coronation of the czar, and has explained that his inability to do so is on account of the prolonging of the war and he had to stay at Tigre.
The insolvent Shoe Company, St. Louis, manufacturers of a general line of men's and women's shoes, has failed. The claims of secured creditors are \$33,500, and those of the unsecured, who are chiefly Eastern shoe manufacturers, tanners and leather dealers, amount to \$37,200. The assets are upward of \$100,000, and it is said all indebtedness will be paid in full.

Thomas Wharton, Sunday editor of the Philadelphia Times, fell from a fourth-story window of the house in which he lived early Friday morning and was instantly killed. It is generally believed that he committed suicide. Of late the occupants of the house had noticed that Mr. Wharton seemed to be melancholy. He was eccentric, and made but few friends.
Richard Ringer, a friend, Neb., merchant, was bitten by a dog several months ago. A few days since he was stricken with what was supposed to be a severe case of grip. Friday physicians agreed was a case of hydrophobia. The victim held a razor when he heard the dreadful diagnosis of his malady and almost severed his head from his body, before anyone could interfere, dying at once.
A G. Stillson died at Akron, O., Sunday morning from the effects of a blow struck by the nose of Mr. and Mrs. Stillson. His skull was fractured. He was 37 years old and was Stone's old man. He was unable during his previous periods to recall any of the circumstances of the murder.

The Populist city convention at Portland, Ore., has nominated ex-Gov. Penner for Mayor. The Taxpayers' League expected to endorse the nomination. Penner refuses to state whether or not he will accept the nomination.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

Mr. Carlisle says that demonetization is not the cause of the fall in the value of silver as compared with that of gold, but that the real cause is enormous over-production of silver. On this point but little need be said. The simple historical facts are that up to the very day of its demonetization, the silver dollar was at a premium over the gold dollar, and that for the year 1872 the world's production of silver was about \$65,000,000, while that of gold was \$50,000,000. Still, just as soon as the mints were closed to silver it began to drop. Very naturally it would, and it did. Later, there was a large increase in silver production. No larger, however, than the increase of gold between 1848 and 1860. The simple difference, though, was this: When the great gold discoveries were made, the French mint remained open to it at the rate of one ounce of gold to fifteen and one-half of silver, and the ratio was maintained. The large addition to the world's supply of money made both gold and silver cheaper (prices rose), but the ratio was unbroken, because the French mint held them together. When the increase of silver came, it found a very considerable portion of the demand taken away by the closing of the mints to it, and of course it could not maintain itself by the side of a metal that could be coined at will.

There is nothing in the relative production of gold and silver that in the slightest degree militates against the position of American bimetalists. The relative production of the two metals

hundred cents in what we ask. Why, a hundred cents in gold we are answered. So the statement amounts to just this: A gold dollar is a true measure because it is always worth a gold dollar. In other words it is always equal to itself.

So is anything else always equal to itself. The material point is, how much of other things is the gold dollar worth. That is the test and the only test. The gold dollar, measured by commodities and property generally, is worth about twice as much as it was twenty years ago. If any man in debt wants to pay by such a standard he certainly ought to have the privilege of doing so, but he should not be allowed to compel everybody else to do the same.

Fifty Cent Dollars.
They tell us that the silver dollar will only be worth 50 cents. There are two answers to this: First, as already shown, the very essence of the trouble is that the gold dollar has become in effect, a 200 cent dollar. That is, it will exchange for about twice as much of products as it would in 1873. Secondly, the silver dollar of Mexico or Japan will now buy as much of our great staples as the gold dollar would in that year. Hence, the 50 cent dollar (so called) is only such when measured by gold.

If the result should follow which the goldists profess to fear, namely, that the silver dollar would only be worth 50 cents in gold, then the situation would be just this: The farmer, instead of selling his wheat for '50

TOO SOON THEN—TOO LATE NOW.



In 1893, the money power, rushing the "Unconditional Repeal" Bill, said it was the first step to free coinage, but it was "too soon" then to enact it. In 1895, the New York Chamber of Commerce announces, in a circular just issued, that it is now "too late" for free coinage.

Question—Where do the people come in?

has always fluctuated greatly. In the early part of the century there was three times as much silver produced as gold. From 1850 to 1865 the proportions were reversed, and the production of gold became three times as great as that of silver. Still there was no break in the ratio. For the entire century, from 1792 to 1892, the world's production of the two metals was as follows:

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1792-1800...	\$166,407,000	\$328,869,000
1801-1810...	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811-1820...	76,063,000	224,786,000
1821-1830...	94,479,000	191,444,000
1831-1840...	134,841,000	247,830,000
1841-1850...	291,144,000	279,520,000
1851...	37,000,000	39,000,000
1852...	44,500,000	39,000,000
1853...	67,000,000	40,000,000
1854...	132,750,000	40,000,000
1855...	135,450,000	40,000,000
1856...	127,450,000	40,000,000
1857...	135,975,000	40,000,000
1858...	147,000,000	40,000,000
1859...	139,275,000	40,000,000
1860...	124,850,000	40,000,000
1861...	119,250,000	40,000,000
1862...	113,800,000	41,700,000
1863...	107,750,000	45,200,000
1864...	106,350,000	42,000,000
1865...	113,000,000	51,700,000
1866...	120,200,000	51,950,000
1867...	121,100,000	50,750,000
1868...	104,025,000	54,225,000
1869...	109,025,000	50,225,000
1870...	106,225,000	47,200,000
1871...	106,850,000	51,575,000
1872...	107,000,000	61,050,000
1873...	39,000,000	65,250,000
1874...	36,200,000	81,800,000
1875...	30,750,000	71,500,000
1876...	37,500,000	80,500,000
1877...	103,700,000	87,600,000
1878...	115,000,000	81,000,000
1879...	119,000,000	85,000,000
1880...	103,000,000	96,000,000
1881...	105,000,000	102,000,000
1882...	102,000,000	111,800,000
1883...	95,300,000	115,200,000
1884...	101,700,000	105,500,000
1885...	108,900,000	118,500,000
1886...	106,000,000	120,600,000
1887...	105,775,000	124,281,000
1888...	110,197,000	140,706,000
1889...	125,489,000	162,159,000
1890...	118,840,000	172,235,000
1891...	126,184,000	186,447,000
1892...	128,861,000	196,459,000

Total...\$5,663,216,000 \$5,077,529,000
Thus it will be seen that the production of gold for the whole period has been nearly \$600,000,000 greater than that of silver.

Gold Dollar Always Worth 100 Cents.
It is very wisely said that the gold dollar is a true measure of value, because it is always worth 100 cents. A

Which do the people prefer—the "sound" money of the bondholders and money lenders and poverty prices, or the honest dollar of 1873 and good prices? It is all a matter of preference.
To be perfectly proportioned it is claimed that a man should weigh twenty-eight pounds to every foot of his height.
Better to do well late than never.

BISMARCK IS NOW 81.

TIME HONORS AND SPARES THE IRON CHANCELLOR.

Heartily Congratulations Received by the Great German Statesman—He Makes a Speech to Thousands, Who Come from Hamburg.

Crowds Pay Tribute.
Prince Bismarck was 81 years old Wednesday and in honor of his birthday hands of music played in the Schloss park, at Friedrichsruhe, all the morning. Prince Bismarck entered the salon at 11:20 and found displayed on a table his birthday presents. He was affectionately greeted by his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, and by his daughter, Countess Rantzau. After Dr. Schwenninger had congratulated the prince the latter closely examined his



TIME HONORS AND SPARES HIM.

portrait painted by Lenbach, who appeared later, whereupon Prince Bismarck greeted him with a "good morning." Among the presents was a collection of articles from Madagascar, sent by Emperor William's present to Prince Bismarck was a photograph of the imperial family, in a group, enclosed in a handsome frame. Count Von Waldersee and a deputation from the Hallerstadt joined with Prince Bismarck.

Thousands from Hamburg.
Special trains from Hamburg brought some 2,000 persons, including 100 torch-bearers. After dinner was over Prince Bismarck appeared on the balcony and the assembled bands played a chorus. Replying to an address of congratulation, Prince Bismarck said that the good will of his neighbors was a necessity to every Christian German. He was pleased at having enjoyed the constant sympathy of the Hamburgers, which he had never lost, as he had lost several other sympathies. Expressing then a desire for the commercial prosperity of Hamburg, he declared that he was no fanatical agrarian, but that, after all, the agrarians were not without grounds for their opinions.

In conclusion he called for cheers for Hamburg and its rulers. In response to this prolonged cheers were given. There was then a brilliant torchlight procession, which occupied forty-five minutes in passing. Prince Bismarck stood most of that time, continually expressing his acknowledgments to those passing. He observed that he was no longer able to move as they did, but that his heart went with them.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE.

The Farmers' Review Receives Reports from Ten States.

Reports have been received from the correspondents of the Farmers' Review in ten States on the condition of winter wheat and winter rye.

In Illinois winter wheat is in fair shape, but has been injured extensively by the late thawing and freezing weather. The percentage of damage runs all the way from 7 to 50. Fortunately, there are not many reports of the latter amount or near it. A like condition exists in Indiana. In Ohio the loss is still greater, and the present condition is below fair. Michigan reports great loss, but the condition, taking the State as a whole, is a little above fair. In Kentucky the crop is in a very uneven condition, some counties having good prospects, but others expecting little more than half a crop. The loss from freezing and thawing does not seem to be much of a factor. Missouri also has an uneven crop at this time, and the conditions have been various. Some counties have a good start, and no freezing and thawing has taken place. Other counties have lost half of the present stand from this cause alone. We may summarize by saying that the loss for the State has been considerable, and that the present conditions of the crop are fair. In Kansas and Nebraska the crop is in fair to good condition. Little loss has been experienced from freezing and thawing, in fact some of the correspondents complain that they have not had as much cold as they would like. In Iowa there has been small loss on account of recent changes of weather, and the crop in the State is in fair condition. In Wisconsin the crop is reported quite poor, and the recent losses have been great.

Winter rye is in much better condition than wheat, and is generally reported at an average of fair to good.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Brevet Maj. Gen. William J. Sewell, United States Senator from New Jersey, by direction of the President, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Chattanooga, May 5, 1863. Although a colonel and badly wounded, this officer, now Senator, assumed command of a brigade of troops and remained throughout the battle on the field.

H. H. Willey, ex-justice of the peace and a well-known citizen of Bertrand, Neb., was publicly whipped by a mob of women on the streets. He was accused of making an improper proposal to a young girl. Willey's family witnessed his punishment.

The Treasury Department has evidence tending to show that the steamship Commodore, which recently cleared from the port of Charleston, S. C., with arms and ammunition, did not lose her cargo in a storm at sea, as reported by her captain, but landed it on the coast of Cuba.

AWFUL CLOUDBURST.

TEN LIVES ARE LOST IN KENTUCKY.

Many Homes Completely Swept Away—Big Failures in Massachusetts Towns—Negro Criminal Taken from Jail and Lynched—Red Cross Work.

Swept Away by the Flood.
The recent cloudburst in Clay and Owsley Counties, Kentucky, was more disastrous than at first reported. Buffalo creek, which is across the south fork of the Kentucky river, suffered more than 5000 houses on the bank of the stream were washed away. Miss Mary Garrett was drowned while trying to escape the flood. George Capson's wife and three children, two children of Will Burns and two others whose names are not given, were also drowned. John Crane, a logger, rescued his wife and small child when they were drifting down the stream on some uprooted trees. Thousands of bags are going down the stream. The large houses at Booneville are choked with logs, and it is feared the houses and all will be carried away by the water. Part of the town is inundated, and a number of persons have had to remove their household effects up on the side of the mountain. North Park and Middle creek are both overflowing their banks, and at Jackson Military Institute, the building of the Jackson Institute, was drowned while riding on a rail.

Quit the Old Army.
Edward Fielding, of Chicago, brigadier general in command of the new division of the Salvation army, and with the exception of Commodore Booth-Tucker, the most prominent officer in the forces in America, has resigned his commission and will join the forces of Birmingham Road's Volunteers. The majority of his staff officers, with him, and the blow is considered to be the most severe which has been suffered by the Salvation army since the death of Commodore and Mrs. Fielding. Brigadier Fielding's wife and personal influence will now be exerted in a spirit of the new organization, and it is confidently predicted that the move of his resignation will cause a tremendous defection in the ranks of the army, not alone in his own division, but all over the country. Among the officers who have resigned are Brigadier General Edward Fielding, Brigadier General Emma Fielding, Adjutant Washington Blackhurst, Adjutant Christopher C. Heron, Adjutant Bertha Heron, Ensign Duncan, Lieutenant Hamilton.

Manufacturing Jewellers Assail.
Wade, Davis & Co., of Palmyra, Mass., manufacturing jewellers, and Harlan G. Bacon, of Lincoln, Mass. & Co., also in the jewelry business, have made assignments involving more than \$100,000. It is feared that other jewellers will be forced into insolvency. The firm of Lincoln, Bacon & Co. is not affected by the personal assignment of Mr. Bacon. The exact condition of those involved cannot be ascertained for several days. Two accounts are being investigated and the creditors will hold a meeting. The reason given for the failures is dull times.

BREVITIES.

Unfavorable reports regarding the pope's health are circulating at Rome.

The exports of Sheffield, England, to the United States for the first three months of 1895 amounted to \$832,220, compared with \$563,910 for the same period of 1895.

The Genesee river is out of bank at Rochester, N. Y., and at Utica the Mohawk is doing great damage. At Cincinnati the Ohio threatens to become unmanageable.

The national congress of Venezuela has authorized the president to negotiate a foreign loan of 50,000,000 francs to purchase land for new railways and extend them at discretion in operation.

At Careyville, Mo., Ole Eton was killed, Will Godwin was shot in the face and the side, and Lee Cunningham received a scalp wound in a row. Godwin and Cunningham are in jail charged with Eton's murder.

Rudolph Steckels, president of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, in his annual report, says the world's product of sugar this year will probably be 1,000,000 tons short of the supply of several years past.

The anti-trust bill, allowing the Attorney General to begin action to prevent monopolies, passed the New York Senate by an affirmative vote of 40, no one voting in the negative. The bill had previously passed the Assembly.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, now in Constantinople, is much disturbed by the reports circulated in the United States to the effect that the Red Cross relief is being controlled by the Turks. This, it appears, is not the case. The Turkish Government allows the agents of Miss Barton to distribute the relief funds, the only stipulation being that it must be done in the presence of the Turkish officials.

A telegram from Tupelo, Miss., sixty miles southeast of Memphis, says: "A young negro, about 18 years old, was taken from jail by a mob and lynched in front of the court house. The mob went to the sheriff's home, overpowered him with shotguns, marched him to the jail and forced the keys from him. The men wore masks and their identity is unknown. The prisoner attempted to assault a prominent white lady at Plantersville about two weeks ago."

A warrant was sworn out at Detroit, Mich., for the arrest of Alderman John Charles Jacobs, charging him with soliciting a bribe from a firm of architects in connection with the plans for the new county building. Alderman Jacobs was indicted several years ago by the grand jury on a charge of "boodling," but escaped conviction.

Obituary: At Jeffersonville, Ind., Rev. Joseph Miller Hutchinson, 56.—At Superior, Vincent Roy, a wealthy Chippewa Indian.—At Middletown, N. Y., Peter F. Conkling, 106.—At Carbon, Ind., Joseph Fitzpatrick.

Robert McCoy, a member of the famous family of Hatfield haters, has been assassinated in West Virginia.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from nervous prostration, the result of exposure on his birthday, when he received deputations in disobedience of the orders of his physician.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.

The Senate Monday passed the bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for a public building at Indianapolis. Much time was spent in discussing the settlement between Government and the State of Arkansas. The House took up the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill and disposed of fifteen of the 100 pages before adjournment. Few amendments were added to the bill. The Senate resolution authorizing E. Green to exercise the duties and powers heretofore conferred upon the late Gen. Casey in relation to the construction of the library of Congress was adopted. The Senate resolution authorizing ex-President Harrison to accept certain medals presented to him by the Governments of Brazil and Spain was also adopted.

The House spent Tuesday considering the sundry civil bill and fair progress was made. Effort was made by some of the Southern representatives to strike out the appropriation of \$50,000 for the pay of internal revenue informers, but it was unsuccessful. The expected debate on the resolution for a Senate inquiry into recent bond issues did not take place, as Mr. Peffer gave notice that he would defer his motion. The post-office appropriation bill, carrying \$83,000,000, was considered in part, but not completed. A sharp debate on mail subsidies arose. Mr. Vilas opposing an extension of the subsidy system, while Senators Perkins and White of California espoused it. Senator George's speech in opposition to Mr. Depue's claim to a seat occupied most of the day and was not completed.

Over a mail subsidy began an unlimited discussion in the Senate Wednesday during the consideration of the post-office appropriation bill. Mr. Vilas opposed subsidies, and pointed out many instances of what he declared were excessive payments for mail service. Mr. Perkins of California energetically defended the subsidies for these encouragements to American shipping. The controversy was reserved for a separate vote. The failure of the post-office appropriation bill was completed. Senator Call of Texas introduced in the Senate a joint resolution directing the sending of an expeditionary force to Cuba to put down the barbaries and the delivery of heavy artillery. The House continued consideration of the sundry civil bill.

The House Thursday passed the sundry civil bill, and wasted a lot of time in amendments debate of the question of appropriating public money for private or sectarian institutions. The post-office appropriation bill served to bring out some sharp discussion in the Senate on the propriety of abolishing census post-offices and absorbing them as branches of city offices. The bill authorizing the light-house board to proceed with the building of the light-house at Northampton Island, Lake Michigan, was passed. The House bill granting the extension of Nebraska and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railways a right of way through the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations in Kansas and Nebraska was passed. The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned until Monday.

Speaker Reed made an important ruling in the House Friday which will have considerable bearing on legislation in the future. He held that a majority of the members of the House who are living at the time any question of a quorum comes up shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The majority of the constitutional membership, he holds, is not necessary to constitute a quorum. This is a reversal of the ruling made by Mr. Reed in the Fifty-first Congress. A bill to authorize the construction of a third bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis was considered. The river and harbor appropriation bill was finished by the House committee, which has been working on it most of the session. The total amount carried by the bill is a few thousands less than \$70,000,000, or about \$1,000,000 below the bill of last Congress. There are also provisions for contract works to the amount of \$61,000,000.

Western Hospitality.

People in the Eastern cities know not the meaning of the word "hospitality" as it is written in the dictionary of the Western ranchman.

"Why," said Senator Warren, of Wyoming, discussing some of the characteristics of the Western people, with a representative of the Washington Post the other day, "I would regard it as a personal insult if I went to a house on any ranch and found the door locked. The first impulse of the average Western man on such an occasion would be to break the door down."

"But how about locking up when the inmates go away?"

Senator Warren laughed. "It would make no difference at all," he said. "We all go on the general supposition that a man traveling through the country is hungry. If he has any food in his haversack, and finds nobody at home, he goes in the house, takes possession of the kitchen, and cooks his meal. If he has nothing, he helps himself to what he can find. He does it as a matter of course, and the family would feel that he was worse than a dude if he declined to share with them even the smallest bit of food that they happened to have in store."

Pato's Future Dates.

Patric had decided not to stay in London again till 1897. She has not yet made any twentieth century dates so far as is known.—Springfield Republican.

Mother Day.

A curious old custom still prevails at Grand College, Philadelphia, Wednesday last was "Mother Day," and there were over 1,000 visitors to the institution. This day is set aside for either the mothers or nearest relatives of the students to call and make their request of the management for the relief of the boys on holidays. This time it is for Easter, which means four or five days of vacation for as many as have relatives or friends to make application.