

The Outlook

A Family Paper

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The Anti-Lottery Bill

From a Special Correspondent

After many tedious preliminaries, the Hoar bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic, which passed the United States Senate last May, has reached a stage in the House of Representatives where it gives fair promise of becoming a law. The Judiciary Committee of the House, which had it in charge, was very slow in disposing of it. It was referred to a sub-committee of three members, one of whom was detained at home for several weeks by illness in his family, while another was hostile to the bill on technical grounds. The result was that the sub-committee let a long period elapse without a meeting. At last the bill was turned over to Mr. Broderick, of Kansas, who was friendly to its purposes. He made a careful examination of its provisions, satisfied himself that it was not repugnant to any principle of the Federal Constitution, and reported it back to the full Committee, which in turn reported it favorably to the House on his recommendation. Only three of the seventeen members of the Committee—Messrs. Culberson and Bailey, of Texas, and Boatner, of Louisiana—voted against reporting it, and the proportion of opposition in the Committee is probably considerably larger than that which will appear in the House itself. Although the three opponents in Committee are all Democrats, and Mr. Broderick is a Republican, party lines are not drawn on the support of the bill. The trio named base their objection upon constitutional grounds altogether, belonging to the "strict constructionist" wing of their party; whereas, on the other hand, two of the most loyal supporters of the bill in the Committee are Democrats—Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, and Mr. Terry, of Arkansas.

The next question which confronts the friends of the bill is when and how to get it before the House. The Judiciary Committee has consumed a good deal of time lately, and there is an etiquette about such matters in Congress which would require this Committee to make way for any other important committee which had enjoyed fewer privileges and which still had some pressing measure to present. The Committee on Rules has been asked to fix one more day for the House to consider business reported by the Judiciary Committee, and will doubtless endeavor to do so. If a day be fixed, there may be a struggle in the Committee as to the order in which two or three of its perfected bills shall be called up. In case the friends of the Anti-Lottery Bill on the Committee can induce their colleagues to give that measure the right of way, the chances are that it will go through with very little opposition. The three committeemen who object to it, at any rate, disavow all purpose of technical obstruction, being content to set forth the arguments which have convinced them of its unconstitutionality, and

thus place their views formally on record. In the House at large no organized hostility has manifested itself thus far, and very few criticisms, even of the milder sort, are heard.

But the Committee has on its docket one bill whose author is desirous of bringing it before the House for its effect on the fall electioneering in parts of the West and Southwest. It provides for the discharge of contract debts in any form of currency which Congress may have made legal tender, irrespective of the conditions under which the contracts were made. Its effect will be to rake up all the financial and moral issues involved in the greenback and silver controversies of past years. Every anti-greenback and anti-silver member on the floor will array himself against it, and will join in an effort to talk it to death. There is little hope, therefore, that any other business reported from the Judiciary Committee will get a hearing in the House if the legal tender bill is pushed to the front for politics' sake.

On this contingency hangs the fate of the Anti-Lottery Bill for the present session, assuming that Congress is to settle its tariff quarrel speedily and adjourn. Mr. Broderick seems to be thoroughly in earnest in trying to push it to passage, and all the Representatives from Kansas, Missouri, and one or two other States where the lotteries are now making dangerous inroads are in receipt of letters daily from their more intelligent constituents urging them to do all they can to suppress the evil. If the bill does not get through this session, it undoubtedly will next winter; but in the meantime there is always danger of the revival of the powerful lobby which made so successful a fight against all reform legislation in this field for a number of years. Thus far the lobby, if it has been doing any work at all, has kept well under cover; but it may come out and make itself felt if the bill is forced to go over the recess. The short session is the lobby's opportunity, for business is hurried then, members are too impatient to draw nice distinctions, and log-rolling becomes the order of the day. If the tariff deadlock should result in holding Congress in Washington for another month, the friends of the bill must try to do some sturdy work for it by personal and direct appeals to all the members whom they can hope to influence.

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The Business World

The World's Sugar Production and Consumption

In connection with the tariff discussion now in progress in Congress, it is worth while looking at estimates of the sugar crops of the world, and a table of the per capita consumption of sugar in various countries, such as are these statements from the "American Grocer." It is of special interest to note just what countries grow sugar, and the proportions of their respective productions. For 1893-4 the estimates are, in tons:

United States (beets, 20,000)	295,000
Canada (beets)	300
Spanish West Indies—	
Cuba	1,050,000
Porto Rico	60,000
British West Indies—	
Trinidad	55,000
Barbados	63,000
Jamaica	30,000
Antigua and St. Kitts	25,000
French West Indies—	
Martinique	37,000
Guadeloupe	40,000
Danish West Indies—St. Croix	12,000
Hayti and San Domingo	32,000
Lesser Antilles, not named above	8,000
Mexico	2,000
Central America—	
San Salvador	500
Nicaragua	500
British Honduras (Belize)	200
South America—	
British Guiana (Demerara)	120,000
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	4,000
French Guiana
Venezuela
Peru	65,000
Argentine Republic	40,000
Brazil	250,000
Total in America	2,189,500
Asia—	
British India (exports)	50,000
Siam	7,000
Java	500,000
Japan (consumption 125,000 tons, mostly imported)
Philippine Islands	200,000
Cochin China	30,000
Total in Asia	787,000
Australia and Polynesia—	
Queensland	80,000
New South Wales	35,000
Hawaiian Islands	140,000
Fiji Islands	10,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia	265,000
Africa—	
Egypt	62,000
Mauritius and other British possessions	125,000
Réunion and other French possessions	37,000
Total in Africa	224,000
Europe—Spain	20,000
Total cane-sugar production	3,485,500
Total beet-sugar production	3,861,000
Grand total cane and beet sugar production	7,346,500
Estimated increase in the world's production	788,171

The per capita consumption has been as follows:

Countries	Population, 1891	Consumption, 1890-91—Lbs.
England	38,600,000	78½
United States	63,000,000	59½
Denmark	2,300,000	41
Switzerland	2,950,000	33
France	39,100,000	29
Holland	4,550,000	27½
Sweden and Norway	6,780,000	20
Germany	46,600,000	22½
Belgium	6,150,000	21½
Austria	42,750,000	15
Portugal	4,730,000	13½
Russia	95,870,000	10
Spain	17,400,000	9½

Our population has now risen, however, according to the estimates of the Treasury actuary, to about 68,400,000, and the per capita consumption in the United States has increased to 63½ pounds. At an average price of five cents a pound for refined we find what to many will be a surprising fact—namely, that the total cost of sugar consumed in this country is not far from what our people pay for their wheat. Sugar has indeed become a necessity.

The Market Last week's financial and commercial market was emphatically a waiting one—waiting to see what the newest legislative barter at Washington might accomplish. The reported damage to the corn crop by adverse climatic influences af-

fected the prices for Granger railway securities somewhat. Wheat and corn quotations, however, have been very visibly affected. On Monday of last week the lowest prices for both were reached, but by Thursday a substantial advance in corn had been attained—namely, from 43¾ to 50 cents in Chicago, and from 49¼ to 55 cents in New York. Money on call continues to loan at 1 per cent. Rates for time loans are quoted at 1 per cent. for thirty days to 3 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper is in better supply. Rates are 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety day indorsed bills receivable and 4 per cent. for the best four to six months' names. The market for foreign exchange closed at \$4.88 for sixty-day and \$4.89 for sight drafts. Over \$3,000,000 gold was shipped abroad, making the total net export of gold since January 1 not quite \$72,500,000. The New York City bank statement for last week showed a slight increase in loans, but a decrease of nearly three and a half millions in cash resources and of nearly two and a half in deposits. There was a reduction to \$69,000,000 in the reserve held by the banks in excess of legal requirements.

The Whisky Trust Even the Whisky Trust has its uses, since it has so largely increased the revenues of the United States Treasury that now the income exceeds the expenditure, and the diminution of the gold reserve to close on \$50,000,000 actually becomes a minor matter. Thanks to the money paid in for taking whisky out of bond, the Treasury's July's total receipts were over \$35,000,000—the largest of any month since January, 1893. A further addition to the receipts and from the same source is not unlikely to happen. As against nearly \$65,000,000 on July 1, the net gold in the Treasury on August 1 was less than \$55,000,000. As against \$51,000,000 on July 1, the net silver was \$59,000,000 on August 1; and as compared with nearly \$53,000,000 a month ago, the Treasury's net cash balance on August 1 was over \$64,000,000. The per capita circulation has decreased almost hand in hand with the decline in the Treasury's gold reserve, and now stands at \$24.19.

An Ammonia Motor for Street-Car Propulsion The general principle of an ammonia motor is that of charging a reservoir (which is surrounded by a tank filled with hot water) with dry ammonia gas under pressure. The gas passes into the cylinder from the reservoir, when it acts on the piston just as steam would. From the cylinder the exhaust is conveyed into the water-tank, where the ammonia is condensed. It is claimed that it can afterwards be recovered with little loss. A trial of this motor for street car propulsion was recently made in New York City. About one-half of the car's space was occupied by the motor. The reservoir was charged until the pressure became a hundred and fifty pounds, and the car was run a mile before the pressure declined to a hundred pounds. If ammonia could only be made cheap enough, such a system might be applied, for it has the immense advantage that any separate motor possesses over cable or electric roads, where some failure at the power-house may tie up the entire concern.

Cotton On account of its vast extent and favorable conditions, Texas naturally produces more cotton than any other State, a production greater than that of India or Egypt. Next in acreage come Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, and North Carolina. Their increase in acreage over last year is reported to be about 2 per cent. Though Texas produces so much cotton, yet the other States produce more in proportion to their acreage. Estimates of this year's entire crop range in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 bales. We are by far the largest producers of cotton, but we manufacture only about a quarter of the world's crop. Great Britain manufactures one-third; and then, after the United States, follow Germany, Russia, France, India, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Spain.

Petroleum in Sumatra

Concerning the deposits of petroleum discovered a few years since along the Malacca Straits and in the province of Lanhkat in the northern part of the island of Sumatra, we read: "Concessions have been granted by the Dutch-Indian Government to both Dutch and English capitalists, but at present only the Dutchmen have worked their concessions. The area of the lands conceded amounts to 828 square kilometers (318 square miles), and it is believed that this portion of the island is very rich in petroleum. The wells are put down very near to the coast, so that the expense of carriage and shipment is not heavy, and as the quality of the oil is very good, it is thought Sumatra may before very long enter into serious competition with Russia and America, the more so as this portion of the coast possesses a deep and well-sheltered harbor."

An Anti-Forgery Company

The leading bankers of Chicago have just formed an anti-forgery company, by which they hope to make it impossible to "raise" the amount of drafts without detection. Letters of advice are done away with, as by the new plan the drafts "advise" themselves through a system of keys and ciphers. For instance, a banker, in issuing a draft on some correspondent, enters near his signature a certain number given in the key. There can be no chance of deception if the number is correct, for each correspondent has a separate key of advice-numbers which may not be duplicated nor exchanged, while each bank has a key and system of its own.

Diamonds

As chairman of the DeBeers Diamond Company Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the maker of the new South African empire, remarked recently that the depression in America caused the falling off in the company's trade, as we "took one-third of the total production." The DeBeers shareholders have received about twenty-five per cent. annual profit during the past five years. The company's capital is said to approach forty million dollars. It is a satisfaction to know that its management is not on a level with most of the concerns formed to promote gold-mining in South Africa, one swindling company alone whipping twenty-seven million dollars out of English stockholders.

London Streets

The proposed law in London that any new edifice shall have its front not less than twenty feet from the middle of the street has brought forth the fact that the capital has thirty-two miles of street less than forty feet broad, and should the new plan be applied in reconstructing these streets there would be a sacrifice of forty million dollars' worth of property.

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July Necrology

July 1.—Baron Alexander von Baumbach. Born 1813. Commissioner from Kur-Hesse to the North German Parliament and negotiator of the amalgamation of his country with Prussia.

July 3.—Ladislaus Prince Czartorisky. Duke of Kiewan. Born 1828 in Warsaw. Member of the Austrian Reichsrath and of the Hungarian House of Magnates. The "uncrowned King" of Poland.

July 4.—Dr. Friedrich August Dillmann. Born 1823. Professor of Old Testament Exegesis in the University of Berlin, and especially famous as the reawakener of interest in the study of Ethiopic.

July 5.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Austin Henry Layard. Born 1817. Eminent Assyrian explorer. Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1852 and 1861-66. Ambassador to Spain 1869, and to Turkey 1877-80.

July 5.—Barbara Elisabeth Glick (Betty Paoli). Born 1815. German novelist and lyric poet.

July 7.—Marcus Claiborne Lisle. Born 1862. Representative from Kentucky in the Fifty-third Congress.

July 11.—General James B. Fry. Born 1827. In 1861 he became Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, and in 1863 Provost Marshal-General. Author of several books concerning the Civil War.

July 13.—George R. Graham. Born 1813. Publisher of the "Graham's Magazine" for which Longfellow, Cooper, and Poe wrote.

July 15.—Bruno Piglhein. Born 1848. An eminent painter and crayon artist.

July 17.—Charles Marie René Leconte de Lisle. Born 1818. The leader of a notable school of French poets. Elected a member of the French Academy in 1886.

July 17.—Josef Hyrtl. Born 1811. The most distinguished anatomist ever connected with the University of Vienna, and the well-known benefactor to poor students and to orphans.

July 21.—Frederick F. Low. Born 1828. Governor of California, 1863-64. Afterwards United States Minister to China.

July 23.—Heinrich Brunn. Born 1822. German archaeologist.

July 24.—George Montague. Born 1830. President of the Second National Bank, New York City, and Treasurer of many charitable organizations.

July 24.—Rev. Dr. J. B. McCullough. Born 1823. Editor of the Philadelphia "Methodist."

July 25.—Prince Heinrich IV. of Reuss. Born 1821.

July 28.—Charles Stewart, Viscount Hardinge. Born 1822. Late Under-Secretary of State for War.

July 29.—Archduke William. Born 1827. Inspector-General and Master of Ordnance to the Austrian Army.

July 29.—François Clément Maillot. Born 1804. A celebrated Paris physician.

July 30.—Walter Pater. Born 1839. Eminent English essayist and critic. Author of "Marius the Epicurean."

July 30.—Edmond Guillaume. Born 1825. Professor of Architecture at the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and architect since 1870 of the new parts of the Louvre and the Tuileries.

—M. Nikolai Yadrintsef, whose sudden death at Barnaul, in the Altai Mountains, is just announced, was a native of Siberia, and his whole life was devoted to the service of that country. It was his early dream to accomplish the separation of Siberia from European Russia, and the establishment of a genuinely popular government in the former country. His great friend and sympathizer was the eminent explorer Potanin, and both men were finally arrested and sent to Archangel in exile. When Yadrintsef was permitted to return to Siberia again, he had so modified his political activity as actually to obtain a position on the staff of Governor-General Kaznakof, and remained there until Kaznakof was replaced. Yadrintsef then went to Petersburg and began his literary career. His Siberian articles in the newspapers quickly became famous, and were followed by many monographs and books on Asiatic Russia. In 1882 he founded the "Eastern Review," a weekly, published first in St. Petersburg and afterwards in Irkutsk. 1891-2 he made important archaeological explorations in Mongolia, and in 1893 he visited the Columbian Exhibition.

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