THEY TRADE WITH US

Demand for American Goods Constitutes a World's Tribute to the Yankees.

INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY, ETC.,

Of American Manufacture are the Favorite Upon the Markets of All Countries in the World.

New York, Aug. 27.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: No greater compliment to American manufactures and American workmen ever has been paid than the compliment which has been implied in the increasing demand upon them for high grade instruments and machinery. Cheap, heavy goods, which show their quality upon their face and which are not subjected to the severest strain or breakage, are purchased in any market, but those who purchase complicated and delicate instrument machinery which must be kept in order and operated by persons thousands of miles from the place of manufacture, have a keen eye for the quality of material and skill displayed in the construction which is a warrant of satisfaction which may not be in close sight and each article.

Two: the people of the world have confidence in American goods of the character, and therefore, in the people who make them. Nowhere else are the large plants which are turning out articles of the most complicated machinery to be found. Telephone, telegraph, steamers, locomotives, bicycles, sewing machines, typewriters, cash registers, patent working machinery, shoe manufacturing machinery, chemical and electrical apparatus, mining machinery, cotton machinery, machinery for manufacturing paper, clothes, wooden articles, cotton and woolen goods, and a long list of other articles, including, it varies in kind, goods were bought by the agent of the Argentine and the world's fair, a year or more before, from the United States, Africa and the islands of Australia, from Turkey, Asia Minor, Africa, Asia, the Asiatic Archipelago, the Fiji Islands, Malaysia, Persia, Siam, Japan, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Germany, the Dutch East Indies, French Guinea, Portuguese Africa, Central and Southern America, Africa have conceded these products of American ingenuity and skill, and have gone into American factories, the factories for and banks give within the American system, and have declared to be the American system considerable with those in Europe, parts of the world with which we have trade relations, and the colonies of Africa, India and Oceanica, depend themselves on American supplies.

For years this country has exported annually more than the value of $200,000,000 of goods, and the figures for the last year range far above the average of the decade. Even in the time that prosperity and depression ruled, there has been a steady demand upon America for them, and now their reputation, compels to the extreme value and they purchasers are found in every part of the globe. The following, the time when the value of the exposition of typewriters, bicycles, sewing machines and instruments for scientific purposes from the United States during the last year by countries represents on the exposition: Source of the treasury bureau of statistics.

Exports during the year ending June 30, 1898:

Typewriting machines: United Kingdom, $98,212; France, $24,400; Germany, $22,000; Canada, $1,000; Cuba, $1,000; Mexico, $2,000; British America, $2,000; Mexico, $9,900; Central America, $2,300; Brazil, $1,000; British South America, $2,000; Asia and Oceanica, $6,000; Africa, $56,345. Total, $1,002,152.

Bicycles: United Kingdom, $1,352,199; France, $101,600; Germany, $1,154,444; other European countries, $443,222; British North America, $1,000; Mexico, $1,000; Central America, $2,000; West Indies, $1,000; South America, $22,000; Asia and Oceanica, $66,000; Africa, $56,345. Total, $3,000,152.

Sewing machines: United Kingdom, $1,000; France, $80,000; Germany, $1,154,444; other European countries, $443,222; British North America, $1,000; Mexico, $1,000; Central America, $2,000; West Indies, $1,000; South America, $22,000; Asia and Oceanica, $66,000; Africa, $56,345; other countries, $128. Total, $1,000,000.

Scientific electrical instruments: United Kingdom, $34,000; France, $18,000; Germany, $12,000; other European countries, $1,000; British North America, $1,000; Central America, $2,000; West Indies, $1,000; South America, $22,000; Asia and Oceanica, $66,000; Africa, $56,345; other countries, $128. Total, $1,000,000.

Musical instruments: United Kingdom, $34,000; France, $18,000; Germany, $12,000; other European countries, $1,000; British North America, $1,000; Central America, $2,000; West Indies, $1,000; South America, $22,000; Asia and Oceanica, $66,000; Africa, $56,345; other countries, $128. Total, $1,000,000.

Report from France.

New York, Aug. 27.—The American exposition of goods of the Company, France, Walter T. Griffin, writing to the department, says the Williamsburg company of the Pelouse, the British manufacturers represent the same department, some, such as Parks and Co., the provinces. The only duty upon the British goods is the Brit. at since taken up manufactured articles of France. The interest of which the latter are affected, it is stated, that used in making the same goods in America. Mr. Griffin says the attention of American manufacturers of the same goods, and the attention of certain French dealers who in their interest have made light of the Brit. at since with "New York" on the address. The direct that American manufacturers exporting to France should be careful to have goods registered. He hopes that more people American fellows to study the French market.

Another report suggested is preserved means. Just now there is special reason for activity, because law in favor of the exposition is pending in the French parliament. Profits are said to be to overcome importation of American goods have not with unfortunate results. Profits are said to be to the French packers have and the supply not do they insure the exposition of the Brent and best equipped American industries.

The trade is dead, cured and preserved. Tables are set with the best food. The demand for dried meats, pears, raisins, canned apricots, peaches, plums and cherries from the U. S. of my name, and the demand for and keeping French itself. Samples must be attractively packed and put on the market early.

France is anything to make movements in her matter serious, and it is probable that the prices of iron and steel will advance.

This consular agent declares that now is the time to make an assault on the iron and steel market of Europe. Its further says that one effect of the Brahmin exposition was that there is in Europe a better knowledge of the ability of the United States to manufacture instruments of precision. He quotes a leading Frenchman as saying: "America has extended the world with the wonders of her mechanical and machinery; her steel stays cool, and cutter better than those of other and other countries. Her tillers are machinery. Look out, get out of order as quickly and stands crucial tests far beyond the power of European apparatus and there are less failures because there are fewer defects. This is due to her instruments of precision."

Mr. Griffin suggests that this country take advantage of this compliment of people France with the machinery she desires to increase her manufactures. A careful study should be made of the French tariff and of the best means of quickly out of working them. The best way to send to France to represent American manufactures is an American speaking Frenchman.

Consul Hemel James T. Dotson, at Hull, says that France is the great distributing point in Europe for the most of the goods that come from the United States. It gives a list of such of imports, with the names of the states from which they come respectively: Cotton goods, from Boston and Philadelphia; from New York and New Jersey; refined iron from Illinois and Pennsylvania; agricultural implements, from Illinois and Ohio; from New York and Indiana, tallow, oil and resin from Commercial and New York and Pennsylvania; spirits and wine from California.

Consul Adolph Pressentiel at Berne, in giving the number of commercial travelers in Switzerland issued in the last three years, states the fact that not a single one of them is from the United States. He says further, it appears most to and they should be. In Germany or French. In a few cases, the commercial traveler has a right to action, but in the majority of cases, the representative who has such these languages would be of incalculable value in bringing a business with Switzerland. The Swiss are conservative and will not accept goods only D. D. and Hoodwink and Co. Conversation, this should be abused. The Cotton of Berne is selling from middle value among manufacturers and dealers, and it appears that to a large room there would be of the greatest benefit.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Delegates Chosen to Attend the State Convention—Some Resolutions.

The Republicans of the city and county met last night and elected new precincts and twenty-five delegates to the state convention. Generally speaking the primaries were very harmonious. Bryant and McKinley Republicans were about beside across the financial chasm that had divided them in the past and resolved to get together at all seasons.

FIRST MUNICIPAL WARD.

In the First municipal ward, Councilman Hardy presided and J. M. Parker acted as secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A tariff law framed and passed by a Republican Congress is now in force, and sales could not in any event be repealed while the Republicans administration in the United States remains until March 4, 1901, remains in power; and

Whereas, Our foreign trade is in such satisfactory condition that during the last fiscal year our exports exceeded our imports more than $500,000,000, the largest excess of our foreign trade by comparity with other nations ever attain be left to be dealt with by a Republican Congress; and

Whereas, The patriotism, zeal and ability displayed by President McKinley in the recent American war commands the admiration of all citizens, of all parties, in all parts of our country; and

Whereas, The question of the free coinage of silver is a vital issue, demanding settlement, and touching the interests of every laborer, farmer, every producer and of every active business man in the country; a correct solution of which depends upon the prosperity of the old, good prices to the farmer and producers, increased volume of business to the merchants and prosperity to our country; and

Whereas, The silver or monometallic of the Republican platform in Utah on the silver question, would be helped and neutralized by the gold monometallic, and the gold press of the East as an influence and fidelity of the Republicans of the silver-producing states to the cause of the coral white metal; and

Whereas, We believe we are able to form and have the courage to express our opinion on the subject, which is the proper course for our country to take on the silver issue, and depredate any attempt of the gold monometallic of the East to control our expression of opinion. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the business men, farmers and laborers have demanding settlement of the question of this country to Congress as the people of this country to the free coinage of silver.

That the delegates chosen to represent this precinct in the State Republican convention be instructed

First—To carefully strive to have incorporated in the Republican platform of Utah a strong declaration unequivocally favoring the independent free coinage of silver by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Second—To support no man or woman for nomination who is not in favor of free coinage.

The delegates elected are as follows: Mrs. A. K. Grimes, Joseph Hyrum Smith, F. L. Gibson, W. A. Lee, Fred Ward, J. M. Brown, E. A. Stanford, Mrs. Ellen Ward, Mrs. Mary Ward, H. Ellison, Frank Ward, Edward Pickering, M. M. Kaighe, Eighth ward, E. H. Lee, Ninth ward, Mrs. Ellen Ward, J. E. Parker, Tenth ward, Mrs. Ellen Ward, F. A. Dix, Thos. Lowendahl, Tenth ward, D. N. Stone, I. M. Stone, Eleventh ward.

The alternates are: First ward, A. C. Sadler, Mrs. Chaffin, Second ward, Mrs. Ellen Ward, Mrs. Mary Ward, Third ward, William Cross, Joseph Wilson, Sixth ward, M. P. Hill, Albert Holt, Seventh ward, Mrs. Ellen Ward, Mrs. Mary Ward, Eighth ward, Mrs. Ellen Ward, Ninth ward, Mrs. Ellen Ward, Tenth ward, Mrs. Ellen Ward, Eleventh ward, D. N. Stone, I. M. Stone.

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SECOND MUNICIPAL WARD.

In the second municipal ward Parley P. Christensen acted as chairman and Charles L. Pratt as secretary. The following were elected delegates: Jesse Hillman, Jr., Wm. A. Brown, James Cowan, H. S. Harrison, Harry Pratt, Hyrum Smith, Jesse Hillman, Sr., Robert Lee, Jr., Wm. Jennings, Jr., Wm. Lee, Jr., Fred Ward, Jr., Wm. Lee, Sr., Fred Ward, Sr., Wm. Lee, Sr., Fred Ward, Sr., Wm. Lee, Sr., Fred Ward, S