PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE.

How Republican Policies Have Caused the Greatest Good to the Greatest Number.

EXPENSIVENESS OF BRYANISM.

Reasons Why the Nation Could Better Afford to Give the Democratic Candidate a Royal Pension than to Suffer Him to Be President.

Dividends to Labor, Wealth to Farmers, and Rich Strike to Miners.

TO THE American business man, as W. J. Bryan four years ago defined him, including the "Man who is employed for wages," the "Merchant at the cross-roads store," the "Farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, and begins in the spring and toils all summer," the "Miners who go a thousand feet into the earth," the "Attorney in the country town," etc., the last four years of Republican rule have wrought remarkable benefits.

The Prosperity Chapter Interesting.

The Republican platform of 1896 professed "full assurance that the election would bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States." How prosperity followed in sequence to the Republican victory in 1896 constitutes indeed a remarkably interesting chapter of American history—a chapter which must always bring home to the hearts of the American people, with grateful force, the truth that "peace hath its victories no less renowned than war."

"Lest we forget" the causes, and become ungrateful for the prosperity which during the last four years has become the all important incident of our happy existence as a people, the reading in black and white of the record of prosperity is at this time very timely. Future success must always be based on the lessons of past experience. If the American people are to continue in the prosperity which they have been enjoying the last four years, it is by considering with serious earnestness the data of such prosperity, making thereon the one possible decision, and expressing such decision with salutary emphasis at the polls this next November.

The "Masses" the Foundation.

In the remarkable speech four years ago by which Mr. Bryan sprang into fame and into the nomination for the presidency, he expressed the "Democratic idea that if you make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it."

Literally indeed has this general expression of an old idea been fulfilled by the Republican party under President McKinley.

It is one thing to have a rather indefinite idea as to what a desirable result would be. It is another thing to successfully accomplish such a result.

Both the Republican and the Democratic parties made their promises in 1896 to restore prosperity to the people. The masses saw through the quackery of the Democratic plan of being made prosperous by the payment of wages in 48-cent dollars, so they turned down Bryan and elected McKinley President.

Mr. McKinley had somewhat facetiously been termed "the advance agent of prosperity." So soon as he was elected Democratic organs got themselves ready for sneering interrogatories of "Why don't the show come?" It came, however, with such startling promptness as to produce the bewilderment of despair among the few whose own prosperity was dependent on unrestful despair among the masses. The prosperity "show" was soon found to be no humbug. The people had indeed not been deceived by the "advance agent." They were soon getting more than they had really dared to expect.

The Unlocking of Money.

The first manifestation of the prosperity movement was the unlocking of vast sums of money from hoarding, and the placing of it on deposit at the banks. The statements of banks during the autumn and winter months of 1896-7 showed heavy and steady increases in deposits. There were also striking gains in clearings indicating a greater rapidity in the movements of money. While the first Republican measure positively conducive to the present prosperity was the Dingley tariff bill, which did not become a law until July 24, 1897, yet general business waited not for its passage before "discounting" the great improvement in general conditions which it was obvious would soon ensue.

When 1897 began the gloom of four years of Democratic hard times was still hanging over the country, discouraging enterprise and blighting such industries as tried to exist. With the inauguration of President McKinley, the vast institution of business credit, on which is vitally dependent the industrial prosperity of all classes of people, began at once to recover from the destructive effects of the four years of panic-breeding silver agitation, and from the general loss of confidence caused by the fiscal blunders of the Cleveland administration.

The overwhelming defeat of Bryan the preceding November had given the country the idea that free silver was a "dead" issue, and that the Democratic party would not have the inconceivable temerity to revive it four years later, and incidentally Bryan, whose chief god was the silver idol.

The free trade policy of President Cleveland had done harm in two ways. Primarily it had resulted in the closing of mills the country over, the driving out of employment of thousands of American workmen, a general lowering of the wages of those still kept at work, and the loss of profitable markets to the farmers who supply the workmen's "dinner pail."

Secondly, the Wilson law, though intended to be "a tariff for revenue only," was drawn up on such grossly erroneous fiscal estimates by Secretary Carlisle that it even failed to produce the revenue necessary to pay the current expenses of the Government.

Revenue Producing Protection.

The total deficiency caused by the four years' operation of the Democratic tariff law was $155,864,183. It was this lack of revenue which forced President Cleveland into the burdening of the country with $262,330,692 of new debt. The only way by which the Government could fully pay its current expenses was by drawing on its gold reserve. The only way by which President Cleveland could enforce his commendable resolve to protect the gold reserve, and thus prevent his administration from going out with the country hopelessly "busted" through free silver, was by the issuing of bonds.

The Dingley act was, as expected, a success both as a revenue producing and as a protective measure. Within a few months from its passage all predictions were verified, and the receipts for November and December, 1897, and January, February and March, 1898, exceeded the monthly disbursements of the treasury.

The Circulation of Gold.

An interesting phenomenon noticeable in 1897 was the appearance of gold in even the channels of common circulation. Anybody who wanted gold coin, perhaps for the novelty of seeing what had become a rare sight, could go to a bank and exchange paper or silver for gold, and find that the banker made the exchange not reluctantly but very gladly. Bryan had pointed to the apparent scarcity of gold coin, and to the difficulty that had been attendant on keeping up the gold reserve, as proof of his theory that the volume of gold was too small to form a sufficient basis for the money circulation of the country. But after Bryan was given leisure to write up "The First Battle," gold ceased to be scarce, for it had come from hiding, and nobody especially wanted it. Since doubt had been so completely removed, and our own people as well as the whole world had been given so thoroughly to know that all kinds of American money were just as good as gold, every bit, then why should gold be especially wanted when other kinds of money were not only just as good, but were more handy to carry?

The Full Dinner Pail.

In the autumn of 1897 there was an enormous crop of wheat in the United States. Other years, however, have seen bumper crops, but mighty poor prices and no prosperity. Kansas has seen corn through heavy crops become so cheap that it was used for fuel.

But in 1897 there was a demand for wheat, corn and other grains. The "full dinner pail" of the American workman was becoming a new factor in the ratio of demand to supply of farm products. The mills were again being opened through the passage of the Dingley bill. Capital was becoming more aggressive in enterprise and saw profits, not losses, in business expansion.

With the American workingman in such a position that his dinner pail had to be filled first, the foreigner was put into an excited, impatient, worrisome mood. America, despite its enormous crop, contrary to precedents, was not selling liberally. Consequently prices went booming upward. The average price per bushel on the farm reached nearly 81 cents. In 1894 it had been 49 cents, in 1895 less than 51 cents, and in 1896 it was 73 cents.

Foreign money and the money of the populated centers of the East began pouring into the great agricultural area of the Middle West.

The farmers who had been barely able to keep the wolf from the door and prevent loss of mortgaged homesteads, now felt themselves flushed with wealth. They began to spend money for clothing, food, farming tools, and to pay off their mortgages. A great debtor class, to whom Bryan had vainly hinted the saving that could come to them by the cheating of their creditors through 42-cent dollars, fast became a creditor class. Accounts were started at country banks, and farmers who had been borrowers of money became lenders of money.

Of course this great prosperity of the farmer began at once to increase the prosperity of the city laborer who had furnished the initial cue given him through the victory of the Republican party. There are upwards of 8,500,000 farmers in the United States, as against 5,000,000 industrial workers.

Farmers Make Work for Wage Earners

These 8,500,000 farmers made extraordinarily heavy buyers of what the 5,000,000 industrial workers produced. As a consequence great industries, which had been stagnant under Democracy, became active and profitable. In competition for labor they were forced generally to raise wages.

The enormous expansion in the value of exports from the United States, from $793,392,592 for the year ended June 30, 1895, to $1,394,186,371 for the year ended June 60, 1900, constitutes one of the most significant features of the prosperity movement. During the three years of Republican rule the balance of trade grew to be $1,483,537,094 favoring this country.

This expansion deserves to be studied, not only because of its plain showing of millions and millions of dollars increased wealth to this country during the last four years, but also because of its instructive relation to the many and diverse political theories which have been loose from time to time among the American people, especially among some college professors who in the seclusion of their studies think too much, and know by actual experience of the world too little, and by men like Bryan, who think too little.

The free trade school of thought theorizes on the equilibrium of international exchanges. It reasons that if one nation adopts a protective tariff, it will cut down imports, but that this will be balanced by loss in volume of exports on the clear enough principle that nations, like individuals, cannot long continue to buy from customers to whom they cannot sell.

If exports of merchandise do not fall off with imports, the reasoning concludes, then there must at least be a balancing outward movement of gold which may disorder home money markets. Some free traders also indulge in the peculiar theorizing that by hindering imports we hinder property wealth from coming to us, and that by not also hindering it from being exported from us, we steadily grow poorer.

Protection's Part in Prosperity.

The prosperity experience of the last four years has shown that a protective tariff, wisely applied, can without question be a means of enriching a great nation like our own. The passage of the Dingley bill was the direct means of restoring prosperity to a large number of industries in this country, which, under the Wilson law, could not compete in the home markets with Europe. Given protection in their home market, these industries were enabled to pay attention to foreign markets. The protected iron and steel industry gained so vastly in power and strength that it became the astonishing wonder and dread of the industrial communities of the world. How American engines became used on the railroads of England because they were better, cheaper and could be made quicker than English built engines; how an American firm got the contract over English firms for the Atbara bridge in the Soudan; how American air brakes, locomotives and rails were almost exclusively ordered for the great new railroad of Siberia, were a few instances of many which surprised and dazed the whole industrial world.

Luxuries from the Other Side.

The prosperity that came to our workers in these protected industries was the means of spreading prosperity to all home workers, whether or not they belonged to pursuits or callings of the kind which needed to be protected.

Nor did so much prosperity at home work to the harm of those other countries which must continue prosperous, if they are to continue to be our good customers. While American exports this last year were $1,394,186,371, the largest in our history, and were more widely distributed throughout the world than ever before, yet in some directions there were great increases in imports. Our imports of manufacturers' materials this last year were valued at $302,264,106, which is about 40 per cent greater than for any preceding year in our history.

By being protected in his opportunities to make at home the articles that ought to be made at home, the American industrial worker has more than well utilized and justified such opportunity given him. He has done his work so increasingly well the last four years that all the nations of the world have become his customers. The whole outside world, instead of selling him the things he can just as well make himself, now sells him the material which his increased work requires and which it is not worth his own busy while to prepare, and the silks, the satins, the perfumes, the wines, the gloves, the jewelry, the artistic fancy notions, the toys, the tropical fruits, the tea, coffee, sugar, spices, etc., which he could not very well if ever afford to buy for himself, wife and children, before the Republican party gave him prosperity.

PROSPERITY IN IDAHO.

Report of State Bureau of Immigration Labor Statistics Proves It.

"There are few, if any, States in the Union where laboring men are better treated, get better wages and have more opportunities to acquire homes and secure a competence than in Idaho.

"The relations between laboring men and their employers in this State are unusually pleasant. With the single exception of one county in the State there have been no strikes for years in the State and no labor troubles of any kind. In this county labor troubles are now in a fair way of being satisfactorily settled. The mines are being worked by a good set of men, who are paid from $3 to $5 per day, and every citizen is satisfied with the conditions. In other parts of the State the relations between laborers and their employers are harmonious and pleasant.

"All labor organizations that are based on law and order are welcomed not only by the employers of labor, but by all classes of citizens, and all such organizations are in a flourishing condition. Nearly all, if not all, of the labor unions have a hospital fund and many of them have halls where the meetings of the union are held, while in some instances there are libraries in connection with the unions that contain the best books on literary, philosophical and scientific subjects. As a class the laboring men of Idaho are sober, industrious, frugal, well educated and intelligent."

Prosperity for Miners.

Coke, a product of coal, is used exclusively in manufacturing. Its consumption is one of the best evidences of the prosperity and increase of our manufacturing industries.

In the year 1890, under McKinley, prosperity and "the opening of the factories," was a great year for coke. More new coke ovens were established than ever before and the product was greater. The price more than double, and even then the demand caused by the growth of the iron and steel industries of the country could not be supplied. In 1894 coke was selling at $1 per ton, early in 1900 it touched $3 a ton.

PROSPERITY FOR ZINC MINERS.

Four Years of McKinley and Protection Have Enriched Missouri.

McKinley prosperity and the protective tariff on zinc and lead ores have, in four years, added millions of wealth to Missouri and Kansas. They have made a comparatively little strip of territory in southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas the greatest zinc mining section in the world, producing seven-eighths of the American zinc ore and about one-fourth of the entire world's supply.

For years this district, which centers about Joplin, Mo., and Galena, Kan., consisted of several little mining camps struggling along and yielding very little product. Mining was done in a crude and primitive way, and lack of capital to operate in a manner befitting a country so bountifully blessed by nature was a check to development and a barrier to progress.

Three years ago a change began. The factories of the East, which had been alarmed over the Wilson bill and shut down their plants entirely or in part, had their confidence restored and resumed operations to their full capacity. This created a demand for more zinc, which is used extensively in many industries. New uses for zinc for various purposes were constantly being found, and additional demands for zinc ore were thereby created.

As a consequence, the attention of Eastern and foreign capital became attracted to America's great undeveloped zinc fields, whose only need was financial aid. Money, which had been tied up by cautious capitalists, sought investment.

Wonderful were the changes wrought. Mines, mining leases and mineral lands doubled and quadrupled in value, crude and antiquated methods of mining gave way to modern methods. The old hand windlass and horse hoister were supplanted by modern machinery. Old abandoned mines which had been left with their timbers to rot and tools to rust were opened up again and new mining camps sprang up all over the district. An era of prosperity had dawned and the increased demand for zinc had advanced the price to a point undreamed of four years before. The following table is concise history:

ZINC IN MISSOURI.

Year.	Quantity produced in tons.	Average price paid per ton at mine.	Total value.
1890	100,248	$22.51	$2,256,583
1891	123,752	21.60	2,673,053
1892	131,488	21.76	2,862,475
1893	108,591	20.57	2,245,023
1894	89,150	15.00	1,337,910
1895	101,294	16.86	1,707,663
1896	92,754	19.75	1,831,856
1897	93,148	19.62	1,706,947
1898	139,668	20.96	2,927,321
1899	181,430	32.93	5,974,624

A few of the above figures are particularly instructive. In 1892, at the close of the Harrison administration, the Joplin zinc field produced 131,488 tons, the average price of which at the mine was $21.76 per ton and the total value of which was $2,864,475. In 1894, under the Wilson bill depression, the production of this same field had fallen to 89,150 tons, with an average price at the mine of $15 per ton, a total value of $1,337,910.

In 1898 the quickening influence of McKinley prosperity was fairly under way, the production rose to 139,668 tons, with an average price at the mine of $20.96 per ton and a total value of $2,927,321. Last year, 1899, the full tide of prosperity promised by the Republican party was flowing in on the Joplin and Kansas district and the production reached high water mark in 181,430 tons, with an average value at the mines of $32.93 per ton and a total value of $5,974,624, or over four times as much as it was in 1894. The year 1900 figures, when all in, will show a still further increase. Yet it is probable that the Missouri section of this prosperous region will utterly ignore this wonderful object lesson and vote for Bryan, free trade and rotten money. Vote to again close up the factories and bring disaster to their country.

Windfall to Railroad Labor.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, gross railroad receipts were larger by $266,149,623 than for the year ended June 30, 1895. Such increase mostly represents larger dividends (in the form of increased wages) to labor. Similarly there was a gain over 1895 of $28,858,458 in net earnings. This has gone partly into the strengthening of cash accounts, but the greater part of it into increased dividends to stockholders. It must not be forgotten in this connection that railroad securities are owned very largely by people of all classes. They are recommended to widows for safe investment. They form the basis, next to government bonds, for the investments of insurance companies, and for the trust funds of charitable and philanthropic institutions.

In 1898 there was paid in compensation to employes of railroads the total sum of $495,055,610, as against $445,508,261 in 1895, a gain of $49,547,357. When in addition we consider the increased wages indirectly paid in new construction of track and bridges, in new cars, etc., which absorbed the greater part of the increases in gross earnings, it will be more evident what a windfall just one year of prosperity has been to the people who work on the railroads.

The number of new miles of road built during the year ended June 30, 1899, was 4,500, as against only 1,650 for the corresponding period ended in 1895. Of course this is significant, not merely because it has meant increased work and more money paid in wages, but because it increased the facilities of commerce, and because it made it that much easier for the farmer to get his products into the city to fill the dinner pail of the city workman.

Prosperity on the Pacific.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in an interview the other day, said:

"Anything produced in the United States will now permanently find its way into all parts of the celestial empire. Our trade relations there in the future are secured. The trade in cotton goods has been very heavy in Manchuria and other northern provinces. Our interests generally, our dairy, poultry and other products from the farms of the United States, now have assurance of permanent markets in all the provinces throughout the Chinese Empire where such things are in demand, and this demand is growing and will continue to grow.

"The work of Secretary Hay in this regard supplements and compliments the work of our army and navy. A year ago no nation would have listened to a proposition of this kind (the open door policy), but the whole world listens to the United States now. The 'white man's burden' came with the islands. Secretary Hay's work brings the reward for lifting the burden. Some idea of the vastness of the interests involved may be gained from the fact that while ten years ago our exports from the Pacific coast to all countries aggregated $26,000,000 and five years ago $42,000,000, the steady increase in Pacific coast exports has raised the aggregate to $78,900,000 a year ago."

Prosperity Dividends to Farmers.

Last year's prosperity dividends paid by the Republican party to the farmers of the United States amounted to upwards of one billion dollars. The value of ten staple crops showed for 1899 a total increased value of $323,000,000 over 1895. Add to this increase an advance of $633,000,000 during the same period in the value of live stock, and the balance sheet shows disbursements of a round billion. This does not include the special profits from better prices for fruit, butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables and lastly, but not leastly, wool. Following are comparisons of values of the principal crops:

Crop.	1895. Total value.	1899. Total value.
Corn	$544,985,534	$629,210,110
Wheat	237,938,998	319,954,269
Oats	163,655,068	198,167,975
Rye	11,964,826	12,214,118
Barley	29,312,413	29,594,254
Potatoes	78,984,901	89,328,832
Cotton	230,338,906	$32,000,000
Hay	393,185,615	411,926,187
Tobacco	85,574,220	45,000,000
Flax	12,000,000	24,000,000
Total	$1,767,930,671	$2,090,980,735

Prosperity Among Miners.

The prosperity of the American miner the last four years has been remarkable. The activity of the mills and of the railroads has boomed the price of coal, copper, zinc and other metals. These have yielded far better returns in wages to those "who go a thousand feet into the earth," than they would have done had Mr. Bryan been elected President in 1896.

The opening up of the mints to the free coinage of silver would never have really boomed the price of silver, for the silver of the whole world would have poured into America, the nations of the earth being only too glad for us to pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them.

In the mining of gold in a gold standard country, miners have profited far more than they would have ever profited by the mining of silver in a silver standard country. The lone, poor prospector, and the "grub staker" have had a chance to "come in" on the production of gold, whereas silver mining has always been under the control of wealthy syndicates, and of individuals like Mr. Clark of Montana, whose wealth enabled him to buy a Democratic Legislature to elect him Senator, and to contribute $100,000 to the present fund to elect Bryan President.

Story of the Clearings.

The best gauge of the volume of business of the country is the bank clearing statistics. They prove, as no other figures can, the trade movement. Never in the history of the country have they shown such a vast aggregate of business, such an immense increase as during the years of the McKinley administration. The following figures are from Bradstreet's and are accepted as official. The comparison is made with the year 1894, as that is the year the Democratic policy of handling the finances of the country was in full sway.

The grand total of the bank clearings of the United States, as given by Bradstreet's, for the first six months of 1894, were $22,085,071,196. For the first six months of 1900 they were $42,857,201,316, an increase of $20,772,130,120. For the month of June, 1894, the grand total was $3,576,315,339. For the month of June, 1900, it was $6,621,068,707, an increase of $3,044,753,468.

Better Prices for Farmers.

The following table shows the current market price of different staple crops on June 1, 1896, and June 1, 1900:

Farm products.	June 1, 1896.	June 1, 1900.	Adv. p. c.
Corn	$0.27½	$0.37½	37
Wheat	.57	.64½	13
Oats	.17⅝	.21¾	23
Rye	.31	.53	61
Barley	.28	.40	43
Potatoes	.28	.40	43
Hay	9.25	11.50	24
Flaxseed	.82	1.80	119
Butter	.14¼	.18	26
Cheese	.06¾	.08¼	20
Live hogs	3.25	5.12½	58
Live cattle	3.55	4.32½	22
Sheep	3.25	4.97½	53
Cloverseed	7.40	7.50	1
Cotton	.07¼	.09	20
Wool	.16½	.29	76
Broom corn	82.50	180.00	454
Hops	.07	.12	72
Millet seed	.80	1.20	50
Eggs	.09¼	.10½	8

Corn, Cattle and Contentment.

"Gentlemen," shouted an orator in Kansas in 1899, "from the beginning of Indiana to the end of Nebraska there is nothing but corn, cattle and contentment."

And he added a little later: "The joyful sound of the mortgagor paying off his indebtedness has even pierced the dense ears of the money changers of the East."

Nothing can exceed the breezy joy, the piano and top-buggy buying enthusiasm of the Kansan in the year of his prosperity under the gold standard.

Cigars Smoked Over Prosperity.

Probably nothing demonstrates prosperity more clearly than the consumption of cigars.

W. C. Hollister of Chicago, who prints the blue labels for the Cigarmakers' International Union and is required to make affidavit to the number turned out, has made the following report to President G. W. Perkins of the union of the labels printed during recent years: 1895, 47,815,000; 1896, 46,440,000; 1897, 46,546,500; 1898, 46,609,200; 1899, 55,140,000. During the first six months of 1900 the number jumped to 36,855,000. Men cannot afford to buy cigars unless they are prosperous and earning good wages.

Money Earned and Spent.

In 1899 the savings banks deposits of the United States advanced to $2,230,366,954. That brought them up to more than the combined savings banks deposits of any two other nations in the world; and to half the deposits of Austria, Hungary, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Prussia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Australasia, Canada, Cape Colony, India, Natal and the Crown colonies all put together, their combined deposits being, in 1899, but $4,593,949,450.

Nebraska's Prosperity.

The Secretary of State of Nebraska has compiled a list showing that the excess of mortgages paid off and released during 1898 over those filed for the same period amounted to more than $50,000,000. The most of these were paid in cash, the foreclosures were comparatively few. It will be hard for Mr. Bryan to convince the farmers of his own State that they are not prosperous.

PROSPERITY AND GLORY.

Air—Marching Through Georgia.

McKinley and Roosevelt, men of golden deeds,
Men whose loyal energy now the nation needs;
Men whose resolution all the world united heeds,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! In honor we are bound,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Our money all is sound;
Honest golden dollars ringing all the world around,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

Builders in our history, men of real worth,
Men whose names are honored over all the teeming earth;
E'en among the bravest since the nation had its birth,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

Hold to truth and justice, to integrity and right,
Hold to fearless principles, to honest dollars bright;
Hold your country's credit ever spotless with your might,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

Keep the fruits of victory stainless evermore,
Keep your banners flying on Manila's distant shore;
Keep our noble President within the White House door,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

Cherish deeds of valor wreathed in memories sublime,
Cherish grand achievements wrought in Oriental clime;
Cherish honest duty calling; now's the golden time,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

C. P. R.

PROSPERITY FOR WAGE-EARNERS

Proven by the History of the American Federation of Labor.

That the laboring men of the country are in a more prosperous condition than ever known before is proven beyond any chance of contradiction by the statistics of the American Federation of Labor, sent out over the signature of the president, Mr. Samuel Gompers, who is a Democrat.

We compare the disastrous years of the Wilson bill and Democratic rule—1893, 1894 and 1895—with 1899, under McKinley and prosperity.

In 1893 the American Federation of Labor met at Chicago. There were 95 delegates present, 38 national trade unions represented, 18 local trade unions, 15 city central unions and one State branch. The receipts for the year were $20,864.62, and the expenditures $21,383.

In 1894 the American Federation of Labor met at Denver, Colo. There were 77 delegates present, 30 national trade unions represented, 12 local trade unions, 11 city central unions and three State branches. The receipts for the year were $15,346.43, and the expenditures $17,302.08.

In 1895 the American Federation of Labor met at New York City. There were 96 delegates present, 34 national trade unions represented, 23 local trade unions, 15 city central unions and three State branches. The receipts were $13,751.75, and the expenditures $15,612.42.

In 1899 the American Federation of Labor met at Detroit. There were 189 delegates present, 55 national trades unions, 65 local trade unions, 31 central unions and five State branches. The receipts were $36,757.13, and the expenditures $30,599.22.

Surely labor prospers when the members of this great organized body can contribute to the cause, as shown by the above receipts, over $16,000 more in 1899 than they did in 1893, and several thousands more than double what they did in each of the years 1893, 1894 and 1895.

Under date of Aug. 9, 1900, Mr. Gompers stated the number of independent unions to be 1,154, city central unions 191, State branches 14.

It is evident from these figures that when the American Federation of Labor meets in December next there will be a showing of progress made and increase of membership, all accomplished under labor's prosperous conditions, such as no labor organization has ever before made.

Larger Exports of Farm Products.

The agricultural reports show that our sale of agricultural products abroad during the past three years, 1897-1899, were more than $500,000,000 greater than in the preceding three years, 1894-1896.

Exports of butter were worth, in 1895, $915,533; in 1899, $3,263,951.

There were 425,352,187 pounds of bacon exported in 1896 and 562,651,480 pounds in 1899. This was an increase of 137,000,000 pounds.

The following are some interesting comparative wool prices, furnished by a prominent Boston commission house:

JANUARY.

Year.	Fine.	Medium.	Course.
1895	17½	20	19
1896	19	21½	19
1897	19	21	19
1898	29	30	28
1899	26½	29	24
1900	35	36	29

During Harrison's administration there was an approximate gain of $154,000,000 in the value of live stock. During Cleveland's administration there was an approximate loss of $820,000,000. During the first three years of McKinley's administration an approximate gain of $557,000,000.

Adlai Stevenson's Prosperity.

The city of Bloomington, Ill., which is the home of the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson, but recently sold its bonds on a basis which makes the interest paid by the city on the loan only 3.40 per cent. This rate is lower than any municipality in the United States could get in 1896.

As a citizen of Bloomington, Mr. Stevenson will be able to save some money in taxes, because of the good credit and prosperity that has come to his town as a share in the beneficial results of Republican policies during the last four years. The remarkable appreciation in the credits of American municipalities since McKinley's election in 1896, meaning great savings to taxpayers, has been one of the most interesting features of the great prosperity that has come to the people of this country.

No Room for Calamity Howling.

Large sums of money are being offered in the financial columns of the Chicago daily papers to loan at 3½ per cent on city property, 4½ per cent on farm property. When money is offered at these rates it behooves the calamity howlers to take a back seat. Such interest rates indicate such prosperous times as the country has never seen before.

Men Wanted in the Mills.

Many manufacturers of woolen and cotton goods in Connecticut state that lots of looms are idle because men to work them cannot be found. Wages have advanced in cotton mills from 12 to 30 per cent.