

VERY SATISFACTORY

NEW TARIFF LAW IS PLEASING ITS FRIENDS.

Treasury Figures Show It Is Productive of Increased Exports of American Products and Decreased Imports

Showing Is Gratifying.

Special Washington Correspondence. The new tariff law continues to move smoothly so far as relates to farmers and also as relates to the revenues of the Government.

What Caused the Change.

What does high-priced cattle and hogs mean? Simply that more people east of the Missouri river are eating meat. Why? Because they are earning wages. They are at work. The people who were idle under the Wilson tariff of the Popocrats are employed. The people who were getting higher wages. What caused the change? Faith of business men, capitalists, employers of labor and money, in the Republican party and its well-tried tariff policy.

The Tariff Nothing to Do With It.

It has everything to do with it. Canadian eggs and chickens are shut out on the north and Mexican cattle on the south. The American market for the American farmer, in the Republican principle, and it is working, as it always has worked, for the welfare of the nation. Pauper labor is shut out. Pauper made goods are shut out. The American market is reserved for the American laboring man and the American farmer, and both are realizing the benefits of this patriotic, business-like policy, tested and vindicated by American history for more than fifty years.

The Kansas Farmer Gives Away Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Hay, Eggs, Butter and Milk in Every Year he Gives for Bryanism, Populism or Fusion.

No level-headed farmer will permit the calamity of free silver and free trade to deceive him again and induce him by specious but false promises to vote away his own property and prosperity.—Topeka Capital.

Export of Corn.

Corn is about to become one of the food staples of Europe. In 1892, we exported 75,451,840 bushels of corn and 287,609 barrels of corn meal. In the last year we exported 170,919,365 bushels of corn and 475,263 barrels of corn meal.

As all are aware, Europe formerly had an intense prejudice against American corn, regarding it as unfit for human food.

This prejudice was largely a human fancy, a commission sent to Europe during Harrison's administration for the purpose of introducing corn as a food. This commission gave lectures about corn, demonstrating its usefulness as a food by practical instruction in cooking. As a result of the work of this commission, a largely increased demand for corn was created. The business depression abroad, and the food shortage in many countries, has enhanced corn as a cheap food staple to establish itself firmly as a permanent food. There will be an increasing foreign demand for it from now on, and the American overproduction will each year find more of a sale awaiting for it in European markets. This means a better price for the farmer. The commission, discontinued during Cleveland's administration, should be re-established in the interest of the American farmer.—Exchange.

Practical and Prudent Protection

In our manufactures we start with the advantage of having our raw material ready at hand, while England must go thousands of miles for every cotton ball she spins. We can produce all the wool, cotton, woods and metals required for any and every variety of manufacture. It is, therefore, clear that with these three natural advantages of food, fuel and raw material in available abundance, we only need favorable conditions of enterprise and competition to attain and maintain absolute supremacy in every line of human industry. These conditions can only be provided by the system of protection. This proposition requires no argument. It has been amply demonstrated by experience.

We require for continuous and increasing prosperity, not so much any particular tariff schedules, as the general, vital, conserving principle of protection, practically applied and prudently adjusted to the industries and interests of all sections and classes.—Wool Record.

It is Coming Along All Right.

Intelligent people understand that, as far as the new tariff is concerned, it is too early to forecast definitely what it will accomplish. It is true that it does not furnish sufficient revenue yet, but with the enormous anticipatory importations made while the Dingley bill was pending this was not to be expected. Moreover, it requires time for industry and trade to adjust themselves to the new conditions created by that enactment, a process that has been made doubly difficult on account of the devastating gale through which they have passed since the last inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. Before long people will be able to pass judgment intelligently on the tariff, and, unless all signs are amiss, experience will amply vindicate the wisdom and expediency of that measure.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Laugh on the Other Fellow.

Mr. Bryan boastfully announced in his Ohio speeches that he had come to Ohio to "bury Mark Hanna." This sounded very funny to the audience at the time, but the laugh was on the other side when it was discovered after the election that the counties in which he spoke increased their Republican majorities about one thousand votes over last year. It was another case of "he laughs best who laughs last."

English Don't Like It.

The imports of linen goods from England were only 2,284,000 yards in September, 1897, against 6,087,000 yards in September, 1896; the imports of June goods in September, 1897, was 6,282,100, against 9,106,400 in September,

Table with 3 columns: Country, 1896, under 1897, under. Includes Germany, Italy, Argentina, Turkey, Japan, Switzerland, Great Britain, China, Greece, and Totals.

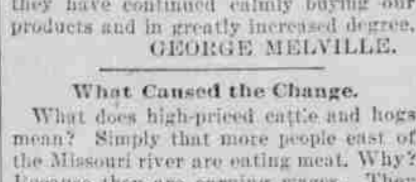
Imports from—

Table with 3 columns: Country, 1896, under 1897, under. Includes Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Argentina, Turkey, Japan, Switzerland, Great Britain, China, Greece, and Totals.

The above tables show the utter fallacy of the Democratic predictions, for they show that not only have we entailed our imports from those countries to a very large extent, but despite their threats, they have continued calmly buying our products and in greatly increased degree.

GEORGE MELVILLE.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.



THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

THE new Congressional Library is one of the greatest architectural achievements of the century and is without exception the most magnificent building of its kind in the world.

It is twenty-four years since the idea of the building was conceived and ten years since its erection was actually commenced by the tearing down of the seventy or more buildings which occupied its site. This palace for books is a monument to American advancement in building design and art. It is strictly American. American architects and designers, American builders and American artists have done all the work upon it. Such shortcomings as may be found in it are to be laid at their doors, but to them is also due the originality of conception and excellence of execution which mark it out among other buildings of its kind in this country. At more than one time there seemed a possibility that much of the beauty of the design would be lost through changes in the arrangement or in detail. In the ten years consumed in its construction the library passed through numerous vicissitudes. John L. Smith and Paul J. Pelz, the original architects, were superseded by Brigadier General Thos. L. Casey, who employed Mr. Pelz to make the plans under the direction of R. B. Green. Later Edward P. Casey, Gen. Casey's son, took Mr. Pelz's place and carried on the work of the interior decoration. The death of Gen. Casey before the completion of the building gave to Mr. Green the task of finishing his labors. But through these numerous changes the consistency of the design has been maintained. Each new architect has contented himself with carrying on the work of his predecessor instead of undoing it, and the building shows no evidence of its checkered architectural career.

The general form of the structure is rectangular. From the center of the pile rises the dome of the rotunda, but aside from this the stern rectangularity is almost unbroken.

The four corners of the rotunda are emphasized by pavilions, and the entrance hall, in the center of the west side, is of the same form. Within the rectangle the building has the shape of a Greek cross, the center of which is marked by an octagonal rotunda or general reading room. The interior decoration is lavish, but everywhere governed by artistic conception. One arm of the cross is devoted to the stack rooms. In these facilities are provided for shelving 2,000,000 volumes, with possibility of further increasing that capacity to 4,500,000 volumes without encroaching upon the reading or working rooms. This total is about twice that of the library containing the largest collection of volumes in the world, the National Library of France. Elevators and pneumatic tubes and other mechanical carrying devices and a telephone are arranged so that the attendants in the stack rooms may be informed as to what is wanted in the central reading room and forward the books to the attendant there. There is also a tunnel between the library and the Capitol, a quarter of a mile away, so that books and papers can be conveyed rapidly from one building to the other without extra handling. In the main reading room the attendant occupies a box in the center of the space, so as to be easily accessible from all parts of the room. Around this the desks for readers are grouped in concentric circles. Besides the principal rooms of the main floor, there are offices for the librarian, catalogue and copyright centers and records, special libraries and periodical rooms. In the basement below are rooms for clerical work, binding, repairing, receiving, printing, packing and mailing, and storerooms. To reach the second story it is necessary to return to the main entrance hall and mount the broad staircases. On this floor there are exhibition halls for rare books, curios, fine arts, art works, engravings, photographs and the like. Of these the library already possesses an extensive collection, which are works because of lack of space for display. In the attic, with a restaurant are some minor offices. Throughout the whole building the decoration has not been stinted. All is of a high order, and a profusion of beauties may well be pardoned. The total cost of the building was \$4,350,000.

PARAGRAPHS WITH POINTS.

Brief Political Comment on Men and Public Affairs.

The proportion of those who fail to see the returning prosperity is estimated now at something less than one-fourth of one per cent.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture estimates the total value of Kansas agricultural products for 1897 to be \$170,000,000, the greatest since 1890.

Editor McLean of Washington, D. C., has surrendered his house in Cincinnati, rented temporarily for the Ohio campaign to "establish" residence in Ohio.

With only \$153,000,000 of silver coined by the United States mints last year the silverites cannot make out a strong case about "discrimination" against silver.

A free trade tariff: general depression and distress. A protective tariff: prosperity and plenty. This has been simply the history of the country since its first President.

The "Chinese wall," due to the Dingley law, don't seem to be seriously interfering with our export trade. In fact, that trade is larger with the wall than it was without it.

Wheat has gone up again, but the calamities have some consolation left in the fact that the New England mackerel catch is 60,000 barrels short of that of a year ago.

The comparison between the railroad earnings and the bank clearances at the present time and one year ago indicates an astonishing change in the business of the country.

Indications in Washington tend to the probability of an early reopening of negotiations for the adoption of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

What has become of the three Senators of the Capitol who went boldly forth to discover why Japan fell into the hands of the "money power" and abandoned the silver standard?

Wheat, silver and Bryan! Last year they all stood together, but they have since parted company, though Bryan has been trying to keep pace with silver in its downward course.

The total value of the agricultural products of Kansas for 1897, according to the report of the Board of Agriculture of that State, is \$170,000,000, the largest in the present decade.

"The first six months of the McKinley administration were the most disastrous in the history of the country."—W. J. Bryan. This is well in line with most of Mr. Bryan's remarks.

The export trade continues heavy, notwithstanding the fact that a protective tariff law is in operation. It was 22 per cent larger in September, 1897, than it was in September, 1896.

"Uncle Hod" Boies continues to protest that he had nothing to do with the construction of the Chicago platform. There are others who wish that they were in a position to similarly assert.

With all the Democratic vituperations against the oppression and wickedness of the Dingley law, we haven't heard any wish expressed yet to return to the beneficent provisions of the Wilson law.

It is not known what amount Bryan received for his speeches in Ohio, but it is thought he made good terms in view of his willingness to accept payment in silver. McLean dislikes paying out gold.

The receipts under the Dingley law continue to increase month by month, and it seems likely that the prediction that it will meet all running expenses of the Government after January will prove true.

Still the Republican strength in the South continues to grow, and the latest and most notable addition to the list is the prospective successor of Arthur P. Gorman in the Senate of the United States.

The increase in the postal receipts of the country for this September over those of September of last year simply augments the evidence piling up on all hands to show a condition of increased business.

Secretary Wilson wants the establishment of agents of the Government at all the embassies, to secure information for the benefit of American farmers, and to help in the extension of our foreign trade.

With a hundred thousand tons of Alabama coal going to Mexico for the use of her railroad locomotives in competition with English coal, it looks as though a new field is open to the South for her rich products.

"The revival of all industries and commencement of prosperity in the United States were the President and a Republican Congress John Sherman.

The export trade of September was the heaviest of any month in the year, was greater than in any September years. It amounted to \$104,951,771 gain of over 22 per cent over that of September of a year ago.

Mr. Bryan kept up his clamor in Ohio this year despite the fact that October statement of the national income of the country showed that the individual deposits in the national banks were \$400,000,000 in excess of those of one year ago.

Mr. Bryan was heard to say a month ago that he would be glad if McKinley administration could be prosperity to the country. That was a patriotic, but has anybody heard his previous words of satisfaction since it came?

Conservative estimates state \$160,000 as the figure which will probably be reached by the gold reserve of the Treasury Department before the end of next season. This state of affairs is something of a contrast to the administration.

Senator Hanna, it is understood, only one regret regarding the Ohio campaign, and that is that Mr. Bryan did not make more speeches. The Republic gained an average of nearly a hundred votes to the county in their major where Mr. Bryan went.

Silver's Low Cost.

Mr. Edwin Atkinson has been shown from careful examination of reports of the silver mining countries the cost of producing silver is less than 25 cents per ounce, so that the silver in the manufacture of a dollar is probably worth about 20 cents. He discovers that three-fourths of the value of the silver mines of the United States is owned abroad. No wonder that silver mine owners of this country want to speed millions to foreign States to adopt laws by which they can turn 20 cents' worth of products into a dollar.

Postal Savings Bank.

The British postal savings banks are growing in favor with the English public. The last annual report of the department gives 6,862,465 as the number of depositors, this being one in every six persons of the population of the United Kingdom. Postal savings banks should be established in the United States with the least possible delay.

The people are anxious for them, and that they would be a success there can be no doubt.—Exchange

Wise Words of Justice Field.

People who are railing against the United States courts and their methods would do well to read what retiring Justice Field said of that highest of all United States tribunals, the Supreme Court, after more

Free Silver Club Denies It.

The Canon, O. Free Silver Club has decided to abandon the Democracy and seek its lot with the Populist party. This club, which was denominated the "Bryan Free Silver Club of Canons, Ohio," was one of the strongest silver organizations in the State last year, and an active supporter of Bryan's presidential candidacy. Its renunciation of the Democracy and transfer of allegiance to the Populist party is therefore the more significant.

Gradually Dropping It.

The friends of silver are becoming fewer and fewer. Senator Stewart has told the people that they may as well fall in line and get their share of prosperity, as it is useless to talk silver now, ex-Gov. Altamont has dropped silver, and in addition to being organized a paper money party, and ex-Gov. Boies has denounced the 16 to 1 proposition as suicidal, in view of the great discrepancy between the coinage ratio and the commercial ratio of silver. Many other Democrats, being greenbackers at heart, have advocated free silver as simply a stepping stone to true Bryanism, and now that free silver is becoming unpopular, they are gradually dropping it.

Exports Increase Under Protection.

Statistician Mulhall announces that while the population of the United States has increased 68 per cent in the last twenty years, the value of her exports has risen 175 per cent, or three times as fast as the population, yet practically all of this has happened under a protective tariff, which the free traders have insisted was unfavorable to foreign and advantageous commercial relations abroad.

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GREAT PRODUCTIVE POWERS.

Results of Protection as Pointed Out by an English Statistician.

It is a singular fact that the people of the United States are more indebted to an English writer than to any American for information concerning the industrial and commercial resources and progress of their country. The papers published by Mr. Mulhall during the past ten or twelve months have been a revelation to even the most intelligent Americans of a vastness of wealth and power in the United States of which they had no previous conception. In the "North American Review" for November Mr. Mulhall presents an interesting summary of the results of American trade for thirty years, in which he says: "The world is only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive power of the United States."

Our farms, he says, raise food for 100,000,000 of persons every year. He shows that in twenty years our production of grain has increased 77 per cent and that of meat 72 per cent. In the same time the cotton crop in the South has increased 125 per cent, and that, it seems to us, is quite sufficient to account for the low price of cotton as compared with other great staples. It is probable that the people of the cotton States would have been more prosperous had they been content with less increase of production. Mr. Mulhall does not find any indication that our resources are approaching a period of depletion, but confidently predicts that our exports of food and cotton will increase with our growth in population. This increase in our exportation has been coincident with a wonderful development in our internal trade, which, Mr. Mulhall says, "is the best gauge of national progress, because it reflects the power, energy and resources of a people."

Our free trade friends will not fail to note the significant fact that all this advance in both foreign and domestic trade has been accomplished under protective tariffs. And if they are disposed to argue that agricultural exports are not a proof of the benefits of protection, we have only to say that our exports of manufactured articles are attaining a splendid growth. And they owe that growth to the policy that has built them up not less than to natural advantages. In spite of the superiority of our natural resources, it would have been impossible to have attained prominence in manufacturing under free trade or "a tariff for revenue only." Without protection we should have been principally engaged in raising food to exchange for the products of European factories, and our population and wealth would have made comparatively small gains. Our internal trade is, as Mr. Mulhall says, "the best gauge of national progress," and its marvellous growth is largely due to the policy that has kept the home market for the benefit of our own people. It is far more important than foreign markets for our factories, but we need not make a choice between the two. We have one and are steadily gaining in the other.—Washington Post (Dem.).

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