Treasury Figures Show It Is Productive of Increased Exports of American Products and Decreased Imports -"Retaliation" Measures Fails

Showing Is Gratifying. Special Washington correspondence:

The new tariff law continues to move emouthly so far as relates to farmers and also as relates to the revenues of the Government. A document just issued by the Treasury Department showing the September importations points out that there has been a marked fatting off in the importations of numerous articles of farm produce compared with September of last year, while the exportation of the products of agriculture has increased very greatly despite the insistence of free traders that an increase in our tariff rates would damage our markets abroad. The September exportations of agricultural products amounted to \$74,261,573, against \$56,529,608 in the corresponding month last year. While the general exportations of domestic merchandise increased 25 per cent in September over those of the same month fast year, the increase in farm products was even greater, being, as will be seen by the above figures, about 40 per cent. In September of 1897 agricultural products formed 72 per cent of the total exportations, while in Septemher, 1896, they constituted but 67% per cent of the total expertations. In importation of farm products there has been a marked decrease in many articles. The September importation of unmanufactured cotion fell off 35 per cent, being but 581,903 pounds, against 772,629 pounds in September of last year. The importation of flux, hemp and other vegetable fibers, unmanufactured, amounted to less than one-third of that of last year, being \$230,000 in value in September, 1897, against nearly \$1,000,000 in September, The importation of flax, which amounted to \$68,729 in September, 1800, dropped to \$41,639 in September, 1897. The manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, etc., imported in September, 1897, were but about one-half in value those of Se tember, 1896, being but \$1.142,174, against \$2,139,550. The importations of sugar in September, 1897, amounted to less than \$2,500,000, against over \$8,-000,000 in September, 1806, while those of vegetables dropped from \$148,345 in September, 1896, to 889,994 in September of the present year. Of course, the most noticeable decrease is in wool, which fell from 4,795,476 pounds in September of last year to 2,505,673 pounds in September, 1897, while the manufactures of wool fell off in a much brace ratio, being in value but \$580,393 of the present year against \$2,006,101 in September, 1896.

In the matter of exports there has been a marked increase in almost every line of farm production. The September expertation of cattle amounted to \$3,272,368, against \$2,750,100 in September of last The value of the horses exported was \$678,492, against \$234,315 in the corresponding month of 1896. The exportation of barley amounted to \$1,044,823, against \$788,431 in September of last year; corn, 80,200,723, against \$3,902,612 in September of last year. The exportation of corn meal increased from \$17. 536 in value to \$119,461; onto from \$201, 077 to \$1,641,000 in September, 1897. carment from 3,012,978 pounds in September, 1896, to 5.516,969 pounds in September, 1897. The exportation of rye practheely doubled, being in value \$310,322 In September of last year, assimat \$626, 140 in September of the present year, Of hops the expertation in September, 1897, was more than four times in value that of September, 1896, being \$65,265, against \$15,458. Of bacon the experiations were la September, 1897, over 50,000,000 pounds, against 31,000,000 pounds in September of 1896. Of huma the pounds exported in September, 1897, was over 17,000,000, against 9,000,000 in September of last year, while the exportation of butter jamped from 3,404,532 pounds in September, 1896, to 5,033,467 pounds in September, 1897.

At the Treasury Department the new law is proving equally satisfactory. veceipts are steadily increasing, and for the month of November average fully a million dollars for each business day, while there is every reason to expect that the increase in the importation of manufactured articles and sugar which will come with the beginning of the new year will add from eight to ten million dollars. per month to the receipts, thus bringing them above the requirements for the rimning expenses of the Government and purting the treasury again in a position to accumulate a sufficient surplus to carry on the husiness of the Covernment withsufety and reduce somewhat at least the indebtedness incurred under the Wilson law by liberal contributions to the sinking fund and the creation of such a surplus. no will be asseded to meet the outstanding bonds when they fall due.

the operations of the new law is found in the fact that nothing whatever has come of predictions made by the Demoerats during the discussion in Congress of the Dingley bill to the effect that the enactment of the rates named in the bill would result in closing our markets in toreign countries. It will be remembered representatives of foreign countries to this Government with the implied threat | tier. that if the increased turill was put on their goods it would be necessary for the Governments of those countries to enact recallatory tariffs against our own goods. which they had been previously buying There were thirteen of those countries making formal protests, and the follow ing tables show our exportations to the thirteen countries during August and figurealer of the present year under the Dinaley law compared with August and September of inst year under the Wilson | another case of "he laughs best who have niso our importations from those strice in the mouths in question under the two laws:

Aug & Sopt., Aug & Sept., 1888, under 1897, under Wilson law, Dingley law, #225,801 8572,000 tria-Mungary .. B. 1408.0429

Germany Linly Argentine Turkey Japan Switzerland Great Britain China Greece	2,838,246 1,417,948 18,303 1,889,741 2,000 70,013,494 2,273,000	19.123,897 3,996,542 1,341,522 80,563 2,148,616 75,739,781 1,741,120 2,014
20000000	AND THE RESERVE	STREET, STREET, SQUARE,

	CONTRACTOR AND IN	STATE OF STREET
Au	g. & Sept.	Aug. & Sept.
	SOS, under	1897, mile
Imports from-	William law.	Dingley law
Amstria-Hungary	\$1,520,347	8596,18
Belglum Denmark	1,504,840	1,351,07
Denmark	13,000	8 302.00
FIRECE	28,225/1,28/61	8,000,20
Germany	17,000,803	
Italy	2,243,950	
ANTERSTRUMENT CONTRACTOR	7505748	70E.84
Turkey	t518,1000	
Japan Switzerland	2,429,361	2,613,34
Switzerland	2,107,005	
Great Britain	19,088,446	
Chlina	2,615,198	
Greece	67,697	
Totals		\$44,013.53
OF CITATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	Sec. 13, 1981 11, 1983	25/14/21/25/2

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

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 employed under that tariff are getting higher wages. What caused the change? Faith of business men, capitalsts, 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 ebickens are shut out on the north and Mexican cattle on the south. The American market for the American farmer, is 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 lifty

The Kansas farmer gives away cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, hay, eggs, butter and milk in every vote he gives for Bryanism, Populism or fusion. It is bad business No level-headed farmer will permit the calamity orators for 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 287,009 barrels of corn meal. In the last year we exported 176,919,365 bushels of corn and 475,263 barrels of corn meet,

As all are aware. Europe formerly had an intense prejudice against American corn, reporting it as unfit for human food, This projudice was largely allayed by 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 increased demand for corn was created. The business depression abroad, and the food shoringe in many countries, has caus ed corn as a cheap food staple to establish itself firmly us a permanent food, There will be an increasing foreign demand for it from now on, and the Ameri can 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, discontinned 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 nilles for every cotton ball she spins. We can produce all the wool, cotton, woods and motals 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 avallable abundance, we only need favorable conditions of enterprise and competition to attain and maintain absolute supremacy in every line of kuman industry. These conditions can only be provided by the system of protection. This proposition requires no argument It has been amply demonstrated by expe-

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

It Is Coming Along All Right.

Intelligent people understand that, as fur as the new tariff is concerned, it is too carly to forecast definitely what it will accomplish. It is true that it does not furnish sufficient revenue yet, but with the enermous unticipatory importations made while the Dingley bill was pending this was not to be expected. Moreover, it requires time for luclustry and trade to Another very satisfactory feature of adjust themselves to the new conditions created by that emaclaucut, 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 man judgment intelligently on the turiff, and, unless all wights are amiss, experience will amply vindithat numerous protests were made by the case the wisdom and expediency of that measure.-New York Commercial Adver-

The Laugh on the Other Fellow, Mr. Bryan bonstingly announced in his at the laugh was on the other side whou 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 Inugha har,"

English Don't Like It.

The imports of lines goods from England were only 2.204,000 yards in September, 1897, against 6,087,000 yards in Bentember, 1836; the importation of jute its renunciation of the Democracy and do well to read what retiring Justice Field piece goods in September, 1897, was 6, transfer of allegiance to the Populat par said of that highest of all United States that they would be a success there can be they can turn 20 cents' worth of 282,100, against 0,106,400 in September, ty is therefore the more visuificent.



L'OLUMNA TOLAN

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 vicissindes. John L. Smitmeyer 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 B. R. 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 done of the rotunda, but

The general form of the structure is rectangular, From the center of the pile rises the doine of the rotanda, our aside from this the stern rectangularity is almost unbroken. The four corners of the rectangle 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 decoration is lavish, but everywhere governed by artistic conception. One arm of the Greek cross which forms the inner plan of the building is occupied by the entrance hall. The three others are devoted to the stack rooms. In these facilities are provided for shelving 2,000,000 volumes, with possibilities 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 oneumatic 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 life central reading room and forward the books to the attendant there. There is also a funnel 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 hundling. 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 rooms and records, special libraries and periodical rooms. In the basement below are rooms for circleal 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 staircness. On this floor there are exhibition halls for rare books, curios, etchings, art works, engravings, photographs and the like. Of these the library stready possesses an extensive collection. unseen for years 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 \$6,350,000,

1896; that of silk broad stuffs 4,202 yards, agninst 9,833 in September of last year; that of woolen, tissues 22,000 yards, against 650,000; that of worsted tissues 224,800, against 1,451,000, and that of woolen carpets 6,810 yards against 47,-400 in the corresponding popula of last year. No wonder our English triends do not like the tariff of the Dinkley law, and no wonder that the law is popular with our manufacturers and their employes.

Reeping Woalth Distributed.

of wealth. A citizen of that locality vislting the East was asked recording the practical workings of this new theory in this community. He was questioned as to how they were getting afong in main- States." taining a reasonably tair average in the acquisiton of wealth. He replied that they were getting along first rate. Don't you find some of your people more enterprising than others, have a better bush ness capacity, and acquire more wealth than others? Yes, we find that out there. Don't you also discover that some of your thers, do more work than others, and so produce more? Yes, we find that there too. Then how in the world do you manage to keep things on the dead level with regard to the acquisition of property? Why, it is the simplest thing in the world. When we find a fellow getting ahead of the rest decidedly, we appoint a goodsized committee which will be able to meet the occasion, and send them out there to live with him until they eat him back.—From address of Secretary Wilson at Middlefield, O., Oct. 12, 1897.

More Democratic Tariff Bluster.

The wall of the free traders over the supposed increase in prices under the protective tariff is not fully justified by the facts. A recent luvestigation by the New York Tribune shows that the advance in the price of articles imported, basing the estimate on the net change in some thousands of articles, is less than I per cent. The Tribune finds in the same investigation that there is a nurked increase in the prices of farm products generally. When the increase in carnings of those employed in the manufacturing lines and the increased profits which those engaged in agriculture make, are considered, it is easy to see that the slight increase in prices of the class of goods affected by the tariff is far more than balanced by the gain in earnings of those employed in producing and manufacturing.

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-Gor. Altgold has dropped silver, and is said to be organizing a paper money party, and exproposition as saledal, in view of the great discrepancy between the column ratio and the commercial ratio of silver. Ohio speeches that he had come to Ohio Many other Democrats, being greenback "bury Mark Harmer." This sounded era at heart, have advicated free silver very funny to the amiliance at the time, as simply a stepping stone to true Sariain, and now that free silver is becoming so unpopular, they are gradually dropping it.

Free Silver Club Beserts Beyan,

The Canton, O., Free Silver Club has decided to abandon the Democracy and cost its lot with the Populist party. This ciab, which was demonioused the Bryan Free Sliver Club of Canina, Ohio," was one of the strongest silver organizations in the State last year, and an active supperter of Bryan's presidential candidacy. ed States courts and their methods would

Results of Protection as Pointed Out

by an English Statistician.

Out in the Southwest, in one of the new settlements, the citizens resolved to vious conception. In the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, In the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power of resistance, vious conception, in the "North American negative power, the power negative power neg of the heart-burnings that are common can Review" for November Mr. Mulhall is the only safety of a popular governfurther cast regarding the distribution presents an interesting summary of the ment." results of American trade for years, in which he says: "The world as only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive power of the United partment of Agriculture, continues his

of ment 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 people get up earlier in the morning than price of cotton as compared with other 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 crease with our growth in population, by them, This increase in our exportation has been coincident with a wonderful developmen in our internal trade, which, Mr. Mulhall says, "is the best gauge of national progress, because it reflects the power, en-

ergy and resources of a people, note the significant fact that all this adthat 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 splendld 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 unnufacturing under free trade or "a tariff for revenue Without protection we should have been principally engaged in raising food to exchange for the products of European factories, and our population and wenlth would have made comparatively small goins. Our internal trade is, as Mr. Mulhall says, "the best gauge of na-tional progress," and its marvelous has kept the home market for the benefit of our own people. It is far more important than foreign markets for our facsteadily gaining in the other.-Washington Post (Dem.),

Exports Increase Under Protection. has increased 58 per cent in the last twen- Wilson law,

ty 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 commoscial relations abroad.

Wise Words of Justice Field. People who are railing against the Unit-

GREAT PRODUCTIVE POWERS. | than thirty years' opportunity to observe the court. In his letter announcing his retirement he said, "As I look back over more than a third of a century that I have It is a singular fact that the people of the United States are more indebted to impressed with the immeasurable imporan English writer than to any American tance of this court. Now and then we for information concerning the industrial hear it spoken of as an aristocratic feaand commercial resources and progress ture of a republican government, but it of their country. The papers published is the most democratic of all. It carries by Mr. Mulhail during the past ten or neither the purse nor the sword, but it twelve months have been a revelation to possesses the power of declaring the law, even the most intelligent Americans of a | and in that is found the safeguard which

We Can Produce Our Own Sugar. Secretary Wilson, the head of the Depractical work in pointing out to the farm? Our farms, he says, raise food for 100,- ers of the United States the importance 000,600 of persons every year. He shows of supplying from their own production that in twenty years our production of the \$400,000,000 worth of articles for grain has increased 77 per cent and that which we send this amount of money abroad every year. One hundred million of this is for sugar and the remainder for hides, fruits, wines, animals, rice, flax, cheese, grains of various sorts and other articles which can be produced by the great staples. It is probable that the farmers of this country. His annual report, which has just been presented to the President, states that his experiments thus far with the sugar beet convince him that the people of the United States can readily produce all their own sugar, while nearly all of the other articles of our exports of food and cotton will in- agricultural production can also be grown

Large Increase in Money.

The October statement of the Treasury Department shows that the money in circulation to-day is, in round numbers, \$100,000,000 in excess of one year ago, Our free trade friends will not fall to Curiously, more than one-half of this increase is in gold. The following table, vance in both foreign and domestic trade issued by the Treasury Department on has been accomplished under protective Oct. 1, shows the money in circulation turiffs. And if they are disposed to argue Oct. 1, 1507, compared with Oct. 1, 1896; Aust, in elreu- Aust, in circu

1, 1807. \$528,000,753 57,145,770 GL170,415 \$478,771,490 Gold coin \$ Stand. sti. dols. Subsidiary sliver. Gold cyrlificates Sil. certificates: 374,020,200 254,401,474 Treas, notes, art July 14, 50... U. S. notes Cur'y certific, 52,525,00 220,494,125 34,505,000 Nat. bank notes Totals\$1,675,840,038 \$1,582,562,289

A Satisfactory Tariff Measure. Congress will find no reason to regret its recent turiff work, when it comes together in December. The treasury recelpts under the new law have now reachgrowth is largely due to the policy that | ed such a figure that it is perfectly apparent that the measure is going to be a succost as a revenue producer. The carnings of the present month are running at tories, but we need not ranke a choice between the two. We have one and are each business day, and when the increase which must come after the stocks of foreign wool, whear and manufactures now in the country have been consumed, is realized, the revenues will be ample to Statistician Mulhall announces that meet the running expenses and restore while the population of the United States, more of the losses sustained under the

Postal Savings flank,

The British postni savings bunks are growing in favor with the English public. | 25 cents per ounce, so that the siver w The last annual report of the department gives 0.802,605 as the number of deposit- probably cost about 20 conts. He ors, this being one in every six persons discovers that three-feurths of the v. of the population of the United Kingdom, of the silver mines of the United St. Postal savings banks should be established in the United States with the least silver mine owners of this country possible delay.

tribunals, the Supreme Court, after more no doubt,-Evchange.

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 Roard of Agriculture estimates the total value of Kansas are ricultural products for 1837 to be \$176,

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: pros-perity 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 wee without it. Wheat has gone up again, but the ca-

lamityites 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 ar-

bitration 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, eilver 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 preducts of Kansas for 1897, according to the report of the Board of Agriculture of that State, is \$176,000,000, 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. Brynn's remarks. The export trade continues heavy, not-

withstanding 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" Boles continues to pro-

test 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 si-ver. 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. Gor-

man 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 &

new field is open to the South for her rich products. "The revival of all industries and commencement of presperity in a of the United States were the

and necessary results of the action President and a Republican Congre John Sherman. The export trade of September wn. heaviest of any month in the year, was greater than in any Septem

years. It amounted to \$104,001,76 gain of over 22 per cent over that c September of a year ago. Mr. Bryan kept up his calamity er

Ohlo this year despite the fact that October statement of the national 1 of the country showed that the indiv deposits in the national banks were \$ 000,000 in excess of those of one year Mr. Bryan was heard to say

months ago that he would be glad it McKinley administration could b prosperity to the country. That was v patriotic, but has anybody heard his pressions of autisfaction since it

Conservative estimates state \$160,00 900 as the figure which will probably roughed by the gold reserve of the Tre ury Department before the end of 1 crop season. This state of affairs I sents something of a contrast to the l administration.

Senator Hanns, it is understood, only one regret regarding the Ohio o paign, and that is that Mr. Brynn did make more speeches. The Republic gained an average of nearly a hone votes to the county in their major

where Mr. Bryan went.

Silver's Low Cost, Mr. Edwin Atkinson has rees

shown from careful examination of reports of the sliver mining countries the cost of producing allver is less 1. in the manufacture of a dollar we is owned abroad. No wonder that willing to spend millions to fore-The people are analous for them, and United States to adopt laws by products into a delier.