

VERY SATISFACTORY NEW TARIFF LAW IS PLEASING ITS FRIENDS.

Treasury Figures Show It Is Productive of Increased Exports of American Products and Decreased Imports—Retaliation Measures Fail.

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.

A document just issued by the Treasury Department showing the September importations points out that there has been a marked falling 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 \$56,529,938 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 last 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 September, 1896, they constituted but 67 1/2 per cent of the total exportations. In importation of farm products there has been a marked decrease in many articles. The September importation of unmanufactured cotton fell off 35 per cent, being but 581,903 pounds, against 772,629 pounds in September of last year.

The importation of flax, hemp and other vegetable fibers, unmanufactured, amounted to less than one-third of that of last year, being \$330,000 in value in September, 1897, against nearly \$1,000,000 in September, 1896. The importation of flax, which amounted to \$68,729 in September, 1896, dropped to \$41,639 in September, 1897.

The manufacturers of flax, hemp, jute, etc., imported in September, 1897, were but about one-half in value those of September, 1896, being but \$1,142,174, against \$2,130,559. The importations of sugar in September, 1897, amounted to less than \$2,500,000, against over \$8,000,000 in September, 1896, while those of vegetables dropped from \$148,345 in September, 1896, to \$89,494 in September of the present year.

Of course, the most noticeable decrease is in wool, which fell from 4,735,476 pounds in September of last year to 2,515,073 pounds in September, 1897, while the manufacturers of wool fell off in a much larger ratio, being in value but \$536,393 of the present year against \$2,066,101 in September, 1896.

In the matter of exports there has been a marked increase in almost every line of farm production. The September exportation of cattle amounted to \$3,272,368, against \$2,750,100 in September of last year. The value of the horses exported was \$678,492, against \$234,315 in the corresponding month of 1896.

The exportation of barley amounted to \$1,044,822, against \$788,431 in September of last year; corn, \$6,200,723, against \$3,962,612 in September of last year. The exportation of corn meal increased from \$47,630 in value to \$119,491; oats from \$201,077 to \$1,041,093 in September, 1897; oatmeal from 3,012,278 pounds in September, 1896, to 5,516,969 pounds in September, 1897.

The exportation of rye practically doubled, being in value \$319,322 in September of last year, against \$62,614 in September of the present year. Of hops the exportation in September, 1897, was more than four times in value that of September, 1896, being \$65,265, against \$15,458. Of bacon the exportations were in September, 1897, over 50,000,000 pounds, against 31,000,000 pounds in September of 1896.

Table with columns for country and values for Aug. & Sept. 1896 and 1897. Includes Germany, Italy, Argentina, Turkey, Japan, Switzerland, Great Britain, China, Greece.

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 calmly buying our products and in greatly increased degree.

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 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 farmer for the American farmer, is the Republican principle, and it is working, as it always has worked, for the welfare of the nation.

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 land to deceive him again and induce him by specious but false promises to vote away his own property and prosperity.

Corn is about to become one of the food staples of Europe. In 1892, we exported 75,451,840 bushels of corn and 287,669 barrels of corn meal. In the last year we exported 176,919,365 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 allayed by a commission sent to Europe during Harrison's administration for the purpose of introducing corn as a food.

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 Coining 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.

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.

English Don't Like It. The imports of linen goods from England were only 2,204,000 yards in September, 1897, a gain of 6,087,000 yards in September, 1896; the importation of jute piece goods in September, 1897, was 6,282,160, against 9,166,420 in September, 1896.

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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.

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. Shumway 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. H. Green.

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 rectangle are emphasized by pavilions, and the entrance hall, in the center of the west side, is of the same form.

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.

Keeping Wealth Distributed. Out in the Southwest, in one of the new settlements, the citizens resolved to take time by the forelock and avoid many of the heart-burnings that are common further east regarding the distribution of wealth.

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 investigation 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 1 per cent.

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. Altgeld has dropped silver, and is said to be organizing a paper money party, and ex-Gov. Boies has denounced the 16 to 1 proposition as suicidal.

Free Silver Club Deserts Bryan. The Canton, O., Free Silver Club has decided to abandon the Democracy and cast its lot with the Populist party. This club, which was denominated the "Bryan Free Silver Club of Canton, Ohio," was one of the strongest silver organizations in the State last year.

Exports Increase Under Protection. Statistician Mulhall announces that while the population of the United States has increased 58 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.

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 than thirty years' opportunity to observe the court.

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.

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.

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. Curiously, more than one-half of this increase is in gold.

A Satisfactory Tariff Measure. Congress will find no reason to regret its recent tariff work, when it comes together in December. The treasury receipts under the new law have now reached such a figure that it is perfectly apparent that the measure is going to be a success as a revenue producer.

Postal Savings Bank. The British postal savings banks are growing in favor with the English public. The last annual report of the department gives 6,862,035 as the number of depositors, this being one in every six persons of the population of the United Kingdom.

Silver's Low Cost. Mr. Edwin Atkinson has recently shown from careful examination of the reports of the silver mining countries that the cost of producing silver is less than 25 cents per ounce, so that the silver used in the manufacture of a dollar would probably cost about 20 cents.

WE CAN PRODUCE OUR OWN SUGAR.

Secretary Wilson, the head of the Department of Agriculture, continues his practical work in pointing out to the farmers of the United States the importance of supplying from their own production the \$400,000,000 worth of articles for which we send this amount of money abroad every year.

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Brief Political Comment on Men and Public Affairs.

The proportion of those who fall 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 \$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: 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 \$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. 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 beneficial 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 the commencement of prosperity in all parts of the United States were the natural and necessary results of the action of the President and a Republican Congress."

The export trade of September was the heaviest of any month in the year, and was greater than in any September for years. It amounted to \$104,691,705, a gain of over 22 per cent over that of the September of a year ago.

Mr. Bryan kept up his clamor cry in Ohio this year despite the fact that the October statement of the national banks of the country showed that the individual deposits in the national banks were \$253,000,000 in excess of those of one year ago.

Mr. Bryan was heard to say some months ago that he would be glad if the McKinley administration could bring prosperity to the country. That was very patriotic, but has anybody heard his expressions of satisfaction since it has come?

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

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

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