

ive of Increased Exports of American Products and Decreased Imports -"Retaliation" Measures Fail.

ality Showing Is Gratifying. Special Washington correspondence:

The new tariff law continues to move moothly 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 pro-ducts of agriculture has increased very greatly despite the insistence of free trad breatly despite the missionle of three trades would damage our markets abroad. The September exportations of agricultural products amounted to \$74,261,573, against \$56,529,668 in the corresponding month last year. While the general exporta-tions of domestic marchandias increased 50,529,005 in the corresponding last year. While the general exporta-tions of domestic merchandise increased 25 per cent in September over those of the same month last year, the increase in the same month last year, the increase in being. farm products was even greater, being, as will be seen by the above figures, about 40 per cent. In September of 1897 agri-cultural products formed 72 per cent of the total exportations, while in Septem-ber, 1896, they constituted but 67½ per cent of the total exportations. In impor-tation of farm products there has been a tation of farm products there has been a marked decrease in many articles. The September importation of unmanufac-tured cotton fell off 35 per cent, being but 581,903 pounds, against 772,629 pounds in September of last year. The importa-tion of flax, hemp and other vegetable fibers humanufactured amounted to lass 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 inportation of flax, which amounted to \$68,729 in September, 1896, 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 Sepbut about one-hair in value those of sep-tember, 1896, being but \$1,142,174, against \$2,139,559. 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 \$89,094 in September of the negative of the most 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 Septemhast year to 2,303,073 points in Septem-ber, 1897, while the manufactures 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 expor-tation of cattle amounted to \$3,272,368, against \$2,750,109 in September of last year. The value of the horses exported was \$678,492, against \$234,315 in the cor responding month of 1896. The exports tion 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 exporta tion of corn meal increased from \$47, 536 in value to \$119,461; onts from \$201, 677 to \$1.641,009 in September, 1897; oatmeal from 3,012,978 pounds in September, 1896, to 5,516,969 pounds in Septem-ber, 1897. The exportation of rye prac-tically doubled, being in value \$319,322 in September of last year, against \$626,-140 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. Of hams 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 jumped from 3,494,532 pounds in September, 1806, to 5,933,467 pounds in September, 1897. At the Treasury Department the new

law is proving equally satisfactory. The receipts are steadily increasing, and for month of November average fully 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 then above the requirements for the run-ning expenses of the Government and putting the treasury again in a position to accumulate a sufficient surplus to carry on the business of the Government with safety 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 as will be needed to meet the outstanding as will be needed to meet the outstanding bonds when they fall due. Another very satisfactory feature of the operations of the new law is found in the fact that nothing whatever has come of predictions made by the Demo-crats 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 foreign countries. It will be remembered that numerous protests were made by the representatives of foreign countries to this Government with the implied threat tiser. that if the increased tariff was put of their goods it would be necessary for the Governments of those countries to enact retaliatory tariffs against our own goods which they had been previously buying There were thirteen of these countries making formal protests, and the follow-ing tables show our exportations to the inteen countries during August and tember of the present year under the agley law compared with August and thember of last year under the Wilson also our importations from those tries in the months in question unde laws:

Japan	1,689,741	2,148
Switzerland	2,690	40
Great Britain	70,013,494	75,789
China	2,273,039	1,741
Greece	8,400	2
Totals	107.077.786	\$131.446
Au	g. & Sept., .	Aug. & Se
Contraction and the fit	896, under	1897. ui
Imports fron-	Vilson law.	Dingley
Austria-Hungiry	\$1.520.347	\$586
Belgium	1.504.840	1,351
Denmark	13,099	32
France	9,256,981	8,299
Germany	17,066,803	9,103
Italy	2,243,950	2,903
Argentine	750,718	701
Turkey	648,969	544
Japan	2:429.361	3.613
Switzerland	2,137,995	1.357
Great Britain	19,088,446	13,298
China	2,616,198	2,748
Greece	67,697	74
Totals	\$59 545 404	\$44 619
The above tables	show the	utter fal

,781 ,180 2,614

3,363 ept., nder law. 3,186 3,186 3,186 3,186 3,186 3,187 2,534 9,266 3,073 3,657 1,349 4,616 3,344 7,657 3,583 3,054 4,193

3,583 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. GEORGE MELVILLE.

What Caused the Change.

What does high-priced cattle and hogs ean? Sim ly that more people east of he Missouri river are eating meat. Why? he Miss Because the 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 get-ting higher wages. What caused the change? Fuith 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, is the Republican principle, and it is workin;, as it always has worked for the well are 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

The Kansus farmer gives away cattle hogs, corn, vheat, hay, eggs, butter and milk in ever, vote he gives for Bryanism, Populism or fusion. It is bad business, No level-hesded farmer will permit the calamity orators for free silver and free trade to de eive him again and induce him by specious but false promises to vote away his own property and prosperity.-Topeka Cap tal.

Export of Corn.

Corn is about to become one of the food staples of Europe. In 1892, we exported 75,451,840 tushels of corn and 287,609 barrels of com 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 Harri-son's admin stration for the purpose of introducing sorn as a food. This commission gave l'ectures about corn, demon-strating its instruction in cooking. 'As a result tical instruction in cooking. 'As a result of the work of this commission, a largely increased demand for corn was created. The busines; depression abroad, and the food shortag : in many countries, has caus tood shortag im many countries, has caused corn as ε cheap food stable to establish itself firmly as a p pmanent food. There will be an increasing foreign demand for it 'rom 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 markets. This means a better price for the farmer. The commission, discontin-ued 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 In our maintactures we start with the advantage of having our raw material ready at hand, while England must go thousands o' miles for every cotton ball she spins. We can produce all the wool, cotton, woods and metals required for any and every viriety of manufacture. It is, therefore also that with those three three page therefore, clear that with these three nat ural 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 hu-man industry. These conditions can only be provided by the system of protection. This proposition requires no argument. It has been imply demonstrated by expe-rience We require for continuous and increas ing prosperi y, not so much any particu-lar tariff schedules, as the general, vital, conserving minciple of protection, practically applied and prudently adjusted to the industries and interests of all sections and classes .- Wool Record.



THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

HE new Congressional Library is one of the greatest architectural achievements of the century and is without ex-ception the most magnificent building of its kind in the world. It is twenty-four years since the idea of the building reption the most magnificent building of the greatest architectural achievements of the century and is without ex-ception the most magnificent building of its kind in the world. It is twenty-four pears 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 numerous vicis-situdes. 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 arch teet 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 care r. 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 emplasized by pa-vilions, 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 the we

Within 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 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 funnel between the library and the Capitol, a guarter 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. Around this the desks for readers are grouped in con-centric 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 clerical work, binding, and mailing, and storeroons. To reach the second story it is necessary to return to the main eutrance hall and mount the broad staircases. On this floor there are exhibition halls for rare books, curlos, etchings, art works, engravings, photographs and the like. Of these the library already possesses an extens ve 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 st

1896; that of silk broad stuffs 4,202 yards, against 9,833 in September of last year; that of woolen tissues 22,900 yards, against 650,000; that of worsted tissues against 650,000; that of worsted tissues 224,800, against 1,451,000, and that of woolen carpets 6,800 yards, against 47, 400 in the corresponding month of last year. No wonder our English friends do not like the tariff of the Dingley law, and no wonder that the law is popular win our manufacturers and their employes.

Keeping Wealth Distributed. Out in the Southwest, in one of the ew 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. A citizen of that locality vis-iting the East was asked regarding the practical workings of this new theory in this community. He was questioned as to how they were getting along in main-taining a reasonably fair average in the acquisiton of wealth. He replied that were getting along first rate. Don't you find some of your people more enter prising than others, have a better busi ness capacity, and acquire more wealth than others? Yes, we find that out there. Don't you also discover that some of your people get up earlier in the morning than others, do more work than others, and so produce more? Yes, we find that there too. Then how in the world do you man age 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 good-sized committee which will be able to 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.

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 even the most intelligent Americans of a vastness of wealth and power in the United States of which they had no pre-vious conception. In the "North Ameri-can Review" for November Mr. Mulhall presents an interesting summary of the keeps the whole mighty fabric of the Gov-ernment from rushing to destruction. This is the only safety of a popular govern-ment." results of American tride for thirty years, in which he says: "The world is only beginning to have evidence of the Secretary Wilson, the head of the De-partment of Agriculture, continues, his enormous productive power of the United

practical work in pointing out to the farm-ers of the United States the importance of supplying from their own production the \$400,000,000 worth of articles for States." 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 commared with other 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 price of cotton as compared with other great staples. It is probable that the people of the cotton States would have farmers of this country. His annual re-port, which has just been presented to the President, states that his experiments been more prosperous had they been con tent 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 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-crease with our growth in population. agricultural production can also be grown by them. This increase in our expertation has been coincident with a wonderful development in our internal trade, which, Mr. Mulhall The October statement of the Treasury Department shows that the money in cirsays, "is the best gauge of national proculation to-day is, in round numbers, \$100,000,000 in excess o' one year ago. gress, 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 manufac tured 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 un der free trade or "a tariff for revenue only." Without protection we should only." Without protection we should have been principally ergaged in raising food to exchange for the products of Eu-ropeaa factories, and our population and wealth would have made comparatively small gains. Our internal trade is, as small gains. Our internal trade is, as Mr. Mulhall says, "the best gauge of na-tional progress," and its marvelous 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 fac tories, but we need not make a choice be-tween the two. We have one and are steadily gaining in the other .- Washing ton Post (Dem.).

Fief Political Comment on Men a 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 ag-ricultural 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 Chio 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 interfer ing 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 calamityites 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 nego-tiations 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, 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 pro-ducts of Kansas for 1897, according to the report of the Board of Agriculture of State, is \$176,000,000, the largest in the present decade.

"The first six months of the McKinley administration were the most disastrons 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, 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 benefi-cent 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 con-

tinue to increase month by month, and it seems likely that the prediction that it will meet all running expenses of the Goverament 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 Alaonma coal going to Mexico for the use of her railroad locomotives in competitions 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."-John Sherman.

The export trade of September was

Aug. & Sept., Aug. & Sept., 1896, under 1897, under Wilson law. Dingley law. . \$223,801 \$573,020 . 5,149,519 11,089,540 ... 1,071,066 1,398,349 ... 6,929,631 14,250,437

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 no 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 devistating gale through which they have pissed since the last inaugura-tion 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 wildom and expediency of that neasure .- New York Commercial Adver

The Laugh on the Other Fellow.

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

En rlish Don't Like It.

The imports of linen goods from Eng-land were only 2,204,600 yards in September, 1897, a rainst 6,087,000 yards in September, 1836; the importation of jute piece goods in September, 1897, was 6,-282,160, ag tinst 9,166,420 in September.

The wail of the free traders over the supposed increase in prices under the protective tariff is not fully justified by the facts. ... 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. The Tribune finds in the same investigation that there is a marked increase the prices of farm products generally, When the increase in earnings 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-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, in view of the great discrepancy between the coinage ratio and the commercial ratio of silver. Many other Democrats; being greenback-ers at heart, have advocated free silver as simply a stepping stone to true faitism, and now that free silver is becoming so unpopular, they are gradually dropping it.

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, and an active sup-porter of Bryan's presidential candidacy. its renunciation of the Democracy and transfer of allegiance to the Populist party is therefore the more significent.

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 en 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 in sisted was unfavorable to foreign and ad vantageous commercial relations abroad

Wise Words of Justice Field. People who are railing against the United States courts and the r methods would do well to read what retiiing Justice Field ed States courts and the e r metho said of that highest of all United States tribunals, the Supreme Court, after more

Curiously, more than one-half of this increase is in gold. The following table, issued by the Treasury Department on Oct. 1, shows the money in girculation Oct. 1, 1897, compared w th Oct. 1, 1896:

Large Increase in Money.

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 sat on this bench, I am more and more

impressed with the immeasurable impor-

tance of this court. Now and then we hear it spoken of as an aristocratic fea-

ture of a republican government, but it

is the most democratic of all. It carries

neither the purse nor the sword, but it possesses the power of declaring the law,

and in that is found the safeguard which

negative power, the power of resistance,

We Can Produce Our Own Sugar.

Amt. in circu-lation Oc... 1, 1897. \$528,008,753 4478,771,490 Gold coin Stand. sll. dols 56,513,178 60,228,298 38,736,639 354,431,47457,145,77061,176,415Stand. Sil. dols. Subsidiary silver. Gold certificates Sil. certificates. Treas. notes, act July 14, '90... U. S. notes ... Curit cortific 36,898,059 374,620,299 89,816,063 251,795,544₂ 88,964,047 249,547,300

Cur'y certifis., act June 8, '72 Nat. bank notes 52,825,000 226,464,135 34,305,000 220,804,863

Totals\$1,678,840,538 \$4,582,302,289

A Satisfactory Tariff Measure

Congress will find no season to regret its recent tariff work, when it comes to-gether in December. The treasury re-ceipts under the new law have now reached such a figure that it is perfectly apparent that the measure is going to be a suc-cess as a revenue producer. The earn-ings of the present month are running at the average rate of a million dollars for each business day, and when the increase which must come after the stocks of foreign wool, sugar and manufactures now in the country have been consumed, is' realized, the revenues will be ample to meet the running expenses and restore ome of the losses sustained under the Wilson law.

Postal Savings Bank.

The British postal savings banks are growing in favor with the English public. The last annual report of the department zives 6,862,035 as the number of depositors, this being one in every siz persons of the population of the United Kingdom Postal savings banks should be establish ed 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.

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 calamity ery in Ohio this year despite the fact that the October statement of the pational 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 prosperity to the country. That was very patriotic, but has anybody heard his ex-pressions of satisfaction since it has come?

Conservative estimates state \$160.000 .-Conservative estimates state \$100,000, 000 as the figure which will probably be reached by the gold reserve of the Treas-ury Department before the end of the crop senson. This state of affairs pre-sents something of a contrast to the last deministration administration.

Senator Hanna, it is understood, has only one regret regarding the Ohio cam-paign, 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.

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 conts. He also discovers that three-rouths of the value of the silver mines of the United States is compact about No. is owned abroad. No wonder that the silver mine owvers of this country are silver mine owvers of this country are willing to spend-millions to force the United States to adopt havs by which they can tura 20 cents' worth of their products into a collar.