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RURAL MAIL SERVICE STARTED BY M'KINLEY.

History of the Daily Delivery in the Country.

Democrats Said that the Plan Was Impracticable, but the Republicans Have Thoroughly Demonstrated Its Value to Farmers.

Rural free delivery of mail is the offspring of the McKinley administration...

A movement to broaden the free delivery of the mails was started by Postmaster General Wanamaker...

It was a Republican administration that conceived and executed the idea of brightening the home of the farmer...

When First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Howland took up the rural service under the direction of the President...

They at once grasped its possibilities and advocated its immediate development...

The appropriations for the rural free delivery service have been increased from \$50,000 in the fiscal year 1897-98 to \$150,000 in 1898-99...

Three years' experience has shown that in well-selected rural districts the mails can be distributed to the dwellings of the address...

It costs very little more than the old postal style of postal service which it superseded, and it invariably brings a large and compensating increase in the amount of postal receipts turned into the treasury...

Rural free delivery of mail has come to stay, and the Republican administration which brought it into being will stay with it.

Trade Expansion in South America. According to the Manufacturer, the present disturbances in China have emphasized the necessity of American manufacturers developing an outlet for their goods in Central and South America...

Growth of Foreign Commerce. Our foreign commerce under a Republican administration in 1900 was worth \$2,244,193,543...

MANUFACTURERS HAVE A VERY BUSY YEAR.

Exports Under the Dingley Law Show Vast Growth.

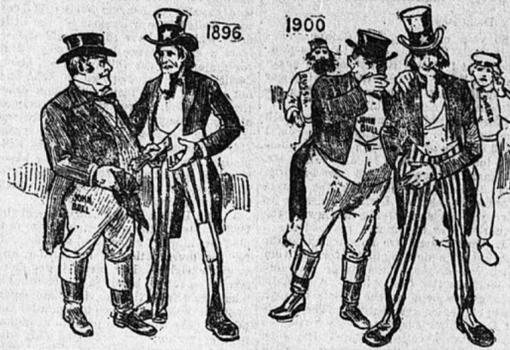
The Demand for Raw Material Is So Great that Imports of Manufacturers' Material Have Also Greatly Increased.

The manufacturers of the United States are making their greatest record in this closing year of the century...

Evidence from Official Sources. Here are the official figures showing the importation of manufacturers' materials and exports of manufacturers in the fiscal years 1895, 1896 and 1897...

The Wilson law was in operation, while the exports of finished manufactures, in the three years under the Dingley law, have exceeded, by more than \$100,000,000, the imports of raw materials in the three years in which the Wilson law was in operation...

BORROWING. LENDING.



JONES AND HIS COTTON BALE.

How Did He Get His Trust Stock and What Did He Pay for It?

The composite chairman of the Populist Democracy, Senator Jones of Arkansas, is still resenting with considerable heat the charge that since he is such an important officer of the American Cotton Company...

THE POLITICAL SITUATION



WHO IS MARK HANNA?

Who is this Marcus Hanna, na. That people call him great? Is he the man who holds the helm Which guides the ship of state?

Is he like old Goliath tall— Like some steeply in the sky, Or is he that awful wicked man Who winks the other eye?

Tut, tut, my son, he's just a man Like good old Reuben Blue, Who has his way of doing things, And "knows a thing or two!"

But why does Bryan hate him so, And Popocrats berate him? Is it because he's old and slow, And isn't up to date?

Oh, no, my son, you bet your life He's not so very slow. For when his shoulder's to the wheel The cart is bound to go.

The reason why the Popocrats Now tremble at his name, Is 'cause he did it to 'em once 'An's 'goin' to do the same

Again this fall, and bury deep Bill Bryan and his host In some dark place where Tagal clans Forever more will roast.

Where boiling oil, bolos and spears And Aguinaldos dwell— A place, my son, so hot and bad, Its name I must not tell.

S. L. G.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF APPROVED BY BRITISH.

Crockery and Glassware Manufacturing Stimulated.

The British Consul at Chicago Makes a Report to His Government Indorsing the Republican Protective Policy.

Advantages of the protective tariff system accruing to the workmen of this country is shown in a report of the British vice consul at Chicago to his government...

"For years the British potter has been the supplier of the American market, and he still continues to lead, but with the general increase of the production in the United States, and the rapidly growing competition from Japan, this lead can only be maintained by a strict watch being kept on the market and the nature of the goods demanded...

There are no potteries in the consular district of Chicago, the chief one being in New Jersey and East Liverpool, Ohio, and the output last year was \$2,000,000. The sale of American crockery has increased immensely, and is only checked by the works having all they can do...

"The high tariff, 60 per cent, which assures the American product of a market, has had the effect of increasing the number and size of the American factories, and with a rise in the price of the British article they will still further increase."

"The American earthenware takes a place near that of the English and is superior to the coarse German earthenware, and the product of most potteries is heavier than the former, and is more durable than the latter. The colors are not so well put on as in the British, and the whole article is, as a rule, coarser, and yet underlaid patterns and float blue have not been made successfully, and with the process the same, purchases are not made in the United States."

"Every manufacturer in the United States procures specimens of each new British design, and copies are made if it is thought likely to take in the market. The manufacture of china in the United Kingdom, but is improving rapidly."

"Cut glass, for the manufacture of which there are one or two small factories in Chicago, has a large sale, and the American article is said to be vastly superior in design, cutting, shape, polish and luster to any other, and it is claimed that the polishing by hand produces a Bohemian glass still has a good market, but it is found that the British glass is made too fine, and the thin stemmed goblets are not good for the rough treatment they receive in the United States."

"The demand for glass which formerly came from Leith and Edinburgh, has now turned to the United States, which also exports cut glass to Great Britain and Germany."

Demand for Hog and Cattle Products. Through the Republican policy of opening the mills and of restoring confidence to general business, practically every workman in the United States...

"My Fellow Citizens—I will not consent to prolong these exercises beyond making acknowledgment for your generous call and expressing as well the pleasure which I have had in participating with my neighbors and fellow citizens in the observation of this anniversary—one of the most significant, if not the most significant, in American annals. The sacred principles proclaimed in 1776 in the city of Philadelphia, advanced triumphantly at Yorktown, made effective in the formation of the Federal Union in 1787, sustained by a united people in every war with a foreign power, upheld by the supreme sacrifices of the volunteers of 1861, sealed in solemn covenant at Appomattox Court House, sanctified within the last two years with the best blood of the men of the North and the men of the South at Manila and Santiago and in Porto Rico—still animate the American heart, and still have their force and virtue. (Loud and enthusiastic applause.) And adhering to them as we have always adhered to them at any cost, or at any sacrifice, we find ourselves after one hundred and twenty-four years formed into a more perfect union, stronger and freer than ever before, strengthened in every one of its great fundamental safeguards, and mightier in its power to execute its holy mission of liberty, equality and justice. Summoning the precepts of the fathers, we will maintain inviolate the blessings of free government at home and carry its benefits and benediction to our distant possessions which lie under the shelter of our glorious flag!" (Enthusiastic and long-continued applause.)

Exports Increase \$600,000,000. We exported \$1,394,470,214 worth of merchandise in the year ending June 30, 1900. That was under a Republican administration. In the year ending June 30, 1895, under a Democratic administration, we exported goods worth \$793,302,550. The increase favoring the Republican policy is almost exactly six hundred million dollars in the year.

Once a Deficit, Now a Balance. There is a surplus of \$81,220,771 in the United States treasury. Five years ago, under the Democratic free trade policy, there was a deficit of \$42,805,223.

American Railway Supplies Abroad. A 4,000-ton steel rail contract has just been booked in Pennsylvania for the Cape Colony government railways. This follows another order of 3,000 tons of rails delivered before the war began. Another recent shipment is 3,000 tons, which have been sent to Borneo. This is good commercial expansion.

Once a Deficit, Now a Balance. There is a surplus of \$81,220,771 in the United States treasury. Five years ago, under the Democratic free trade policy, there was a deficit of \$42,805,223.

SCUTTLE AND PANIC ARE BRYAN'S POLICY.

Why Richard Olney Supports the Nebraskan.

He Always Has Been a Believer in Hauling Down the Flag and Shirking Responsibilities Falling to the Country.

Mr. Richard Olney has done a public service to the entire country by forcing every voter to face the fact that Mr. Bryan's election means scuttle.

Mr. Olney was one of an administration which withdrew from the Hawaiian Islands. He would repeat the act. We are in the Philippines. Mr. Olney would leave. President McKinley's administration has protected American citizens from massacre and American women from outrage in China. Mr. Olney denounces its acts as the acts of the "weakest and silliest of administrations." The administration has demanded the open door in China, and when Manchu reaction and massacre threatened to close and bolt the door President McKinley has thrust in the wedge of 5,000 victorious American troops to keep the door open from Chinese intolerance or European aggression. But this is a part of that policy on which Mr. Olney urges Mr. Bryan's election, because "no far as the injurious consequences of past courses can be averted from mitigation something may be hoped from those not primarily responsible for them."

"From their official authors and justifiers nothing but persistence in these courses can reasonably be expected," says Mr. Olney. He is right. If resistance to American authority comes on American territory President McKinley will suppress it. Where the flag has been hauled down, as in Hawaii, he will replace it, and the American people will vote to keep it there. Where citizens are in peril President McKinley will protect them, in all instances, and their claims to just indemnity, as in Turkey, have been systematically neglected by a previous administration, of which Mr. Olney was Secretary of State, President McKinley will insist on payment.

Mr. Olney objects to this policy. The American people approve. Vermont demonstrates it. That New England State stands for the flag and all it protects. Mr. Olney demands a policy of scuttle. To him this "outweighs" all else. He admits that panic will come with Bryan; but better, he says, in substance, "Scuttle and Panic" than "Sovereignty and Security."

We accept the issue. We trust Mr. Olney can be induced to accompany Mr. Bryan on his platform campaign to urge scuttle with a vigor and plainness of speech his chief, his leader, and his guide dodges. Mr. Bryan talks of a "stable government" in the Philippines. Mr. Olney objects because we "forcibly expelled Spain from her Philippine possessions." Mr. Olney returned the Hawaiian Islands to our tyrant. He is ready to return the Philippines to another.

The American people is not. Mr. Olney is a lawyer. He knows that the legal choice lay between Spanish sovereignty and ours. He prefers Spanish; American voters do not. Mr. Olney talks of much else, but his heart is in a policy of scuttle. He denounces the Dingley tariff. Perhaps he thinks voters prefer the tariff his chief signed and which brought depression, desolation and deficits. He complains of "the most intimate relations" between the United States treasury and the money market." As he looks at our credit on a 2 per cent basis and British bonds seeking a market in New York he perhaps hopes to persuade the country that those were better and more prosperous days when Mr. Olney approved secret contracts with money changers dictating their terms at the White House, when our bonds had to be sold in London at cautious rates to buy gold and prop the sinking credit of the treasury, which covered before banking was to-day have no word in its policy.

Mr. Olney has done well for the Republican party. He has recalled to the public those dire days of a Democratic administration of which he was a part when our railroads were the hands of receivers, our factories closed, our treasury empty, our credit gone and our flag disgraced. He demands again days of panic, of a free trade tariff, of crash and failure, of breaking banks and bankrupt firms. These "salutary possibilities," which were calamitous certainties under the Cleveland-Olney administration, "outweighed," says Mr. Olney, by the certainty of a policy of "scuttle" from Mr. Bryan. Under him citizens will no longer, in peril, see the flag coming with salvation in its folds, brought to Pekin by "the weakest and silliest of administrations"; the flag will come down in the Philippines, and it will be withdrawn, as Mr. Olney withdrew it in Hawaii, though in Cuba Mr. Olney is willing to break national faith and protests against this island being "alien territory." Trust a proslavery Democrat to grab Cuba and to insist, as he does, that it must become an "integral part of the United States," which the Republican party did not accept as to annexed territory when urged for slavery and will not when urged for scuttle.

Mr. Olney is a Democrat. He needs a party. He has no other. It would be strange if he did not support a Democratic candidate unless he were a public peril. A public peril he admits Mr. Bryan is, but since Mr. Olney must support him, in spite of this, it is of grave public service that he has made plain to all men that Mr. Bryan not only means disaster at home but disgrace abroad, a policy of scuttle, surrender and retreat.—Philadelphia Press.

France Disapproves of McKinley. It appears that President McKinley's letter of acceptance has met with a very frosty reception in France. President McKinley's ground with respect to the Philippines does not meet the approval of the French press. All the better reason for sustaining the President. France's attitude during the Spanish war has not yet faded from memory.