# RURAL WAIL SERVICE STARTED BY M'KINLEY.

Mistory of the Daily Delivery Exports Under the Dingley Law in the Country.

conocrats Said that the Plan Was Impracticalle, but the Republ caus Have Tuoroughly Demonstrated Its Value to Farmers.

Rural free delivery of mail is the offopring of the Mckinley administration of the Postoffice Department. Its development from an insignificant beginming of forty-four routes and an approproution for the fiscal year which closed in 1897 to its present magnificent proportions with the rural routes numbered by the thousands and an appropriation all been brought about by the McKinley raw materials which they use in manuadministration,

erature, ordered it dropped.

It was a Republican administration that conceived and executed the idea of the committee on pustoffirm and post | those of 1898, 1800 and 1000 were prace got, how did he get it, and what did he ro keen throwing such large stones. roads, proclaimed the plan impossible, and turned it down. Postmaster General Bisseil, Postmaster General Wilson and Pirst Assistant Postmaster General Joues in the Cleveland administration, all took up the ery of extravagance and Impossibility of execution. Consequently little or nothing was done to give the farmers access to the mails until Clevehand went out of office.

When First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath took up the rural service under the direction of the President and the Pustmaster General in March, 1807, it was languishing to the point of extingui-hment, and in a few months more would have been starved to death, like Mr. Wanamaker's village de-Brery. The official reports of the Postoffice Department record that it was with surprise that President McKinley and those to whom he entrusted the administration of postal affairs, learned that there was such a thing as an experimental rural free delivery mail service

in progress. They at once grasped its possibilities and advocated its immediate development and a Republican Congress generously seconded their efforts. Under this vivifring touch, it has grown until there is not now a State in the Union that has not felt the civilizing and educational in Anence of rural free mail delivery, and not one that does not desire a further expansion of the service. On the 1st of June, 1900, there were 1,200 rural services in actual operation and 2,000 applications for an extension of the system in process of establishment by special

agents appointed for the purpose, The appropriations for the rural free delivery service have been increased from \$30,000 in the fiscal year 1807-99 to \$130. 600 in 1909-00, and then to \$450,000 in 1809-1900, and lastly to \$1,750,000 for the present fiscal year 1900-01.

Three years' experience has shown that In well-selected cural districts the mails can be distributed to the domiciles of the addressess or in boxes placed within reasonable distance of the farmers' houses at some cross roads or other convenient agest at a cost per piece not exceeding that of the free delivery in many of the eitles of the United States. In the rast majority of communities where it has been tested, the rural free delivery service has obtained so strong a hold that anblic sentiment would not permit its discontinuance. It has been a revolution. and revolutions do not more backward.

It conts very little more than the old colonial style of postal service which is supersedes, and it invariable brings large and compensating increase in the amount of postal receipts curned into the treasury. But even if it does cost more than the obsolete old plan, are not the farmers entitled to some of the benefits of the government which they help so liberally to support by their taxes? The country can well afford to continue and extend a system which makes better citisens and happier homes and contributes largely to the mental, moral and material advancement of all the people.

Rural free delivery of mail has come be stay, and the Republican administra tion which brought it into being will stay

Trade Expansion in South America. According to the Manufacturer, the present disturbances in China have emsharified the necessity of American man-Macturers developing an outlet for their goods in Central and South America above what they now control. Fraduction has reached a point of development that manufacturers are seeking every sutlet for the production of their mill wait works. Quite a number of the leadag exporters are looking south for new the of enterprise. This is no it should e, for the more grads that are manufac tured and exported the greater the proselly and chance for wage workers at

Growth of Poreign Commerce. Our foreign commerce under a Republi sen administration in 1584) was worth 2244, 193.343: under a Democratic free trade administration in 1805 it was worth only \$1,580,568,680, an increase of series bundred million deliars a year in favor of the Republican marty,

## CHARUFACTURERS HAVE A VERY BUSY YEAR.

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. Busy workshops, smoking chimneys, factories running on double time and, in some cases, the full twenty-four hours with three shifts of bands, are an evidence o this; but exact proof is found in the report of the chief of the bureau of statisof \$1,750,000 voted for its further exten- ties, just issued, which shows an enorsion during the present fiscal year, has mous increase in the importation of the facturing and an equally enormous in-A movement to broaden the free deliv- erease in the exportation of finished manery of the mails was started by Post- ufactures. Importations of manufacturmaster General Wanamaker under the ers' materials in the fiscal year 1900 Republican administration of Gen. Har- were more than double those in the fiscal rison. It took the form of village free year 1894 and, during the three fiscal delivery, and was more an extension of years in which the Dingley law has been city delivery to smaller communities than in operation, have exceeded, by more a free delivery to farmers, but limited as than \$100,000,000, the imports of raw was its scope and successful though it | materials in the three years in which was in increasing postal receipts and the Wilson law was in operation, while postal facilities, it encountered Demo- the exportations of finished manufaccratic opposition. When Mr. Cleveland | tures, in the three years under the Dingcame in, his l'ostmaster General fearing ley law, have exceeded, by more than its effect in popularizing Republican prin- \$300,000,000, the exportations of manuciples and disseminating Republican lit- factures in the three years under the Wilson law.

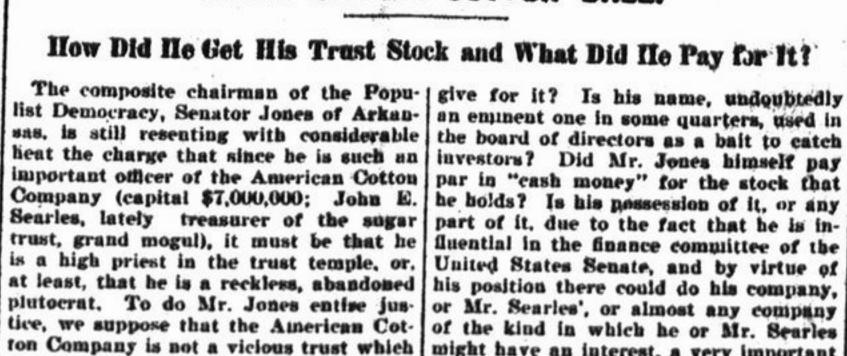
Evidence from Official Sources.



### JONES AND HIS COTTON BALE.

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

Searles, lately treasurer of the sugar part of it, due to the fact that he is deserves to be destroyed, any more than service at a very critical time?



is a high priest in the trust temple, or. United States Senate, and by virtue of of the goods demanded, as well as the keep the cour open from at least, that he is a reckless, abandoned his position there could do his company, prompt filling of orders. Chicago buyers erance or Murapean at plutocrat. To do Mr. Jones entire jus- or Mr. Searles', or almost any company go over once or twice a year to Europe is a part of that pe tice, we suppose that the American Cot. of the kind in which he or Mr. Searles to buy for the local market and the large Olney arges Mr. Bryands ton Company is not a vicious trust which might have an interest, a very important district supplied from that city as a die cause "so the the the a number of other corporations of \$7,- We have never known a gentleman of of producers to get in touch with them. or mitigated something 000,000 capital in the hands of former Mr. Jones' financial prospects to grow Imports increased 13.05 per cent in 1800. From those not in officers of more monopolistic trusts. Fre- rich suddenly except by some means of as compared with 1898, and the value them." Here are the official figures showing sumably the American Cotton Company this kind. In other words, and to be £1,518,508 from £1,337,452.

Brightening the home of the farmer, edu- the importation of manufacturers' ma- will make all the money it can, will make all the money it can, will make plain, it is fair to infer, until Mr. Jones "There are no potteries in the consp- flere nothing but person eating his children, increasing the value | terials and exportations of manufactures | dividends, indeed, upon its \$7,000,000 of | denies it, that he is "it," neither on ac- | lar district of Chicago, the chief ones | courses can reasonably be of his land, compelling the improvement in the fiscal years 1895, 1896 and 1897, stock. Mr. John E. Searles can be trust- count of his cash, nor his property, nor being in New Jersey and East Liverpool, one his cash, nor his property, nor being in New Jersey and East Liverpool, one his cash, nor his property, nor being in New Jersey and East Liverpool, one his cash, nor his property, nor being in New Jersey and East Liverpool, one his cash, nor his property, nor being in New Jersey and East Liverpool, one his cash, nor his property, nor being in New Jersey and East Liverpool, one his cash, nor his property, nor being in New Jersey and East Liverpool, one his cash, nor his property, nor being in New Jersey and East Liverpool, one his cash, nor his c of the roads, and bringing the news of all of which were under the Wilson low ed to look after a little thing like that, some invention of demonstrated value, Ohio, and the output last year was £4. sistance to American authorized the markets and the weather so as to se tariff, contrasted with those during the even if Mr. Jones devotes all of his at but rather on account of his "pull" or his 000,000. The sale of American crockery on American territory Pres cure him a better price for his crops by fiscal years 1898, 1899 and 1900, which tention for the next three months, or for swing. We say that it is fair to infer has increased immensely, and is only Kinley will suppress it. Wh delivering daily his mail to him on his were under the Dingley tariff. The Wil- the next three years, for that matter, to this until Mr. Jones denies it, because checked by the works having all they has been basied down, a farm. Every Degeneratic House of Rep- son tariff, it will be remembered, went Populist Democratic politics exclusively. Mr. Jones, by reason of his unjust at- can do. The improvements in the last be will replace it, and the Ar resentatives since the idea was first into operation Aug. 28, 1894, and the The phase of Mr. Jones' connection tacks upon leading Republicans puts few years in American pottery, especial- ple will vote to keep it the broached of carrying the mails into the Dingley tariff on July 20, 1897, so that with the American Cotton Company himself very much in the public eye and by at East Liverpool, have been great, eithens are in peril Proste gural districts, has declared against it. the tiscal years ending June 30, 1895, which we would like him to explain is invites attack from any quarter. Mr. and there are now sixty factories, but of will protect them, in all land The Forty-third Congress, with a Denso- 1896 and 1897, were practically all with- this, rather: How much of the \$7,000, Jones has no business to live in a glass erst from North Carolina as chairman of in the operations of the low tariff and 000 of the stock of the company has he house with perfect safety if he is going work, and none can equal the best for Turkey, have been system



tically all within the operations of the Dingley tariff.

Imports of manufacturers' materials and exports of manufactures under the Wilson and Dingley laws, respectively: Imports of materials Exports of

for manuficturing. manufactures. Wilson law-1895 . . \$191,119,810 26,11 \$183,886,748 23.14 223,571,178 20.48 1897. 214,916,623 28.10 2.7,283,391 26,87 otal . \$613, 405, 152 \$689,452,812 Hug.ey law-

1898. . 204,543.917 83.20 290,697,854 222,013,239 83% 675,55A 1990. . 302,264,196 83.57 432,284,368 81,57 Total. \$729,821,332 \$1,061,637,278

The above table is worthy of careful study. We have been hearing, for years, from Democratic orators first, that free raw materials would help the manufactarers, and, second, that a protective tariff destroys our chances in foreign markets, yet it will be seen by this table hat the importations of "Articles in a rude condition for use in domestic in lustries" amounted, in the three years inder the Wilson free trade law, to \$615, 405, 152, while in the three years under he Dingley protective tariff they amount o \$728,821,352. Look also at the narrow olumn, which indicates the percentages of the total imports which these raw maerials form, and you will see that they form a much greater proportion of the toal imports under the Republican system of protection than under the Democratic erstem of free trade. Why? The anwer is simple enough. Under the Demscratic low tariff, absolute free trade in ome particulars, many manufacturers vere compelled either to close their works or reduce their output owing to he heavy importation of manufactures rom abroad under the low tariff rates. lence the small consumption of raw naterial in manufacturing. This differnce of more than \$100,000,000 in the mantity of raw materials imported in the hree years means a difference of severa undred millions of dollars in the amount

Pallures Are Fewer. a the year ending June 30, 1900, was | 1873 ........... 30.874.880. In the year 1806 the fail 1880 ...... ng firms owed \$220,000,884. It will then 1885 nt one-third what it was in 1000.

of goods manufactured and hundreds of

ng lines,

rage earners in the various manufacture of the predictions of the estability free

#### WHO IS MARK HANNA?

Who is this Marcus Hauns, ps. That people call him great? Is be the man who holds the helm Which guides the ship of state?

Is he like old Goliath tall-Like some steeple in the aky. 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? Is it because he's old and alow. 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 Concernts 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

Its name I must not tell.

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 bot and bad.

Plenty of Money Ofrenfating. President McKinley's letter of acceptance called attention briefly but effectivey to the per capita circulation of money in the United States. This per capita

ailver cries, this table is appended: The total liabilities of firms that falled 1870 ............. \$17 50 1800 ...... 

M'KINLEY ON THE WAR.

The Government Will Carry Liberty Into All Its Domain.

presentation by the Navy Department to the city of Canton, Ohio, of a canno captured at Santingo, the President, af ter repeated calls, responded as follows on July 4, 1900:

"My Fellow Citizens-I will not con sent 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 anniversaryone of the most significant, if not the most eignificant, in American annals. The agered 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 sunreme sacrifices of the volunteers of 1861, sealed in solemn covenant at Appomattoz 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 Santingo and in Porto Rico-still salmate the American heart, and still have their force and virtue. (Lond 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 fitto a more perfect union, stronger and freer than ever before, strengthened in every one of its great fundamental safeguards, and mightler in Its power to execute its holy mission of lib erty, equality and justice. Summoning the precents of the fathers, we will mainfain inviolate the blessings of free government at home and carry its benefits and benediction to our distant posse American prosperity. It is now \$20.85 which lie under the shelter of our glorious for every man, woman and child in the dag." (Enthusiastic and long continued nillions in the amount of money paid to country. To show its growth, in spite applause.)

At the exercises in connection with the

Experts Increase \$600,000,000. We exported \$1.384,479,214 worth perchandles in the year ending June 30, 1800. That was under a Republican distinguirentles. In the year anding for a 1880, under a Democratic about allow we expected south work \$750 \$200, the increase favoring the \$

Crockery and Glassware Manu- Way R facturing Stimulated.

The British Consul at Chicago Makes a Report to flis Government Indorsing the Republican Protictive Pol.cy.

Advantages of the protective tariff system accruing to the workingmen of this country is shown in a report of the British vice consul at Chicago to his government, in which he deals with the china, earthenware and glass trade of Chicago. He points out that the high tariff on goods of this character has enabled Americans to start factories for the manufacture of these goods, and more will soon be built. In his report the vice consul says:

"For years the British potter has been | nounces its nets as the applier of the American market, and he still continues to lead, but with | tions." The administration the general increase of the production in ed the open door in the United States, and the rapidly grow- | Manchu reaction and ing competition from Japan, this lead ened to close and hole the can only be maintained by a strict watch | dent McKinley has the being kept on the market and the nature of 5,000 victorious A tributing center, and it should be the sim quente of past annues

these only ten are turning out first-class | their claims to just inde eign products, but it must be remembered lected by a previous administra-that the demand for the more expensive which Mr. Olmen was Secretary artirle is limited.

"The high tariff, 60 per cent, which ment assures the American product of a market, has had the effect of increasing the American people an number and size of the American fac- demonstrates it. That tories, and with a rise in the price of the State atsends for the flux un British article they will still further in- teres. Mr. Othey de

"The American earthenware takes a cise. He admits that t place near that of the Euglish and is superior to the coarse German earthenware, and the product of most potteries is beavier 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 underglased patterns and float blue have not been made successfully, and, with the process the same, purchasers will not take the American article. 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 other. States is not yet competing with the United Kingdom, but is improving rap-

"Cut glass, for the manufacture of evelgate and ours. Ha .. which there are one or two small factories in Chicago, has a large sale, and the American article is said to be vastly a policy of sentile. He d superior in design, cutting, shape, polish | Dingley tariff, Perhapson to and luster to any other, and it is claimed prefer the tariff his chief that the polishing by acids has a great | which brought ... de superiority over the hand polishing. Be- and deficits, He complain hemian glass still has a good market, but most intimate mistless, between 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. American | neeking a market in New York or Belgian cut glass is preferred. The demand for glass which formerly came from Leith and Edinburg, has now turned to the United States, which also exports cut glass to Great Britain and Ger-

Demand for Hog and Cattle Products Through the Republican policy of open ing the mills and of restoring confidence to general business, practically every workman in the United States has become able, since 1896, to have all the fresh most he wants. The fact that the city workman can afford to est more roast beef, chops, hame, vesi entirts bacon, pork, sausages, etc., than he could in 1896 means of course that there must

he more money in the farmer's business of raising corn to feed to entile and hoge. Take the many other products devicest from cattle and hoga, which had been raised on corn, like lard, give, gelatine, isingless, curled hair for mattresses, etc., brush bristles, felts, sonp, glycerine, am monia, fertilizers, boofs for button mate rial, cut botten for kuife handlen, etc. poultry foods from dried mest scraps, al bumen for fixing colors and finishing leather, neatsfoot oil, etc., -all these bave naturally more extended uses when time are prosperous than when they are not For instance, lard nearly every eracker made is about one-eighth of it land, it prosperous times the families of waskmen go on pienios, travel, eat oyster stews, and do other things which great ly increase the consumption of crackers As a result of such increased demand for the products from slaughtered hose and cattle, which in turn means better demand for corn, there has been an en hancement in the value of live hogh and cattle as follows:

Jan. 1, 1807, Jan. 1, 1900. \$65-01,4860,200 Hom . ..... 1406.272.770 243.725.200

Total .... 8674.202.191

Invertion Bullway Supplies Aproud. A 4,000 ton steel rail contract has just distance at house has follows assetter order of 3.000 tone of rails delivered before the war began. Another recent ablifument to 8,000 which have been deat to Hornon, ls good commercial expansion.

Bryun's election me islands. He would repeat tration has protected Ar

Mr. Richard Omer has

Mr. Olney objects to this

urge souttle with a "stable government" in

American people li Olney in a lawyer. He known egal sholes hy bermann Anuriean raters do mel talks of much elve, but his United States frequery and the market." As he looks at our a 2 per cent basis and Beleich haps become to generale the three were better and me days when Mr. Olney my contracts with money che their tarms at the Water of our bonds had to be sold to the neurlous rates in they gold undig electing wiedle of the tree cowered before bankers who are

no word in its policy, Mr. Olney has done well for the publican party. He has reculte mblic these dire days of a administration of which he man when our railroads were in the receivers, our factories cloved ory empty, our credit game at priving of a free trade tariff, at failure, of brenking banks and which were calamitous certaintle the Cleveland-Ohior administra "outweighed," says Mr. Oluce certainty of a polleg of salvation in its folds, brought by "the wenkest and silling national faith and or intered being "after territory."
procedurery Dismuterat to grant On
to inside in he dies, that it is not accept as to annexed territ orged for slavery and will not w Mr. Otney in a Demantal.

strange if he did not it rath men than Mr. Stere