SECRETARY GAGE'S REPORT

Operations of the Treasury Department Told in Detail.

LARGE SURPLUS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

Increase in Receipts and Decrease in Expenditures Amount to Many Millions of Dollars in the Aggregate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Today the report of the operations of the Treasury department for the last year was made to the speaker of the house of representatives and by him made public. It opens with a tabulated showing of receipts and expendi-

tures as follows: The revenues of the government from all sources (by warrants) for the fiscal year ended June 20, 1900, were:

Internal revenue..... posits, etc.
District of Columbia
Fees (consular, letter Fees (consular, letters patent and land). Sales of public lands Tax on national banks.

Navy pension, navy hospital, clothing and deposit funs.

Bales of Indian lands.

Payment of interest by Pacific rallways
Miscellaneous
Sales of government property
Customs fees, fines, penalties, Immigrant fund.
Deposits for surveying public lands ales of ordnance material ..

Soldiers' home, permanent fund.
Tax on sealskins and rent of seal islands.
License fees, territory of Alaska Trust funds, Department of State State
Depredations on public lands.
Bpanish indemnity
Sales of lands and buildings.
Part payment Central Pacific railroad indebtedness.
Dividend received for account of Kansas Pacific railway.
Postal service

Total receipts..... The expenditures for the same period Civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, District of Columbia and other miscellaneous expenses. \$28,542,411.37 Military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, sea coast defenses and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines. 134,774,767.78 Mayal establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, improvement at navy yards and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines. 55,853,077.72 Civil establishment, including

nterest on the public debt ... iciency in postal revenues.

In addition to the revenues collected during the year and the amounts received on the indebtedness of Pacific railroads the cash in the treasury was increased by the following sums: From subscriptions to the per cent ten-twenty bonds issued under authority of the act of June 13, 1898, for the Spanish war expenditures, \$113,920, and

itary establishment and of \$7,988,926.53 in the naval establishment. Legislative expenses and salaries decreased \$1,205,152.68 and the cost of public buildings increased \$2,485,463.55. Pensions show an increase of \$1,482,386.95. The deficiency in the postal revenues shows a decrease of \$980,791.29.

Estimates of Receipts and Expenses. The revenues of the government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

Total estimated revenues... \$687,773,253.92 The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows: Civil establishment Military establishment Naval establishment Indian service

tures \$607,773,253.92
Or a surplus of \$80,000,000.00
It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the government for the fiscal year 1902 will be:
Customs \$255,000,000.00
Internal revenue \$10,000,000.00
Miscellaneous \$2500,000.00
Miscellaneous \$25,000,000.00 aneous sources..

35,000,000.00 116,633,042.00

Dept. Agriculture. Dept. of Justice... Miscellaneous
Legislative 4.891,195.02
Treasury dept. 15,684,278.51
War department. 5.194,174.00
Interior dept. 6.878,840.09
Dept. of Justice 5.622,899.09
Dist. of Columbia 5,080,702.94
Postal service, including H.
634,307 deficiency in postal 634,307 deficiency in postal
revenues 121,267,349.00
Permanent annual appropriations—
Int. on public debt 31,000,000.00
Refunding (c u st o m s, internal
revenue, etc.)... 7,780,000.00
C o i i ecting revenue
from customs... 5,500,000.00
Miscellaneous ... 27,078,220.00— 71,358,220,00

Operations of the Treasury.

or an estimated surplus of ... 26,258,237.76

Operations of the Treasury.

The freasurer calls attention to the marked irregularity in the receipts and expenditures, pointing out that while in July, 1899. there was a deficiency of \$1,505,832.28, in June, 1990, a surplus of \$17,350,185.86 was realized. The greatest difference between normal moome and outgo on any one day was \$4,047,396.96 in favor of the treasury. The corresponding maximum deficiency was \$2,318.

\$255,327,326.76

233,164,871.16

\$9,923,374.66

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Total deposits\$203,553,813.88 SILVER.
Domestic bullion \$ 6,436,173.06
Mutilated and uncurrent domestic coin
Foreign builion and coin
Old plate and jewelry 4,639,019.69 1,464,530.55 721,236.54 Total original deposits . . . \$ 13,260,959.84 Redeposits 21,940,962.52

Total deposits \$ 35,201,922.36 Silver builion purchased under the pro-visions of section 356, Revised Statutes, for colnage of subsidiary silver aggregated 1,290,055. M standard ounces, costing \$908,-sec 85. 868.86.
The coinage executed during the fiscal \$107,937,110.00 Gold Silver dollars Subsidiary silver Total expenditures......\$590,068,371.00

Quotations on Silver.

from the issue of 4 per cent bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, \$1,490, making a total of \$115,410.

As compared with the fiscal year, 1899, the receipts for 1900 increased \$58,613,126,83 and there was a decrease in expenditures of \$117,358,388.14. In the latter sum is a net decrease of \$95,066,656.69 in the cast of maintaibing and operating the military establishment and of \$7,988,926.53 in

against \$25,534,817 for the previous ascalyear.

The value of gold and silver consumed in the industrial arts by the United States during the calendar year 1899 was: Gold, \$17,847,178; silver, coining value, \$15,677,663—a total of \$33,524,84!.

There were consumed in raw material, in the manufacture of bars, gold, \$15,112,193; silver, \$13,630,079.

The amount of raw material consumed in the industrial arts in the world was: Gold, \$72,668,500, and silver, coining value, \$52,990,500.

The total metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1900, was: Gold, \$1,034,439,-264; silver, \$647,371,030.

During the existence of the national banking system, 5,477 national banking associations have been organized, of which 1,287 have been placed in voluntary liquidation by the shareholders, and 374, which failed, in charge of receivers, leaving 3,816 banks in active operation at the close of the year ended June 20, 1900. Deducting the forty-three banks placed in voluntary liquidation and nine in charge of receivers (the latter including three previously reported in voluntary liquidation) there was a net increase in active banks of 227 during the fiscal year.

The net increase during the year of national bank capital was \$19,631,850, the total authorized stock of all banks on June 30 being \$627,503,095.

The distribution, by geographical divisions, of banks organized during the fiscal year, with their capital, is shown in the following table:

No. of National Bank Affairs.

Navy department 50.818.00
Navy department 50.818.00
Interior dept 5.6.6.234.00
Postoffice dept 1.06.6.570.00
Dept 4. Agriculture 4.489.00.00
Dept 5. Justice 20.550.60
Dept 6. Justice 20.550.60
Dept 6.

Short of breath, and could do little or nothing that required exertion. I had fearful nervous headaches nearly every day, and was exceedingly nervous with indigestion and hadly constipated. The doctor laughed at my idea of heart trouble, but knew that I was in a serious condition generally. Finally I was induced to quit coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee. This was about four months ago and the change has been wonderful. I feel like another person. My heart does not trouble me at all, and the stomach and nerves are decidedly improved. My head does not give me the old trouble it did, while the bowels are regular without any purgatives or medicine of any kind.

"I can hardly express my gratification for the relief from suffering brought' on by the use of regular coffee, and I cannot thank Postum enough."

Foreign Commerce.

Four great facts characterize the foreign commerce of the fiscal year: First, it exceeded that of any preceding year. and for the first time the grand total of imports and excorts passed the two billion. We mark: second. manufacturers' materials formed a larger proportion of the imports than ever before; third manufactured preceding year.

The imports of the fiscal year: First, it exceeded that of any preceding year and excorts passed the two billion. We mark: second. manufacturers' materials formed a larger proportion of the exports than ever before; than ever before; fourth, exports were larger than ever before and were larger than ever before; fourth, exports were larger than ever before; fou Foreign Commerce.

crease of \$27,769,366. Thus more than twothirds of the entire increase in importations was in manufacturers' materials.
Articles in a crude condition for use in
manufacturing formed in the year just
ended \$5.65 per cent of the total imports,
against \$1.94 per cent in 1899 and \$2.65 per
cent in 1850. Articles wholly or partially
manufactured for use in the mechanical
arts formed 10.41 per cent of the imports
of 1899, against 8.70 per cent in 1859. On the
other hand, the class "articles manufactured ready for consumption" was but
15.71 per cent of the total imports of 1899,
against 15.54 per cent in 1859 and 21.69 per
cent in 1856.

While manufacturers' materials form a
constantly increasing percentage of our
imports, finished manufactures continue to
form an increasing percentage of our
imports, finished manufactures continue to
form an increasing percentage of our
imports, finished manufactures continue to
form an increasing percentage of our
partially groming exports.

The total exports of the year were valued
at \$1.394,483,082, of which \$1.370,763,571 were
of domestic production. Of that vast sum
manufactures formed 31.65 per cent, against
28.21 per cent in 1899, 23.14 per cent in 1895
and 17.87 per cent in 1899, 23.14 per cent in 1895
and 17.87 per cent in 1899, the total exportation of manufactures during the year
1900 was \$452,851,756, against \$23,982,146 in
1892, an increase of nearly \$109,000,000, or
about 28 per cent. Agricultural sproducts
also show a gratifying gain over 1899, the
total for the year 1890 being \$853,883,123.
against \$734,754,125 in 1899, while every other
cells-neous—also shows an increase in 1890
as compared with the preceding year.

Our commerce will the island territorics
which have been brought into closer relationship with the United States by the
events of the past two years also shows a
rapid growth, despite the fact that in Cuba
an. the Philippines production and consequently purchasing power have been partially interrupted by war conditions. Imports from Cuba.

Pablic Buildings.

The following statement of buildings completed and occupied, in course of erection and not yet commenced is based on the report of the supervising architect of this department for the fiscal year just closed. Attention, however, is called to the fact that in addition to the statement which takes up buildings proper and excludes extensions, repairs, improvements, etc., authorized work has been completed since the last report on the extension to the public building at Canton, O., and work is being prosecuted on the extensions to the public buildings at Columbus, Ga.; Dubuque, Ia.; Jackson, Miss.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Omaha, Springfield, Mass., and Topeks, Kan. The annex to the temporary postoffice at Chicago is well under way and will be completed in the near future. The laundry building at the Marine hospital, Chicago, is finished, but the heating apparatus is not yet supplied. The improvements to the custom house building, Detroit, have been completed.

Total number of buildings at date of last report including and search and search

otal number of buildings at date of last report, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations.
To be dropped (United States postoffice, Washington, D. C.) by reason of legislation transferring its custody and control to the Postoffice department.....

Total

Commenced since last report......
Number of buildings authorized but
not commenced.....

etc.
Marine hospitals
Quarantine stations.

public buildings, extensions and repairs, specially appropriated for

for repairs and presevation of public buildings.
For heating apparatus for public buildings.
For vaults, safes and locks for public buildings.
For photographic duplications of plans for public buildings. \$5,933,524,33 407,242.74 25,889.43 3,463.01

Immigration.

The commissioner general of immigration, in the annual report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, submits tabulated statements showing the arrival in this country during that period of 448,572 alien immigrants, 425,372 through ports of the United States and 2,200 through Canada. Of these, 304,148 were males and 144,424 females; 54,724 were under 14 years of age, 370,382 were from 14 to 45 years old and 23,566 were 45 and over.

As to the literacy of persons 14 years of age and over, there were 33,578 who could read, but were unable to write; 54,288 brought each 430 or over, and 271,821 showed sums less than 330, the total amounts displayed to inspectors aggregating 36,637,530.

There were returned to their own countries within one after landing 356, and hospital relief was rendered during the year to 2,417. The total debarred or refused a landing at the ports, were 4,246, as compared with 3,798 last year. Of these, one was excluded for idiocy, thirty-two for insanity, 2,974 as paupers or persons likely to become public charges, 333 on account of disease four as convicts, two as assisted immigrants, 883 as contract laborers and seven women upon the ground that they had been imported for immoral purposes. In addition to the foregoing, there were excluded at the Mexican and Canadian borders a total of 1,616 aliens.

It appears that the Croatian and Slavontan races sent an increase of 99 per cent over those of the same races who cane last year; the Hebrew, an increase of 82 per cent; the South Italian (including Sicilian), 28 per cent; the Japanese, 271 per cent; the South Italian (including Sicilian), 28 per cent; the Polish, 64 per cent; the South Italian (including Sicilian), 28 per cent; the Polish, 64 per cent; the South Italian (including Sicilian), 28 per cent; the Polish, 64 per cent; the South Italian (including Sicilian), 28 per cent; the Polish, 64 per cent; the South Italian (including Sicilian), 28 per cent; the Polish, 64 per cent; the South Italian (including Sici Secretary Gage calls attention to the

great increase in Japanese arrivals, and expresses the opinion that if unchecked it will produce serious trouble in Pacific states. He renews his recommendation that United States officers be withdrawn from

Much space is given to the report of the operations to prevent the spread of con-tagious disease and especially the bubonic plague. Fifteen deaths from this disease are reported to have occurred in San Francisco during the year ending June 30, 1900, 14,998 cases of smallpox, with 731 deaths were reported from forty-four states and

Revenue Cutter Service.

The following is a summary of the work performed by vessels of the revenue cutter service during the year:
Distance covered in nautical miles... 312,001
Lives saved (actually rescued) from drowning
Vessels boarded and papers examined

Vessels boarded and papers examined

Vessels seized and reported for violation of law

Vessels reported

States

Vessels in distress assisted.

Vessels assisted and their cargoes

Persons on board vessels assisted.

States

Persons on board vessels assisted.

States

Persons on board vessels assisted.

The report of the commissioner of navigation shows that on June 39, 1800, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 23,333 vessels of 5,164,59 gross tons.

The tonnage built during the year, 33,50 gross tons, has been exceeded in amount by our annual output only six years, and in distinct the present and effect for the present and officency has never been equaled that ever built in the United States, except in 1854 and 1856.

The conditions for a successful effort to

secure again a proper share of the carrying trade and to re-establish our commercial flag upon the oceans have not in a generation been so favorable as at this time. Our heavy, continuous expenditures for the navy have created shipbuilding plants adapted to the largest mercantile construction. Our surpassing production of coal and steel insures cheaper materials than can be obtained elsewhere, and abundance of capital, the product of labor's prosperity during the last few years, awaits new enterprises. Coupled with these advantages at home, temporary causes have increased the cost of shipbuilding abroad. These flattering considerations must not blind us to our backwardness. We shall build, even in this year of great activity in our shippyards, less than one-tent the shipping for foreign trade to be built by our principal competitor. We do not carry 3 per cent of the world's sea-borne traffic. ecure again a proper share of the carrying

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL TAKEN UP

(Continued from First Page.)

expressed the opinion that a great maritime nation like this might as well be without a constitution as without shippards. the cost of building and operating ships merce committee, of the operation of a ship under a Norwegian flag and an exactly similar vessel under the American flag. The expense of operating the Norwegian ship, he said, was just half that of operating the American ship between the same ports.

Mr. Frye also refered to the line of yes sels run by the late John Roach of New York, from New York to Brazil. They came into competition with a line of Spanish ships exactly similar in size and speed to the American ships. The Spanish vessels had a yearly advantage of \$120,000 over the American ships and could make money carrying freight at \$5 a ton, while the American vessels in order to make money had to charge \$7.50 a ton. Mr. Roach was forced to sell his vessels and Mr. Thurber and the other purchasers eventually lost their entire investment.

Senator Frye Furnishes Statistics. Mr. Frye then took up that provision of he bill which provides the amount of subsidy to be paid vessels and explained how the payment was regulated. He said that by the terms of the measure a ten-knot ressel out for 175 days would draw \$15,000 year beyond the cost of her coal and handling and that the amount of the subsidy would diminish with the speed of the

Mr. Clay (Georgia) asked if it were true that a twenty-one knot ship would draw under the bill, \$304,000 a year. Mr. Frye replied that the amount drawn by such a vessel would be about \$22,000 in excess of her coal consumption and hand-

ling. "But," persisted Mr. Clay, "is not the ross amount of the subsidy of the twentyone knot ship \$384,000 a year under this bill?"

Mr. Frye admitted that it was. "I understand," said Mr. Clay, "that the ten-knot and twelve-knot ships which carry the agricultural products of the country do not receive more than one-third of the subsidy of the fast passenger vessels which

carry no agricultural products." "And I was showing." responded Mr. Frye, "that the low-speed vessels were the ones which received the actual benefits from the subsidy and not the fast ships. At this point Mr. Frye yielded the floor

for the day and the senate at 3:55 p. m. held a brief executive session, after which it adjourned. ARMY BILL COMES UP IN HOUSE

Representative Hull of lows Introduces Measure Providing for Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The session of the house today was brief. The real work will begin tomorrow, when the house will consider the army reorganization bill, which Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported today. He explained the urgent necessity for immediate action upon this measure, as under the present law the army must be reduced to 27,000 on July 1 next, and asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill tomorrow, but Mr. Sulzer (New York) objected, so Mr. Hull introduced a resolution of the bill tomorrow, with provision for a vote at the end of six hours general debate.

Manila:

Killed—November 30. Pilar, Luzon, Company I, Thirty-sixth infantry, Company I, Thirty-sixth infantry, Uric Jusseaume, in abdomen, serious; Company F, Thirty-sixth infantry, Frank Hillicker, groin, moderate; Company L, Thirty-sixth infantry, Courtney Morris, in leg above knee, slight; Company G, Thirty-sixth infantry, Clarke in foot, slight; Company H, Thirty-sixth infantry, Courtney Morris, in leg above knee, slight; Company G, Thirty-sixth infantry, Clarke, in foot, slight; Company H, Thirty-sixth infantry, Courtney Morris, in leg above knee, slight; Company G, Thirty-sixth infantry, Clarke, in foot, slight; Company H, Thirty-sixth infantry, Cornelius J. Company F, Thirty-sixth infantry, Uric Jusseaume, in abdomen, serious; Company L, Thirty-sixth infantry, Cornelius J. Company F, Thirty-sixth infantry, Uric Jusseaume, in abdomen, serious; Company L, Thirty-sixth infantry, Cornelius J. Company F, Thirty-sixth infantry, Uric Jusseaume, in abdomen, serious; Company F, Thirty-sixth infantry, Cornelius J. Company F, Thirty-sixth i WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The session of

bate. The objection to the swearing in of Mr. Connor of Iowa, the successor of Senator Dolliver, which was raised by Mr. Bailey of Texas yesterday was removed today by the from Governor Shaw and Mr. Connor took the oath.

Military Training in Public Schools. Three bills were passed under the call poods (3,506 tons). of committees, the most important being one to provide for the detail of not to exeeed 100 retired army officers and 300 moncommissioned officers as military instructors in the public schools of such cities as adopt a system of military instruction. A second was "to prevent the failure of military justice." It was explained that its purpose was to amend the laws relating to military courts-martial and the civil trials of soldiers The last was to legalize an issue of \$250,000 of bonds by Pima county, Arizona.

The resignation of Mr. Devries of California, who is now a member of the board of general appraisers, was laid before the house, as was the resignation of Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin as a member of the committee on insular affairs. The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Hamilton of Michigan as a member of the com-Canadian ports and that exclusive ports mittee on insular affairs; Mr. Overstreet of entry be established along the northern of Indiana as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice and Mr. Davis of Florida and Mr. Mc-Dermott of New Jersey as members of the committee on merchant marine and fish-

At 1:35 p. m. the house adjourned.

WOULD AMEND SUBSIDY BILL Senator Vest Wants Foreign-Built, but American-Owned, Vessels to

Enjoy Privileges of Home-Built. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Just before the adjournment of the senate today Senator Vest gave notice of an amendment that he will offer to the ship subsidy bill. The

in the United States and owned by citizens of this country.

ARMY ASKS FOR JUSTICE Inspector General Recommends That Provisions of Navy Retirement

Law Be Extended.

General J. C. Breckinridge, inspector gen-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The report of

eral of the army, recommends that the law of March 3, 1899, providing for the retirement of officers of the navy under certain conditions, with the rank and pay of the next higher grade, be made applicable to the army. The most of our wars have been fought on land, says the report, and as a matter of simple justice, rewards for army officers should be no less extensive than those enjoyed by officers of the naval branch. He also touches upon the disadvantages imposed by inferior rank in the army, citing as an instance, the China campaign, when General Chaffee, a juntor Mr. Frye showed how much greater was among the international commanders, was advanced from a brigadier to a major genunder the American flag. If these expenses eral to give him the rank requisite to his were not greater, he said there would be status as commander-in-chief of the United no excuse for the pending bill and its foundation would fall. He presented, therefore, an array of figures to prove that it cost not only more to construct American ships, but more to operate them after they were the rank of commodore affoat. In regard built than foreign ships. His figures in- to the question of reorganizing the standing dicated that ships of Great Britain had army, the general suggests a standard of an advantage of from \$4.50 to \$5 a gross two soldiers for every thousand population ton over American ships in the expense and submits statistics to show that in the of construction and operation. He related proportion of soldiers to population and the the incident cited by Mr. Clyde of the area of the country, and in the war budget Clyde Steamship company, before the com- in time of peace, the United States is far behind all of the great European nations.

PROPOSES BOER RESOLUTION

Sulser Introduces Resolution in the House Urging Queen Victoria to Resort to Arbitration

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Representative Sulzer today introduced in the house the following resolutions:

following resolutions:

"Whereas, The war in South Africa has degenerated into a reckless and ruthless extermination of a brave people, fighting for their homes and liberty,
"Resolved, That the congress of the United States protest in the name of humanity and civilization against a continuation of a war which outrages the feelings of all liberty-loving people, and, "Resolved, That the congress of the United States, being committed to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, urges upon the government of her majesty the wisdom of adopting this policy for the purpose of stopping the awful atrocities now going on in South Africa."

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(Special.)—The MASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted:
Issue of November 16:
Nebraska: Original—Philip C. Heeblitz (dead), Webster, \$4. Increase—John S. Linscott, Trumbull. \$19: Thomas A. Malone, Elk Creek, \$12. Original widows, etc.—(Special accrued November 19) Elmire J. Tosser, Kearney, 8.

cial accrued November 19) Elmire J. Tosser, Kearney, S.

Iowa: Original—Oliver N. Maxson, Ottosen, \$6; Henry O. Michaels, Marshalltown, \$6; Nicholas Flood, Soldiers' Horne, Marshalltown, \$10. Additional—George S. Bowman, Leon, \$10. Restoration and increase—William Macklin (dead), Farmington, \$12. Renewal—Jacob Rodenbaugh, Des Moines, \$6. Renewal and increase—Charles H. Knapp, Sidney, \$8. Increase—John Tierney, Waucoma, \$8; Cortez J. Troette, Birmingham, \$10. Original widows—(Special accrued November 19) Lillie A. Ball, Decatur, \$8.

crued November 19) Lillie A. Ball, Decatur, 38.
Colorado: Original—Avery B. Tubbs, Summit, 38. Increase—Oscar M. Thayer, Gypsum, 38. War with Spain, original—Robert F. Reed, Denver, 36.
South Dakota: Original widows, etc.—(Special accrued November 19) Ruth E. Prior, Redfield, 38.
Issue of November 17:
Nebraska: Increase—Peter H. Freese, Nebraska City, 312. Original widows, etc.—Mary M. Bryan, Ashiand, 38; Sarah A. Smith, Amelia, 38; (special accrued November 20) Sarah E. Womeldorf, Kearney, 38.

Smith, Amelia, \$8; (special accrued November 20) Sarah E. Womeddorf, Kearney, \$8.

Iowa: Original—Robert Foster, Webster City, \$8; Perry Thompson, Lisbon, \$6. Additional—David Ody, Chariton, \$8. Original widows, etc.—Rachel Scarf, Lewis, \$8; (special November 20) Sarah E. Bigelow, Ames, \$8; (special accrued November 20) Mary A. Zimmerman, Grandview, \$12; Catharine Collins, Morgan Valley, \$8.

South Dakota: War with Spain, original—Christ L. Myhre, Sinal, \$14.

MacArthur's Casualty List. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The following casualty list was received at the War department today from General MacArthur at

Exports of Russian Grain. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The total exports of the different grains of Russia between January 1 and November 1 of this year, ac-cording to custom house reports forwarded presentation of a new set of credentials to the State department by Vice Consul Smith at Moscow, amounted to 271,715 poods (4.382 tons), an increase over last year of 876 tons, which amounted to 217,414

"COLDS"

Radway's Ready Relief cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, fore Throat, Influences, Bronchitis, Pneuments, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Influencium, Neuraigia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficuit Breathing.
Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Brudses, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limba. It was the first and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels, or other glands or ergans, by one application.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. A teaspoonful in water will in a few mir-ites cure Cramps, Spaams, Sour Stomaci

utes care Cramps, Spaams, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains. Bold by Druggiats. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

Great

Wifehood as the Test of Womanhood.

The Good Woman Who Makes a Rad Wife.

Marriage was a serious thing to the grandparents and great grandparents of the present generation. No woman entered lightly upon wedlock. She knew that she was going to found a family, and that she must be equal to all the responsibilities of the position she assumed. She must be able to order her own household; to knit, sew, spin, make bread, butter, soap, candles. spin, make bread, butter, soap, candles, and indeed care for and clothe a whole

family. She must not be craven when

the whoop of the Indian warned of a dreadful danger. She must stand by her husband, gun in hand.

WOMEN CONVICTS.

To a great number of women the house they live in is almost on a par with a prison. It is prison-like in the monotonous regularity of daily duties; prison-like in the absence of all pleasure

and the reason is to be found in womanly ill-health. Few women realize how intimately the general health is related to the health of the delicate

womanly organs. A woman may suffer with heart "trouble," disorders of kid-

neys, liver or stomach, or with nervous

prostration as a result of a diseased condition of the womanly organism. Many such women "doctor" for years for various diseases and wonder why they don't get better. They can't get better until the womanly organism is entirely cured of its diseases.

This is not theory. It is a statement of simple facts founded upon the testimony of hundreds of thousands of

mony of hundreds of thousands of women who have been cured of womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. They had been just "dragging around" for years, with throbbing heads and aching backs, nervous, dyspeptic, miserable. The once fresh colored cheeks had grown sallow, the eyes were dull, the body had lost the plumpness. They had in numerous

its plumpness. They had in numerous instances tried many doctors and medi-

cured of its diseases.

cines, exhausting the local medical skill at their disposal. At last some friend or neighbor who has personally proved the curative power of "Favorite Pre-scription" recommends the use of this medicine and that in almost every case means another sick woman made well and strong and strong.

ASTONISHED THE DOCTOR.

"When I first wrote to you I did not think I could live till I could get an answer to my letter," says Mrs. Isaac S. Harris, of Gayville, Vankton Co., S. Dak. "At that time I did not tell you everything. When I wrote you I had just got home from the Hospital at Minneapolis, Minn. Had been there one month. Could not see as I was benefited any there, so I came home fited any there, so I came home, thinking there was no help for me, and every one here said that I could not live. I would have sinking spells every day. Sometimes they would last an hour or more and I would

> night-sweats for three months, and my clothes would be just as wet as could be. Had uterins trouble also till I thought I would lose my mind: also had heart trouble so badly I did not know what to do. I suffered everything one could think erything one could think of. We paid out so much money for doctoring, and meney for doctoring, and there was nothing that did me any good till I con-sented to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discov-ery.' I did not have any faith in these medicines at all, but I am only too at all, but I am only too glad to say that in three days after taking the med-icine I could see a change for the better. In a week I could sit up and then I commenced the treatment for uterine trouble. In three weeks I was able

be so weak it seemed almost impossible for me to breathe at all. Had

to be around the house some. I have taken nearly twelve bottles of the medi-cine and still continue to take it. I am getting better right along, can ride or walk any place. I can never praise your medicine enough.
"The doctor here says that he never

How many women of to-day could undertake wifehood under such condi-tions? Few indeed. Not because the withe doctor here says that he never would have believed that your medicine could have done so much for any one if he had not seen what it has done for me. He also told me to keep on taking it, for he could not help me. I thank you a thousand times for your kind advice and for your medicine." modern American woman lacks courage, but because she lacks as a rule the physical health which is the indispensable qualification for a life such as was lived by the women of the past. That is why a good woman may be a bad wife. Virtue and goodness are excellent things in women, but to guide a house and bear children demands above all sound physical health. SAFE AND SURE

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is unrivaled as a safe and sure medicine for the cure of womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is the best preparative for motherhood, giving vigor to the body and buoyancy to the mind. It so strengthens the organs of maternity that it makes the baby's advent practically painless. As a tonic for mursing mothers it has no a tonic for nursing mothers it has no equal. It increases the nutritive secretions and strengthens and nourishes both child and mother.

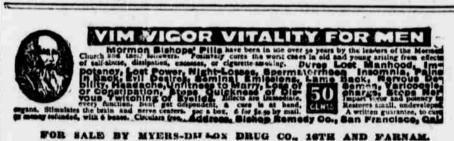
both child and mother.

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free.
All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Accept no substitute for "Pavorite Prescription." There is nothing "just as good" for weak and sickly women.

A WONDERFUL BOOK. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is a wonderful book, condensing as it does into 1008 large pages a mass of medical and hygienic informa-

tion invaluable to every woman. It is especially wonderful in that it is sent free to any woman on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in cloth binding, or 21 stamps for the book ig paper-covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.





THE SAME HAIR AS IT APPEARS TO THE NAKED EYE.

Children Like It

because it keeps the hair and scalp cool and clean, al-lays irritation, and keeps the hair in whatever position

is a cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS of YOUTH, eradicates dandruff — prevents HAIR FROM FALLING, is the MOST CLEANLY of all hair preparations, and is PERFECTLY harmless. Being a strong nerve tonic, it is cooling and invigorating to the brain.

Old People Like It

for its wonderful power to invigorate diseased hair, and induce an entire new growth when that is possible.

Like It

Middle - Aged People

FREE HAIR Young Ladies Like It **FOOD** as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, ensures a brilliant growth, and enables them to dress it and keep it any style that may be desired.

To convince every reader of this paper that Cranitonic Hair Food will stop failing hair, make hair grow, cure dandruff and itching scalp, and that it is the only preparation fit to put on the human head, we will send by mail prepared to all who will send name and address and some of the combings of your hair with a statement as to the condition of your scalp to the

Cranitonic Hair Food Co.,

140 Temple Court, New York City.

A sample bottle of Cranitonic Hair Food and sample cake of Scalp Scap.