
When Margaret entered the little kissed the grey, chilly lips. sitting-room, allotted to har by her landlady in Spottiswoode street, it apworld, breathing a new air.

How dull and dingy that sittingroom had looked to her formerly, with its dreary neutral-tinted paper, its were the eyes that looked round on it. Margaret sat down by the little

"I thank Thee, O God!" The whisper came from the very depth of her soul, and Margaret Crawford believed been good-good to me. Thou has given me the best of all earthly gifts,"

The door behind her opened abruptly, and Margaret looked up with a start as her landlady, a somewhat vinegary spinster, entered.

'You're in. Miss Crawford? didn't know what to do about that telegram; it came just after you left | though she be his daughter. at 1 o'clock."

"A telegram? I have not seen any telegram!" exclaimed Margaret, a thrill of fear passing quickly through her, and dispelling the joy and hope that had been thrilling her whole being. "Where is it, Miss Tait?"

"There it is on the mantelpiece, thought you couldn't fail to see it there the instant you came in," retorted Miss Tait, with some reproach in her tone. The yellow envelope was indeed in a prominent position; but Margaret's eyes had been too full of bright visions to notice it.

She seized it and hastily tore it open. It was brief; but each word sank into Margaret's head like a drop of cold, heavy lead:

"Your father very ill. Come at once. No time to be lost .- Adamson.' Margaret's first feeling was one of sharp, intolerable anguished regret for the thoughts that had been occupying her mind only a few minutes ago, at the very moment, perhaps, when her father was struggling with his last not-we cannot! Oh, my God, there to rush to him, or to what remained of him, at once. She raised her face, and even Miss Talt was struck by the expression of white, stricken anguish upon it.

tion. "Miss Tait, can you help me? ton."

"I fear not until night now, Miss laid her hand gently on his breast. Crawford," said the landlady. She burried away and came back to say there was one at 9 o'clock, not sooner. It was not yet 5.

Margaret rushed out to send a telegram, then came back to put a few things away in a bag. The landlady brought in her tea, and she tried to swallow a little, feeling that she must keep up her strength at any cost.

How those slow hours of intolerable waiting passed Margaret never afterwards knew; nor how she got through the dismal night journey, with the terrible fears, regrets, and overwhelming sense of sorrow that were pressing so hard upon her. But,

"Be the day short, or be the day long, At last it ringeth to evensong." And at last Margaret found herself,

in the middle of the night, at her destination. She took a cab and drove straight to the house, situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the smoky Lancashire town, in which her father

It was a small house, presided over by a middle-aged housekeeper. James Crawford was by no means in the influential position Miss Minnie Whyte had assigned to him. He was merely -the teller in a bank there, and his income was small.

As soon as Margaret rang the bell there was the sound of hasty footsteps within, and the round, comely face of Jane Adamson appeared in the doorway as the door opened.

"Oh, Miss Margaret, I'm glad to see you!"

"My father, how is he?" exclaimed Margaret. Her voice sounded low and hoarse; her throat was parched with the long journey and her own feverish

"Still living, thank God! and still able to speak; but he's been calling out for you ever since he took bad, Miss Margaret, and I haven't known what to do with him," answered the good woman. "It's like as if he'd a something preying on his mind, Miss Margaret.

"What is wrong with him? Has the

doctor said?" "He says it's his heart. It's quite worn out, and won't do its work, he says. He had a terrible attack today when I sent the telegram, and we thought he was gone; but he got over | Cleland---" that, and he has had one or two since. He's getting weaker by degrees, the

"I'll go in at once," said Margaret, flinging off her hat and cloak. "No, Jane, nothing to eat just now. I will have something presently."

She opened her father's door noiselessly and entered.

wice. "Has my daughter not come yet? Oh, God grant she may come be- fortune to myself-at least, sufficient

**************** was at his side, and, bending down,

"It is I, dear father," she said gently. "I came as soon as I could. peared to her as if she were in a new I would have been here long before if could have got a train; but I am

here, and shall not leave you now." "Thank God!" said the feeble voice. Margaret, drawing back a little, could faded carpet, its shabby haircloth sofa | plainly see death written on the cold, and chairs! Now it might almost have grey face, in the dulling eyes, on the been paradise, so bright and joyous damp forchead. She had left her father a few months ago a hale, hearty men, whose hair was hardly yet round table and covered her eyes with | touched by time; she came back to find him dying.

James Crawford's had never been the face of a strong man, and there was little resemblance between father in God with all her soul. "Thou has and daughter; yet he had been handsome, and in his youth he had been a popular man after the kind called "good fellows." And two women had loved him much-his wife, who had died many years ago, and his daughter, who had always had for him that kind of proecting love which a strong woman gives to a weak man, even

She knelt beside him now, soothing him with hands of tenderness and womanly comfort; but the dying man tossed restlessly from side to side.

"Give me something to strengthen me, Meg," he said, calling her by the old name no other had ever given her. There is something on the table there; it will give me strength for a few minutes to tell you what I have to

Margaret poured out a little of the liquid and held it to his lips. A faint glow came into the grey face and dimbegan to speak, in low but distinct tones.

"I have a confession to make, Marthe other world, into the presence of Infinite Holiness, with so great a sin unconfessed. It is a fearful thing to die, Meg. One would willingly give all one possesses, or ever did possess, to undo all the past then; but we canbreath; her second, a feverish desire is no forgiveness of sins in that sense

-none, none!" A terrible sickening fear had slowly risen in Margaret's heart as he spoke. Was it true, then what had always been said about her father? If so, it "It is my father; he is very ill. I seemed to Margaret at that moment as must go at once," said she, her lips if she desired nothing else but to lie set together in a line of pale resolu- down and die beside him; but the next moment her womanly desire to help Tell me when I can get a train to Bol- to comfort the poor repentant soul came with full force upon her and she

> "Dear, dear father, whatever you have done, whatever sin you have been guilty of, there is forgiveness." The dull eyes looked at her with a

pitiful expression of appeal. "If I had made restitution I might then hope for pardon; but I have made none. I have lived as if I had never done that fearful wrong. Margaret, listen while I tell it, for time is growing short."

"But why tell it, dear?" she pleaded gently, close to his ear. "Do I not know already what it was? You were guilty two years ago, as people sometimes said."

"No, no!" he said, with a gasp. You are mistaken-mistaken, Meg. It was not that. I was guiltless there; I knew nothing of the fraud."

"Thank God!" cried Margaret quickly. But the weak, chill, tremulous

hand stopped her. even to the end.

Margaret. I was then manager of the gow, as I was later on. You were only a school girl of 12 at the time.

"I had an old friend who had been abroad, but had come home some Baltimore News. months before, and he called to see me. He told me he had a large amount to invest-it is not necessary to say

how much! shortly I should lose my position, for that he was dining sumptuously on work up a connection

could keep the bank affoat. always sets such opportunities for Bits. men. One day my triend's son, young

A strange sound, half cry, half sob, broke from Margaret's lips; but the dving man did not hear it. He went on, taking no notice of Margaret.

"Young Cleland called at the bank. He had a check, payable to himself from his father. He presented it, and I paid it.

"When he was gone the devil en-"Is that you, Jane?" asked a feeble tered into me. By one stroke of the pen I could transfer John Cleland's of it to save my purpose. I yielded Crossing the room quickly, Margaret to the temptation; I fell.

"When John Cleland called I gave him his son's check, with the altered amount entered in it. He looked at it, then, without a word, rushed from the office like a madman. Shortly afterward I heard that he had died immediately on reaching home. The doctors said it was from shock acting on a deceased heart; but who can

know? Who can tell? "And then again, after the first shock, temptation came to me. No one knew of the transaction; he had not seen his son after leaving me. The fraud would never be discovered if I kept silence, for Cleland had told me no one knew what amount he was worth, not even his wife. Margaret, I robbed the dead. I kept that money; I saved my reputation and my position; and the widow and children had the remainder of the money which had been committed to my charge.

"For ten years that sin has been upon my conscience; but, as time passed, restitution and confession became more and more impossible. God alone knows how fearful my qualms have been, yet I kept silence. I have done nothing to atone. My God! I have sold my soul for that miserable twenty thousand! I am lost to all

His voice sank, coming now only in gasps, and a terrible greyness overspread his face; his breathing became fearfully labored, and every breath he drew seemed almost to be the last.

Margaret, her own face pale and set, looking hardly less deathly than the dying man, bent over him and once more held the strengthening liquid to his lips. But now it seemed to have but little effect. Life had ebbed too far to be brought back; it was already almost merged in the shoreless sea of eternity.

But one thing Margaret must know; one thing she must be sure of, ere the eternal silence fell.

"Father," she whispered-and no one hearing that terrible, hollow whisper would have thought it came from Margaret Crawford-"let me try to make restitution, atonement. Only ming eyes, and in a few seconds he tell me one thing-what is the name

of the son of whom you spoke?" The fast glazing eyes looked at her as if uncomprehendingly for a mogaret, before I die. I cannot go into ment; the dying man struggled for breath.

> lives--" Then the voice died away into a whisper, and there was no more. A long, long breath, then a pause, another, a choking sigh, and the sin-

"His name is-Paul Cleland. He

ning soul had passed over into the presence of the judge. And Margaret Crawford, with no tears, but a face of white agony and

despair, knelt by the dead. (To be continued.)

SERIES OF ACCIDENTS

Took Her Walk. This is an observant young man's

account of what hapened to a young woman as she walked for two blocks down Charles street in front of him on Saturday: She dropped her pocketbook and scattered to the four winds at least fifty cards and slips of paper. The extremely high heel on her shoe turned and she walked on her ankle for a space. This happened four times in the two blocks. The wind wrapped the train of her gown around her and nearly sent her headlong to the pavement. She tripped over her gown in front. The breeze unfastened the end of her veil and slapped her in the eye with it. She ran into a harmless and highly unobjectionable old gentleman because she wore her hat so far over her eyes that she couldn't see people coming toward her. She lost her handkerchief out of her sleeve. Now, this young woman, the observant man declares, wasn't particularly awkward; she was just a smartly dressed girl in the year of grace 1900, taking "Guiltless of that; but a greater sin a walk, presumably for her health, and lies on my shoulders, Margaret. Yes, battling with some of the fashions of far greater, because the man I robbed the old dame has sent upon us retrusted me as his own brother-yes, cently, and which are almost as bad as a plague of flies. Indeed, the criti-"Listen, for I must speak quickly, cal young man declares that it seems It is ten years since it all happened, to him women are much more advanced in thought than they are in branch of the Western bank in Glas- dress, and that it's a pity a club hasn't been formed to hasten the exit of high heels and trains; but, then, he's a mere man, and, therefore, not worth a schoolmate years ago. He had been any consideration on such a subject .-

And No Wonder. A good story is told of a madman who was confined in a Scottish luna-"At that time, Margaret, I was in tic asylum, and without particular indesperate straits. I knew that if firmity was an unshakable belief that money was not forthcoming very every day was Christmas day, and the bank depended very much on this turkey or roast beef and a good slice branch of it, and I had been sent to of plum pudding. His real diet, however, was of the plainest, he being "My friend wished to invest his served twice daily with a dish of oatmoney in some mining shares, but meal porridge. After daily describing meantime, for security, placed it with to his attendants the pleasures he had me. A terrible temptation seized me. tasted in his cut of turkey or what If I could only secure this money I not, he as regularly added: "Yet, somehow or other, everything that I "An opportunity came. The devil eat tastes of porridge."-London Tit-

Uncle Sam Is Third.

Of the \$18,000,000,000 worth of commerce done by all the nations of the world, England's share is 18.3 per cent. Germany's 10.8 per cent, and 9.7 per cent falls to the lot of the United States. So states United States Consul Winter of Annaberg, in a report to the state department, comparing the relative positions of the three leading countries in the trade markets of the globe.

If all of the art shops turned out art, what would the old masters do?

GAIN IN THEIR WEALTH WITH-IN THREE YEARS.

Bank Deposits More Than Doubled Under This Republican Administration -A Comparison of the Increase in Values of Live Stock and Staple Crops.

an anti-prosperity party, and the farmers and wage-earners in Kansas and Missouri must not allow themselves to be led away by the false promises and calamity howling of their friends who are assembling today in national con-

Missouri has gained \$128,000,000 in wealth under this Republican admin-

The state of Kansas has gained almost \$100,000 in wealth under this Re-

publican administration. These substantial facts, showing that great prosperity has visited Missouri and Kansas during the last three years, should not be forgotten by their citizens during the whirl and excitement of the Democratic convention.

Our statements are from official figures and show the increase in wealth in these two states to be as follows: KANSAS.

1896

e en nin 979 9139 759 873

1899.

| ш | Live stock | 80,049,212 | \$100,100,010 |
|-----|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Crops | 83,303,684 | 111,391,831 |
| | Bank deposits. | 17,147,160 | 33,505,101 |
| | Total\$ | 180 500 116 | \$277,656,805 |
| | INCREASE | 100,000,111 | |
| | in 1899 | | \$97,156,689 |
| | M | ISSOURL | |
| 3 | | 1896. | 1899. |
| | Live stock\$ | 93,718,709 | \$113,806,386 |
| | Crops | 58,219,870 | 78,411,465 |
| ŅI. | Bank deposits. | 53,921,953 | 141,726,449 |

Total\$205,860,532 \$333,944,300 INCREASE in 1899..... \$128,083,768

In Kansas it will be noted that the farmers have gained \$80,000,000 through the increased value of their live stock and principal crops this year as compared with 1896. In Missouri the farmers have gained \$40,000,000 this year alone from the same source. The following detailed statement of values of live stock is official, being tkaen from the returns of the department of agriculture:

KANSAS,

| 1 | distri- | Jan. 1, | Jan. I, |
|---|---------|--------------|--------------|
| | 15,495 | 1896. | 1900. |
| | Horses | \$20,609,057 | \$26,695,78 |
| | Mules | 2,845,995 | 3,827,85 |
| | Cows | 13,778,371 | 22,999,43 |
| | Cattle | 33,903,604 | 62,401,25 |
| | Sheep | 413,966 | 835,53 |
| | Swine | 8,498,279 | 16,000,00 |
| | Total | \$80,049,272 | \$132,759,87 |
| | | ISSOURI. | |
| | | Jan. 1, | Jan. 1, |
| | | 1896. | 1900. |
| | Horses | \$23,039,549 | \$24,891,71 |
| | Mules | | 7,210,32 |

Cows 17,359,416 Cattle 32,565,492 36,981,329 Sheep 1,475,953 1.854.711 Swine 12,718,709 24,000,000 Total\$93,718,709 \$113,806,386 In Kansas the largest gains to farmers have been in their cattle and hogs. This they well know, because their returns when selling their live stock have been so much larger this

18.868.307

cratic administration. The next table shows the improvement in the price of the staple crops grown by farmers, which represent an increase of \$28,000,000 for Kansas, and

year than they were under a Demo-

| over \$20,000,000 | for Misson | url: |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | ANSAS. | |
| | 1896. | 1899. |
| Corn | 44,592,121 | \$59,405,306 |
| Wheat | | 19,963,383 |
| Oats | 3,809,401 | 8,608,470 |
| Barley | 19,065 | 859,455 |
| Hay | 13,316,122 | 18,045,678 |
| Potatoes | 2,015,803 | 4,259,866 |
| Wool | 150,667 | 249,673 |
| Total | \$83,303,684 ISSOURL | \$111,391,831 |
| - | 1896. | 1899. |
| Corn | \$35,353,730 | \$48,874,519 |
| Oats | 3,374,583 | 4,871,844 |
| Cotton | 747,689 | 1,324,800 |
| Hay | 15,996,275 | 19,339,962 |
| Potatoes | 2,435,869 | 3,502,998 |
| Wool | 311,724 | 497,342 |

Total\$58,219,870 \$78,411,465 Corn, oats, hay and potatoes show the largest gains in both states. While | small crops, to say nothing of the inwool is not so much grown here as in the far western states, still the increase under protection in the value of the clip has been satisfactory to those farmers who raise sheep.

In Missouri this year's cotton crop was in 1896 under the Democratic administration.

Lastly, an examination of the num-Missouri is full of facts upon which of a keg of nails, and that his profits our citizens can congratulate them- on all his farm products in this year selves. The figures are taken from the last annual report of the comptroller of the currency:

In the state of Kansas there were 53,151 people who had bank accounts in 1894; last year there were 100,840 bank accounts in that state.

In 1894 the total deposits in Kansas amounted to \$17,147,160; last year the total amount of the deposits was \$33.

There has been an increase of practically 100 per cent, both in the number of people who had money to deposit in the banks, and in the total amount of money on deposit in Kansas. In the state of Missouri there were 117,367 persons who had bank ac- dangles the ice tongs.

ON ALPHA BU JACKER

KANSAS AND MISSOURI counts in 1894; last year there were 213,009 bank accounts. In 1894 the total amount of deposits in Missouri was \$53,921,953. In 1899 the deposits in all the banks of Missouri had increased to \$141,726,449.

While the number of depositors in Missouri had increased by 90 per cent, the total amount of money deposited had increased by 160 per cent.

These facts and figures do not show the increase in the business done at The Democratic party is notoriously | the stores, mines and factories, nor the larger amount of wages paid to the thousands of people who earn their livelihood in these two states.

While the Democratic orators are enlarging upon the benefits that will happen to the country if a Democratic president and Democratic congress be elected this year, our citizens should not neglect the blessings and prosperity which they have derived under the Republican administration that is now in power.

It is unwise to throw away the substance for the shadow,

M'KINLE'YS AMERICANISM. Englishmen Do Not Enthuse Over His

Renomination.

London, June 23 (Copyright, 1900, by the New York Tribune.)-If there be any doubt in the United States respecting English opinion of McKinley and Republican politics, it may be dispelled by the reticence of the London and provincial press respecting the work of the Philadelphia convention. There are few comments on it, and such as there are have a perfunctory sound. These are not eulogies of McKinley, and the Republican party is not embarrassed by English patronage or flattery. The party platform is described as moderate and the nominations as good as the circumstances permitted. The nearest approach to complaint is the Spectator's remark that McKinley is possibly too much of productiveness, and consequent cona politician, but that he has won and suming power goes without saying.

receives international respect. The English press is preoccupied China, and has no space in reserve for dent by a nation of eighty millions. Moreover, there are no illusions here respecting either President McKinley or the Republican party. Both are known to be downright American and portion of their total receipts in runnot in any sense English. President McKinley is not suspected of having ever made an apology for introducing the tariff bill which bore his name, and the party which renominated him, so far from repudiating protectionism, has reaffirmed it and added to it subsi-

dies for American shipping. Nobody in England ever speaks of McKinley as anything but an uncompromising champion of American ideas and policies. Hence his renomination is received here without enthusiasm and with quiet reserve, as possibly not chase of supplies is spent among the the best choice, but one which divides | people of her colonies, and thus largethe Republican party least.

\$323,000,000 FOR FARMERS, Last Year's Staple Crops Were That Much More Than in 1895.

The American farmer is prospering when well-paid wage-earners are carrying well-filled dinner pails, as the following comparison of the farm valuse of principal crops shows

| nes or br | merpar crops si | IOWS. | ı |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| | 1895. | 1899. | |
| Crop. | Total Value. | Total Value. | l |
| Corn | \$544,985,534 | \$629,210,110 | |
| Wheat | 237,938,998 | 319,545,269 | ı |
| | 163,655,068 | 198,167,975 | ı |
| Rye | 11,964,826 | 12,214,118 | ı |
| Barley | 29,312,413 | 29,594,254 | ı |
| Potatoes | 78,984,901 | 89,328,832 | ı |
| Cotton | 260,338,096 | 332,000,000 | ı |
| Hay | 393,185,615 | 411,926,187 | l |
| Tobacco | 35,574,220 | 45,000,000 | ı |
| Flax | 12,000,000 | 24,000,000 | ı |
| | | | |

\$1.767,939,671 \$2,090,986,735 Plenty of work and good wages follow the opening of the mills, increasing the home market for farm produce so as to make these ten staple crops worth upwards of \$323,000,000 more to the American farmer than under the Democratic free-trade Administration, which shut our mills, killed our home industries, and gave our trade to foreigners.

Add to this increase of \$323,000,000 the advance of \$633,000,000 in the value of live stock within the last few years, and it will be seen that the farmers of the country have gained almost a round billion dollars through the better times under this Republican administration, without estimating the increased values of their fruit, butter, Total to and from colonies. £86,964,369 cheese, eggs, vegetables and other creased price paid for wool.

A Point for Farmers. Democrats are trying to make the farmers discontented because they are paying a little more money this year was worth almost twice as much as it for their wire nails and wire for fencing. Of course they never point out to the farmers that his extra profit this year on two or three bushels of corn ber of bank deposits in Kansas and will pay for any increase in the price alone will pay for many times the cost of his barbed wire, besides leaving him a handsome surplus to put in bank or pay off his mortgage.

Republican Tariff Result.

During President Harrison's term of office, the total customs receipts under | Total to and from colonies., £94,018,933 the McKinley tariff amounted to \$209 .-445,000 more than the receipts derived from the Wilson bill under President Cleveland. A tariff for revenue only is a misnomer.

Hill Had No Ice Stock. Tammany will be somewhat nervous as long as David B. Hill recklessly BENEFIT OF COLONIES.

Their Value as a Market for Products of Parent.

The non-British world buys 15 per cent of its total foreign merchandise from the United Kingdom; the British colonial world buys 43 per cent of its foreign merchandise from the United Kingdom. The total imports of the British colonies amount to \$1,075,000,-000 annually, and Great Britain, by supplying 43 per cent of this instead of 15 per cent, which she averages in the commerce of other countries, makes an additional market for \$300,000,000 annually of her products. Her total exports to foreign countries (omitting the ccionies) are \$1,130,000,000, or 15 per cent of their total imports, and if to this were added a like percentage of the imports of the colonies her total sales would be \$1,190,000,000, instead of the grand total of \$1,480,000,000 which she enjoyed in 1896, the year to which these figures relate. It is thus apparent that her sales are enlarged through her colonial system in the sum of about \$300,000,000 in round figures per annum, thus increasing by 25 per cent her total exports, and creating by her colonial system a market for \$300,000,-000 worth of her products and manu-

factures. Not only has Great Britian added to her market by bringing the 350,000,000 people of her colonies into the colonial relationship, but there has evidently been, through the material development which has followed this relationship, a great increase in the purchasing power. The construction of highways, harbors, railways, and telegraphs has evidently quickened the general business conditions and, with the increased activity and prosperity, enlarged the consuming power.

That the construction of roads, harbors, railways, and telegraphs and the establishment of postal and banking facilities must increase the activity, The railways now in the British colonies alone are more than 55,000 miles in with affairs in South Africa and length, the telegraph lines nearly 150,-000 miles in length, and the highways a trivial incident in Anglo-Saxon his- far in excess of that. A large proportory, such as the election of a presi- tion of the railway lines is under the control of, and in many cases operated by, the government, and it is an interesting fact that the lines operated by the government expend a smaller proning expenses than those operated by private corporations. In nearly all the colonies there are savings banks in conjunction with the postoffices, and the deposits in the savings banks of the colonies amount to more than \$300,000,000

In the import trade of Great Britain the colonies also prove advantageous from the British standpoint. Over one-fifth of the more than two billion dollars which Great Britain sends outside of her immediate limits in purcontributes to the prosperity of either British colonists or British capital. That the industries of the colonies are to a considerable extent controlled by British capital goes without saying, and that the expenditure of nearly \$500,000,000 of British money in British colonies each year for the products of those colonies must benefit the capital thus employed and so reflect to the business advantage of the home country whence that capital is drawn is equally apparent. The total imports into Great Britain from the colonies in 1896 were over £93,000,000. and in 1891 were over £99,000,000, or in round terms, \$500,000,000, forming more than one-fifth of the total imports into the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the exports and imports of the United Kingdom to and from its colonies in 1897:

| | EXPORTS. | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|
| | British India£2 | 8,009,385 |
| | Australasia 2 | 3,695,970 |
| | North American Colonies | 6,464,880 |
| | | 0,766,168 |
| | Straits Settlements | 2,538,916 |
| | Hongkong | 2,079,951 |
| | Natal | 3,621,373 |
| | Ceylon | 1,070,932 |
| | West India Islands | 2,709,497 |
| | Channel Islands | 1,303,259 |
| | Lagos | 521,204 |
| | Malta | 856,694 |
| | Gibraltar | 677,781 |
| | Niger Protectorate | 608,193 |
| 1 | Gold Coast | 482,378 |
| | Sierra Leone | 387,728 |
| | Mauritius | 303,487 |
| | Aden | 173,357 |
| | British Honduras | 92,830 |
| | Other British possessions | 600,386 |
| | | |

IMPORTS.

| 1 | THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA | |
|---|--|------------|
| ١ | British India£ | 24,813,099 |
| ١ | Australasia | 29,362,129 |
| Ì | North American Colonies | 19,538,998 |
| 1 | Cape of Good Hope | 4,195,741 |
| | Straits Settlements | 3,643,224 |
| | Hongkong | 606.314 |
| | Natal | 752,254 |
| | Ceylon | 4,688,278 |
| j | West India Islands | 1,976,685 |
| | Channel Islands | 1,327,111 |
| | Lagos | 1,100,943 |
| 1 | Malta | 74,903 |
| | Gibraltar | 59,365 |
| | Niger Protectorate | 351,617 |
| | Gold Coast | 460,131 |
| | Sierra Leone | 240,721 |
| | Mauritius | 94,548 |
| | Aden | 173,319 |
| | British Honduras | 227,808 |
| | Other British possessions | 331,745 |
| | If we suit min to be a | - |

It will be seen by the above figures that the exports from England to her colonies amounts to \$430,000,000 annually, or one-third as much as the total exports of the United States, the value of the pound sterling in which the exports are stated being \$4.86.

Jealousy causes more evil than monev. and envy more than both.