

# PROSPERITY'S FACTS.

FIGURES ILLUSTRATIVE OF EXISTING CONDITIONS.

Enormous Increase in the Amount of Money in the Hands of the People, and in the Vaults of the National Treasury.

In a timely and instructive contribution to the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, brings into view some of the splendid facts of the prosperity with which the people of the United States are blessed, and for which they mainly have to thank the change in national policies brought about by the presidential election of 1896. The assistant secretary, whose relations to government finances enable him to speak with knowledge and authority, draws attention to the remarkable statistics of the iron trade as presenting "a comparison of both relative and absolute development such as has not been seen before." Some of the facts resulting from wise economic laws are best stated in Mr. Vanderlip's own words:

"A decade ago we imported \$71,000,000 and exported \$14,000,000 of iron and steel manufactures. Since that time imports have steadily fallen and exports risen, until for the fiscal year 1899 we imported but \$12,000,000 and exported nearly \$94,000,000. In spite of this unparalleled production the price of pig iron rose in eight months, February to September, from \$1 to \$24 a ton, and at this advance nearly every mill in the country is so busy that practically no orders can be accepted for early delivery.

"For five years we imported almost double the value of manufactures that we exported. For the fiscal year 1893 we exported nearly \$80,000,000 more manufactured goods than we imported. In 1898, for the first time, our exports of manufactures exceeded the imports, the excess being about 25 per cent."

Where for many years we imported on an average of \$1,000,000 of manufactured goods a day and exported about half that amount, he says, "for the fiscal year just closed we exported considerably more than \$1,000,000 of manufactured goods every working day of the year."

The shipping industry, he says, also shared in the general prosperity, quoting statistics showing the increase in tonnage and in the number of new vessels constructed.

He shows that the bank clearings have increased 41 per cent and the deposits 23 per cent. If the figures were contrasted with those of three years ago the increase in the deposits would be 70 per cent.

He shows in the two years up to Oct. 1, 1899, the total money circulation in the people's hands has increased \$270,000,000.

"The total gold in the country today," he says, "stands at \$1,000,000,000, which contrasts with \$641,000,000 three years ago. Gold is becoming the everyday money of commerce, and is no longer found only locked up in banks and safe deposit vaults."

Another fact he brings out is the breaking of large bills into small ones. In four years the number of \$1 bills has been increased from \$40,000,000 to \$57,000,000; of \$2 bills from \$28,000,000 to \$38,000,000 and of \$5 bills from \$245,000,000 to \$291,000,000.

The government securities have advanced and the agricultural department estimates that the value of farm animals has increased \$342,000,000. Money orders have increased more than \$20,000,000. Immigration has increased 36 per cent.

All these things have come to pass, together with many other things of equal importance, under a strictly American administration. The tide turned when we began to show less concern for the fortunes of our own people.

## SAMPLE INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

Result of Placing National Affairs in Honest and Capable Hands.

No better illustration of our country's new prosperity can be obtained than in the work of the great locomotive building plants. Never before in the history of the concerns have they had so many men on the pay rolls, never before have they turned out so many locomotives in a year, and never before have they been so far behind in their orders. During last month the famous Baldwin works turned out ninety-two locomotives, an average of over three for every working day in the month. And they are bigger and better locomotives, too, than the roads used to order. No railroad now orders for its main line freight and passenger service engines that weigh forty to fifty tons, for everything now is from 100 to 120 tons in weight. Until prosperity returned to this country with the incoming of President McKinley the locomotive industry was simply paralyzed. The last good year was in 1893, and from then on until Republicanism and Protection returned, the big shops were closed half the time and running on half forces and half time the remainder of the year. The railroads were ordering about half as many locomotives as they needed to keep up the ordinary wear and tear, for it was very plain to them that there was a crisis in the affairs of this country, and they wanted to be able to see daylight before they made any great improvements in their rolling stock. The sudden revival of business compelled the roads to replace their worn out engines, and now the builders are having a hard time filling orders. The policy of Protection has also created a great foreign demand

for the American built locomotives, and several hundred engines will be sent abroad this year. In the one big shop of the Baldwin works there are now 7,250 men at work, and the company is planning extensions and improvements that will make their plant still larger. It is but a sample of the prosperity that comes to all when the affairs of our nation are in capable and honest hands.—Des Moines (Ia.) State Register.

## IN SAFE HANDS.

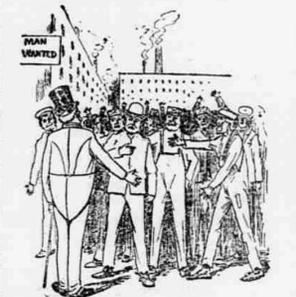
The French Reciprocity Treaty Certainly to Be Rigidly Scrutinized.

General interest has been excited regarding the provisions of the new reciprocity treaty between the United States and France, now awaiting the consideration of congress, by the publication in the American Economist of Nov. 24 of information setting forth the injury that would be inflicted upon the domestic coal tar dye and color industry by the proposed reduction of 20 per cent in the duty on that class of French products. From the letter of our Washington correspondent, which is printed in the current issue of the Economist, it appears that through regard for the traditional courtesy due to the senate as the co-ordinate treaty making branch of our government it is necessary that the publication of the treaty be deferred until the instrument shall have been transmitted to the senate. It also appears that in due time the treaty will come before the house of representatives for practical review by that body, and that full information will be had by the public long before conclusive action shall be taken by congress.

Meanwhile it is safe to assume that the proposed reciprocity treaty will have received careful examination by the administration and its operations and effect fully ascertained. Therefore the interests of all the different industries concerned are in safe hands, for the present administration is thoroughly American, thoroughly Protectionist, thoroughly Republican.

In order that accurate and reliable information may be available as a guide in the treatment of this important question the American Economist invites expressions on the subject from the industries that are affected by the proposed reciprocity treaty.

## In Free-Trade Tariff Times.



## In Protective Tariff Times.



## Why, Indeed.

Every now and again some upholder of free trade, who is more ardent than he is well informed, claims that working men and women in this country receive no better wages than do those in the same line of work in other countries. One such rant was once holding forth at a public meeting, along these lines. After he had had it all his own way for some time, a brawny laboring man, who had been in this country only long enough to become naturalized, called out in stentorian tones: "Wages no higher in this country! What are we all here for, then?" waving his hand in the direction of numbers of his comrades, men foreign-born, but at that time American citizens.

It was a stumper. The speaker failed to answer it satisfactorily, and so far, all the free traders have failed to make an adequate reply to the question. If wages are not any higher in this country than they are in European countries, why do workmen, why, during all these years, have workmen, by thousands and hundreds of thousands, left their own countries and come over to the United States to better their condition? We are still waiting for an answer.

## A Financial Contrast.

Under Cleveland and free trade we had peace and no extraordinary expenses of any kind, and the government was obliged to issue bonds in order to keep good the national credit and to get gold for our depleted and well-nigh empty treasury. Under McKinley and protection we are conducting a costly war, yet, to relieve stringency in the money market, the secretary of the treasury has offered to take from an overflowing treasury \$25,000,000, and put it into general circulation by buying bonds to that amount. The contrasting circumstances outline in vivid colors the difference there is, in respect to the conditions of our national finances, between free-trade and protection.

## THE POOR MAN'S SUIT.

American Wage Earners Wear the Best and the Cheapest Clothing.

Under all kinds of tariff laws wealthy people can obtain good clothing. It is the poor and semi-poor who are most vitally interested in such laws. Realizing this fact in a way, the advocates of low tariffs and no tariffs most strenuously insisted that the duty on wool should be removed and that on woollens cut down in order that the poor man's clothing could be reduced in price. The Wilson act made wool duty free and took off both the pound rate or compensating duty and about one-third of the ad valorem duty from woollen cloths. What was the result?

The first result was a great increase in the importation of foreign cloths of low grade, every additional yard of which took the place of a yard of American cloth, and helped to throw American workers out of employment. These foreign cloths, chiefly English, were in general not sound, all wool stuffs, but largely made of cotton and shoddy mixtures. England's use of wool substitute is far in excess of ours per capita, while her proportionate consumption of wool is only two-thirds as great as ours. English woollen manufacturers are adepts in the fabrication of cloths of good appearance from the trashiest materials, and the American market was soon flooded with spurious woollens. The foreign manufacturer had his chance and he revealed in it. If the price of clothing was slightly decreased the standard of quality was decidedly lowered.

The American woollen manufacturer soon saw what he was "up against." He was compelled to compete with the kind of stuff that was making the market. He accordingly began to import wool substitutes. This is clearly proven by the statistics of imports. The McKinley act, which preceded the Wilson act, discouraged the importation of shoddy by a duty of 30 cents a pound. The Wilson act took the opposite course by putting a merely nominal duty of 15 per cent on such materials. During the seven months ending March 31, 1893, the imports of shoddy and waste were 193,487 pounds, and for a like period ending March 31, 1894, only 40,288 pounds. In the seven months ending March 31, 1895 (succeeding the passage of the Wilson act), the imports of shoddy and waste amounted to 9,596,780 pounds, or 225 times the quantity brought in during the same section of the preceding year.

Will any person now assert that the degradation of the American woollens market thus brought about was an advantage to the poor man, even with a considerable reduction in price? And the reduction in price could not be considerable, and was not. A suit of clothes takes on an average about three yards of cloth, the cost of which is, say, about half the first cost of the suit. Reducing the duty on the woollen cloth does not lessen the cost of labor, trimmings or other expenses, and the amount so decreased was found by many expert investigations and calculations to cut but a small figure in the retail price of a suit. But the injury, to quality, the lessened durability was a practical and tangible evil, as many a wearer of medium and low-priced clothing discovered.

The Dingley act restored the duty on shoddy as well as on wool and woollens, and the American mills are turning out honest and durable cloths in all grades. The "poor man's suit" costs little if any more than when it was made of a spurious worsted from the shoddy mills of England.

## McKinley Prosperity in Ohio.

A thorough inquiry into the condition of 225 factories, mills and workshops in Dayton, Hamilton, Middletown, Piqua, Springfield, Cleveland, Toledo and Lima reveals the following facts: Number of men employed in 1896, 50,474; in 1899, 84,530; gain, 34,105. Monthly wages paid in 1896, \$2,414,651; in 1899, \$4,263,491; increase, \$1,848,840. It is estimated that \$3,500,000 per month more is being paid as wages in Ohio this year than in 1896. The increase of wages per man in Cleveland averages \$7.76 per month. The increase per man in the Miami Valley averages \$8.31 per month.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

## How It Was Settled.

During the palmy days of Free Trade talk, when Mills and Wilson bills were the fashion of the hour, it was actually prophesied that the passage of the latter bill would settle the question of the tariff for a generation. In fact, it did settle it. It brought in so little revenue that President Cleveland was obliged to borrow right and left, and business went into a hole, and drew the hole in after it. It is a curious fact that the passage of Protective Tariff acts is always followed by periods of prosperity, and the ascendancy of Free Trade has always just as surely brought on panics and hard times.—Ashland (Wis.) Press.

## Wage Earners Flourish.

A fat pay-roll at the car shops is the very best of business stimulants for St. Charles. Last Friday was pay-day down at the works, and more money than usual was handed out to the men. A good deal over \$25,000 was handed out to the employees. When one considers that pay-day comes twice a month it will be realized what plenty of work at the shops means to St. Charles.—St. Charles (Mo.) Cosmos.

## The Real Issue.

The greatest issue before the American people is that of business prosperity. When all the mills are open and working overtime, and when the workmen have all they can do and are paid good wages, they have no time to listen to agitators. That is the general condition now.—El Paso (Tex.) Herald.

## THE SECRETARIES STAY

Proposition to Demand Their Resignation Voted Down.

## MR. PORTER ONLY IN AFFIRMATIVE

Three Hours Consumed in Consideration of the Resolution—The Debate Quite Warm—New Complaints Against Railroads Filed for Consideration.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—The resolution of Secretary of State Porter, demanding the resignation of Secretaries Laws, Dahlman and Edgerton of the State Board of Transportation, was voted down by a vote of 4 to 1, Mr. Porter being the only member favoring its adoption. About three hours' time was consumed in the consideration of the resolution and at the close of the meeting some time was spent discussing the future course to be pursued by the board and the secretaries. Every member formally expressed the opinion that hereafter whatever rates are found to be too high they should be reduced and that steps should be taken by the board or the secretaries to prevent any unjust increase in rates the railroads might attempt to make.

The meeting was called at the instance of Auditor Cornell, chairman of the transportation board, and after a date was set for the hearing of the complaint of Charles H. Johnson, Secretary Porter made the request that the board go into executive session. There was considerable opposition to this request. Treasurer Meserve announced that he did not think it wise to transact public business behind closed doors. Land Commissioner Wolfe said that it would be all right to take up in executive session any matter Mr. Porter might wish to bring before the board if it was something the public did not already know about or ought not to know about. Mr. Porter refused to submit his request in the form of a resolution, but it was finally brought up by another member and voted down.

The debate grew very warm toward the close of the meeting and in response to one of Mr. Meserve's questions Porter said that he did not propose to be catechised by any member of the board.

Porter moved the adoption of his resolution and Wolfe seconded the motion. A ye and nay vote was called for, which resulted as follows: Ye, Porter; nay, Cornell, Smyth, Wolfe, Meserve.

The complaint of Charles Johnson will be heard by the Board of Transportation and its secretaries on February 9 at Norfolk. It was suggested that any other complaint arising in that section of the state be considered at the same time.

Ed Cooper of Vest, Johnson county, complained to the board that the Burlington railroad refuses to furnish a sufficient number of cars to farmers living in his vicinity for the shipment of grain. He asserts that they are compelled to haul to the tracks of another railroad at a loss of several cents per bushel.

Lincoln A. Miller entered a complaint against the Rock Island railroad, alleging that it has violated the terms of a contract by tearing away a bridge over one of its tracks in Lancaster county.

## Criminal Cases at Kearney.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 1.—The informations against Frank L. Dinsmore, charged with the murder of his wife and Fred Laue, and Theodore Nelson, charged with the murder of his father, were served upon them. Nelson pleaded not guilty and Dinsmore will answer later. Judge Sullivan appointed three doctors to examine Nelson to ascertain whether or not he is insane. Dinsmore's attorneys, it is thought, will ask for a change of venue, as they have been trying to get his affidavits to show that he cannot get an impartial trial in Buffalo county.

## Plight of a Nebraska Girl.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 1.—A pretty girl of 16 years who gave the name of Muriel Ashton and said her home is at Lincoln, Neb., was found working in a boarding house here as a waiter. She has been masquerading as a boy several days. The boarders noticed that her clothes did not fit and that her voice was very fine for a boy. They communicated their suspicions to the boarding house keeper and an investigation was made. The girl admitted that she had run away from home dressed as a boy and that she had assumed that attire the better to escape detection.

## Child Probably Fatally Burned.

WINSIDE, Neb., Feb. 1.—A young child of J. E. Hayes, manager of the American Grain company's elevator, backed against a hot coal stove and was probably fatally burned. The child ran across the room all aflame and would have gone upstairs if it could have opened the door leading into the hall. Mr. Hayes caught the child and burned two quilts in smothering the flames.

## No Vacant Houses to Be Found.

IMPERIAL, Neb., Feb. 1.—Real estate is active in Chase county. There is a big demand for lands to rent and no vacant houses are to be found in any of the towns in the county.

## Killed in a Runaway.

BERTRAND, Neb., Feb. 1.—Charles Malm, a farmer who lived three miles northwest of this place, received injuries in a runaway from which he died. Malm started to come to town, at the request of a neighbor named Power, to inform the doctor of the death of a child and was driving Power's team. The fatal accident occurred within a half mile of the starting point. His head struck the ground with great force, crushing his skull. Malm leaves a widow and several children.

## WOMAN MEETS DEATH.

Fate of One of an Iowa Couple Who Ran Away Together.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Feb. 3.—Coroner Dodge and County Attorney Denney were summoned to Harbine by telephone to look after the circumstances attending the death of a woman there. Investigation satisfied the officials that the woman died from natural causes. The man who was with her when she came to the village was arrested for unlawful cohabitation. He gave his name as J. Denning and said he was a physician, and had been treating the woman, whose name he gave as Mrs. Branham, for some illness.

He was brought before the county judge and pleaded guilty to the offense charged and was fined \$50. The woman's mother was telegraphed for and came on from Jewell Junction, Ia., to which place she took the remains for burial.

The doctor is much older than the woman, who was good looking. At the inquest it developed that her right name was Mrs. Nettie McConnell. Her mother, Mrs. Branham of Hawarden, Ia., arrived and identified the body as that of her daughter. She swore that her daughter was married several years ago to Charles McConnell, a brakeman on the Northwestern railroad and lived in Hawarden, Ia. She ran away from that place with the doctor about two months ago. The doctor swore his home was in Essex county, New York, and they traveled overland from Iowa here, stopping at various places. He claimed he has large property interests at that place.

## SEEN IN HIS MOTHER'S GRAVE.

Henderson Excited Over an Attempted Robbery of a Corpse.

YORK, Neb., Feb. 3.—The town of Henderson is excited over what seems to have been an attempted grave robbery at the Russian Mennonite cemetery, two miles from Henderson. John Regier, who was hauling grain to town, passed the graveyard and noticing some one digging went to inquire who was to be buried. He found in a grave Frank Goosen and A. J. Nickel, two well known young men here, standing on the box containing the remains of Frank Goosen's mother, who had been buried nine months ago.

Goosen explained that the corpse was to be examined by doctors at York. On returning from town Regier met another farmer, who saw one of the boys leave, riding a bicycle, and the other carrying a large sack on his back, which appeared bulky.

All kinds of reports are in circulation. Goosen now claims that they did not disinter the coffin. The sheriff and others are at Henderson and intend to see if the remains have been taken.

## State Capital Notes.

The Burlington railroad has filed an answer to the complaint of John O. Yeiser asking for an order compelling it to place a gate in the fence between the Burlington and Union depots in Omaha. The Burlington denies that it caused the fence to be constructed and therefore protests against the issuance of the order asked for by Yeiser.

The suit of John O. Yeiser to compel the city clerk of Omaha to submit the initiative and referendum to the vote of the people has been appealed to the supreme court.

Auditor Cornell has issued a letter to county clerks calling their attention to the necessity of assessing all property belonging to insurance companies that may be found in their jurisdiction.

## Objects to Freight Classification.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—The Marble and Granite Dealers' association of Nebraska, which was in session here, adopted resolutions protesting against the classification of freight rates recently adopted by the railroads, which, it is alleged, increases the cost of transportation of shipments to and from points in Nebraska. A committee, consisting of F. B. Kimball, Lincoln; F. B. Alderman, West Point; Charles Neidhart, Beatrice; A. Neitzel, Falls City, and I. F. Falne of Grand Island, presented their case to the secretaries of the state board of transportation and requested them to use all lawful means to prevent the railroads from continuing the existing rates. In their complaint they assert that shipments formerly classified as fourth rate have been changed to third rate and those listed under class D to fifth rate.

## The Industrial School.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 3.—C. W. Hoxie has turned over the affairs of the state industrial school to his successor, J. N. Campbell. The transaction appeared to be very pleasant to both. There has been but one change so far, that of laundryman, but more will be made in a short time. Mr. Hoxie has rented a home here and will probably engage in business.

## Taken to the Supreme Court.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—John O. Yeiser of Omaha appealed to the supreme court today from a decision rendered by Judge Schlaugh of Douglas county refusing Yeiser a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the city clerk to submit the initiative and referendum to a vote of the people of the city at the coming election next spring.

## Smallpox Near Wymore.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—The state board of health recently received information that two cases of smallpox had been discovered at Liberty, twelve miles from Wymore. Secretary Bailey of the board said that from the investigations that have been made it appears that the cases are smallpox of a most pronounced type, more malignant than those at Nebraska City last winter. Orders have been issued to have the strictest quarantine regulations enforced. As the cases are not in a thickly settled community the danger of an epidemic is not great.

## WESTERN CANADA.

Crop Prospects and Climate About Edmonton, N. W. T.—Interesting Letter from Mrs. S. A. Brigham, Late of Mason City.

The following extracts from an interesting letter to the Mason City (Ia.) Republican, written by Mrs. S. A. Brigham, late of that place, but now of Ross Creek, Alberta, Canada, so nearly describe most of the districts of Western Canada that we take pleasure in presenting same to the attention of our readers: Ross Creek, Albert, N. W. T., Canada, Aug. 7, 1899.

Editor Mason City Republican—Dear Sir: We are located in the Beaver Hills, 30 miles from Ft. Saskatchewan and 60 miles from Edmonton. To the east of these is an immense area of bottom lands, which furnishes abundance of hay for the settlers. It is dotted with small lakes, the largest of which is called Beaver Lake, 16 miles in length.

The Beaver Hills are covered with small green willows which are easily gotten rid of before breaking up the land. Here and there poplar, birch and tamarack trees abound. Small meadows are numerous. The soil in these hills is much richer than the bottom lands, being a kind of black loam mould. There is no tough sod to break, and it is very productive. Wheat, oats and barley do finely and vegetables are the finest that can be grown. Potatoes especially are large and solid, easily producing from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, and best of all never a "taty bug" to wrestle with. Wild fruit, strawberries, gooseberries, saskatoons (or pine berries), raspberries and cranberries, are found in the hills. Small tame fruit does finely, the red and white currants in my garden are as large again as common sized ones.

We have long days during the months of June and July; one can see to read many evenings until 10 o'clock in the twilight. Some nights less than 3 hours of darkness, and the birds are singing at 2 o'clock. Then again, it rains so easily. You look toward the west and see a little cloud coming up, a gentle shower follows, the sun shines forth again, and in a little while you forget it has rained.

Cyclones are unknown here and the thunder and lightning is very light. We had two storms this summer accompanied with wind and hail, but nothing to lodge the grain. The average heat is about 78 degrees. We had three or four days in July at 90. The nights are always cool.

The winter season is one of great activity. All the fencing is gotten out then and logs for the farm buildings. By paying 25 cents you are granted a permit at the land office to cut logs upon vacant lands. The roads are good and smooth, for the snow never drifts, not even around the buildings, and this is a great saving of time to the farmer. Hay is hauled from the bottom lands all winter long, and a man can work outside every day as far as the weather is concerned. There are cold snaps when it reaches 40 and 43 below zero, but the lack of wind prevents one realizing it and the mountains 150 miles west of us are a great protection. Our neighbors are mostly Canadian, Scotch, Swede, and we have a nice sprinkling of people from the states. The creeks abound in small fish.

We are now in the midst of hay-making (Aug. 7). Wheat will not be cut until early September, this being a little later season than common, but the crop will be immense. I send you a sample of wheat and barley—its height is almost even with my shoulders, average 50 inches. New comers lacking binders can hire their grain cut for 75 cents per acre. Prairie chickens are here by the thousands.

The water is good. We have a fine well 15 feet deep. In the creeks the water is soft and of a yellowish color. Now for the drawbacks (we have them), but nothing very serious. The mosquitoes are simply abominable, especially after a shower. Then again we are surrounded with bachelors; we have no less than 18 single men in this neighborhood, on matrimony bent. When a feminine gender of any age between 14 and 40 visits these hills we pity her, so great is the demand for her company.

In conclusion, if the remainder of our loved ones were here with us, we should better enjoy life on Ross Creek, and unless the unexpected develops, consider this will be a pretty fair place to end our days.

MRS. S. A. BRIGHAM.

## New Booklets.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is issuing a series of booklets regarding points of interest along its lines, and if you are interested in the western country, or contemplating a trip, write Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill., for the special publication desired, enclosing four cents in stamps for postage.

No. 1. The Pioneer Limited.  
No. 2. The Land of Bread and Butter.  
No. 3. The Fox Lake Country.  
No. 4. Fishing in the Great North Woods.  
No. 5. The Lake Superior Country.  
No. 6. Cape Nome Gold Diggings.  
No. 8. Summer Days in the Lake Country.  
No. 9. Summer Homes, 1900.  
No. 10. The California of To-Day.  
No. 11. The Game of Skat.

Speaker Henderson made an apt reply to a remark that the speaker's duties were really shockingly aging him. "Well," replied Mr. Henderson, "I am not so young as I was, but I am not by 20 years so old as I hope to be at the proper time."

You can't tell by the blossom which of the apples will be wormy.

In Baltimore a rattlesnake bit a professional elocutionist and died. It died by request presented by a shotgun. The elocutionist drank whisky until he saw more snakes and recovered.

The appointment of General Bernardo Reyes as minister of war of Mexico is generally taken to mean that he will be the successor, at the end of the next four years, of President Diaz. Diaz has long reposed the utmost confidence in Reyes and will make the new war minister his personal representative while he is away on his tour.