

and supply in the general markets of the country have been readjusted. In other words, prices of goods have fallen to a point where buying will again become active. We think that it may be fairly assumed that the activity in Wall Street prefigures general activity.

There are some special facts which sustain this thesis. Several large steel and iron works that had either suspended temporarily or were running on short time have resumed at their full capacity. Orders for car-building, of great magnitude, which had been held back pending the election, have been given out. The ship-building trade is in full tide of prosperity, and new yards are in course of construction. The exportation of steel and iron products to foreign countries has been actively resumed from both Northern and Southern mills. The exportation of coal in large amounts will begin as soon as the necessary freight room can be obtained. Even more significant is the demand for money. Call loans which ruled at 2 per cent. or less during the summer, are now at 4 per cent., and the demand is so active that importations of gold would take place but for the heavy sales of our securities in London and Berlin to American buyers. While these indications of returning prosperity are to be welcomed, it is easy to "overdo the business" both on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere.—New York Evening Post.

STARCH QUESTION A STATE ISSUE.

Hon. F. N. Prout, candidate for attorney-general, received the highest majority of any man on the republican ticket except McKinley. The attack of C. J. Smyth, attorney-general, on the Nebraska City starch works, caused every personal friend of J. Sterling Morton to make a special effort for Mr. Prout whose opponent is Smyth's deputy. Everything played right into republican hands in that election and the attack upon the starch works changed as many votes at least as did the money it is alleged Mark Hanna shipped into the state.—Alliance Pioneer-Grip.

FACTS ABOUT IOWA.

Iowa is one of the middle western states that have grown and developed steadily. It came into the union twenty-eighth in rank; this was far in the rear, but the agricultural resources of the commonwealth soon brought it to a front place. Between 1860 and 1870, during and following the civil war, Iowa jumped from twentieth place to eleventh. Another rapid advance was scored between 1870 and 1880. When the age of the commonwealth is considered, the Hawkeye state cannot be rivaled in the matter of great and

steady growth and commercial expansion. The following table indicates this:

Census of—	Population.	Rank
1840	43,112	28
1850	192,214	27
1860	674,913	20
1870	1,194,020	11
1880	1,624,615	10
1890	1,911,896	10
1900	2,251,829	10

Population by Counties.

The population of Iowa by counties in 1900 is as follows:

Adair	16,192	Jefferson	17,437
Adams	13,601	Johnson	24,817
Allamakee	18,711	Jones	21,954
Appanoose	25,927	Keokuk	24,979
Audubon	13,628	Kossuth	22,720
Benton	25,177	Lee	39,719
Blackhawk	32,399	Linn	55,392
Boone	28,200	Louisa	13,516
Bremer	16,305	Lucas	16,126
Buchanan	21,427	Lyon	13,165
Buena Vista	16,975	Madison	17,710
Butler	17,955	Mahaska	34,273
Calhoun	18,569	Marion	24,159
Carroll	20,319	Marshall	29,991
Cass	21,274	Mills	16,764
Cedar	19,371	Mitchell	14,916
Cerro Gordo	20,672	Monona	17,980
Cherokee	16,570	Monroe	17,985
Chickasaw	17,037	Montgomery	17,803
Clarke	12,440	Muscatine	28,242
Clay	13,401	O'Brien	16,985
Clayton	27,750	Osceola	8,725
Clinton	43,823	Page	24,187
Crawford	21,685	Palo Alto	14,354
Dallas	23,058	Plymouth	22,209
Davis	15,620	Pocahontas	15,339
Decatur	18,115	Polk	82,624
Delaware	19,185	Pottawattamie	54,336
Des Moines	35,989	Poweshiek	19,414
Dickinson	7,995	Ringold	15,325
Dubuque	56,403	Sac	17,639
Emmet	9,988	Scott	51,558
Fayette	29,845	Shelby	17,932
Floyd	17,754	Sioux	23,337
Franklin	14,996	Story	23,159
Fremont	18,546	Tama	24,585
Greene	17,820	Taylor	18,784
Grundy	13,757	Union	19,928
Guthrie	18,729	Van Buren	17,354
Hamilton	19,514	Wapello	35,426
Hancock	13,752	Warren	20,376
Hardin	22,794	Washington	20,718
Harrison	25,597	Wayne	17,491
Henry	20,022	Webster	31,757
Howard	14,512	Winnebago	12,725
Humboldt	12,667	Winneshiek	23,731
Ida	12,327	Woodbury	54,610
Iowa	19,544	Worth	10,887
Jackson	23,615	Wright	18,227
Jasper	26,976		

Returns of Smaller Cities.

The population of certain incorporated places in Iowa having a population of more than 2,000 but less than 25,000 in 1900 is as follows:

Albia	2,889	Knoxville	3,131
Algona	2,911	Lake	2,791
Ames	2,422	Lemars	4,146
Anamosa	2,891	Manchester	2,887
Atlantic	5,045	Maquoketa	3,677
Baxter	2,021	Marengo	2,007
Belle Plaine	2,283	Marion	4,102
Bloomfield	2,105	Marshalltown	11,544
Boone	8,886	Mason	6,746
Burlington	23,201	Missouri Valley	4,010
Carroll	2,882	Monticello	2,194
Cedar Falls	5,319	Mount Pleasant	4,109
Centerville	5,256	Muscatine	14,073
Chariton	3,989	Nevada	2,473
Charles	4,227	New Hampton	2,329
Cherokee	3,865	Newton	3,682
Clarinda	3,273	Oelwein	2,142
Clinton	22,698	Osage	2,734
Colfax	2,053	Osceola	2,505
Corning	2,145	Oskaloosa	9,212
Cresco	2,800	Ottumwa	18,197
Creston	7,752	Pella	2,623
Decorah	3,246	Perry	3,960
Denison	2,771	Red Oak	4,355
Eagle Grove	3,557	Sac	20,79
Eldora	2,223	Sheldon	2,282
Emmetsburg	2,361	Shenandoah	3,275
Estherville	3,237	Spencer	3,095
Fairfield	4,689	Storm Lake	2,169
Fort Dodge	12,162	Stuart	2,079
Fort Madison	9,278	Tama	2,649
Glenwood	3,040	Tipton	2,513
Grinnell	3,860	Villisca	2,211
Hamburg	2,070	Vinton	3,499
Hampton	2,727	Washington	4,255
Harlan	2,422	Waterloo	12,580
Independence	3,656	Waukon	2,153
Indianola	3,261	Waverly	3,177
Iowa	7,987	Webster	4,613
Iowa Falls	2,840	Winterset	3,039
Jefferson	2,601	What Cheer	2,746
Keokuk	14,641		

THE NUMBER OF VOTES.

How many people vote? In 1896, when the whole country was so deeply interested in the presidential struggle, 14,334,736 votes were cast—5,684,148 people of voting age stayed at home, some because they were sick or aged or infirm, others because they did not possess the necessary educational or property qualification and some were just indifferent. How many there were of this latter class no one can tell. A student of politics (Eltweed Pomeroy) recently gathered some figures in regard to this for the years 1888, 1892, 1894, 1896 and 1898, which show some interesting results.

In 1896 the percentage of voters was 71.7 per cent. and in 1898 54.7 per cent. National questions were involved in both elections, as congressmen and senators were elected in both years, but in the former year the fact that a president was to be elected brought out 2,839,028 voters more than came out in 1898 to elect congressmen and state officials. The percentage steadily falls from presidential elections, to local elections, although the citizen comes in contact with his local government 100 times where he comes in contact with his national government once and yet so curiously perverted is his political perspective that he ignores the former for the latter.

South Carolina, Louisiana and Washington had the lowest percentage of voters both in 1896 and in 1898. In the former year South Carolina fell to 10.6 per cent., in Louisiana to 9.2 per cent. and in Washington to 15.6 per cent.

Utah, Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, and Iowa had the highest percentage in 1896, Utah leading with 113.1 per cent.; Virginia, 98.6 per cent.; West Virginia, 96.2 per cent.; Iowa, 90.6 per cent. At first it seems paradoxical that two states should have over 100 per cent. but this was perhaps due to the increase of the voting population since 1890, when the last figures on this subject were collated. In Utah there is an additional explanation in the fact that there is now female suffrage, while in 1890 when the census was taken only males were included in the estimate.

The north Atlantic show less fluctuation, although Massachusetts and Rhode Island are far in the rear of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. New York led this group of states in 1896 with 78.8 per cent., New Jersey followed with 76.9 per cent. and Pennsylvania with 72.3 per cent. The close contest for the first two account for the high figures, but not in Pennsylvania, which is overwhelmingly republican. It may be due to the patriotism of the people or to the particular methods followed in Philadelphia, where it is possible for one man to vote thirty-three times in the same day and another thirty eight times, and for one election