Condition of the Nation's Finances Is in Every Respect Satisfactory.

The financial exhibit at the end of the govenrment's year. on June 30, was not quite so good as had been expected a few months earlier, but it was much better than had been looked for five or six weeks ago. In his annual report last December Secretary Shaw estimated that the treasury deficit at the end of June, 1905, would be \$18,000,000 for the year. It has been \$24,000,000 instead. At the end of May the shortage was \$36,000,000, showing that for the last month of fiscal year-June-the government's income largely exceeded its outgo. Usually June is a good month for the treasury, even in years, like this, of deficits. For the past two or three years the practice has been to hold back some disbursements in June which belong in that month, and push them over into July. This makes the treasury statement for the closing year a little better than it would otherwise be, but as the outlay is thus thrust forward into the new year, it counts in the figures of that year, and thus the situation as between outgo and income is not changed.

Secretary Shaw says there was no manipulation of the government's ac-counts during June. It is to be hoped that this is correct, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, for July is always a month of heavy expenditures. Even in the days of large treasury surplusthe treasury has a hard job in the first month of the fiscal year in mak-ing both ends meet. The year which has just closed had a total revenue of \$543,000,000, as compared with \$541, 000,000 for the year which closed with June 30, 1904, a gain of \$2,000,000. Expenditures for the year were \$567, 000,000, as against \$528,000,000 in the preceding twelvemonth, a gain of \$37,-000,000. The deficit in the year just closed was thus \$24,000,000, as compared with a surplus in the year endand with fune, 1904, of \$13,000,000. In the year 1904, however, the expendi-ture of \$50,000,000 for the Penama canal and the loan of \$4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase exposition are not included in those figures of expenditures. The world's fair loan was paid back in the fiscal year just closed, and the outlay on account of the Panama canal, of course, was not properly chargeable to the regular government-al expenditure. The government's income was larger than was looked for half a year ago, but this was much more than offset by the unexpected expansion in the outgo.

Of the \$37,000,000 of an increase in the government's ordinary expendi-tures in the year just ended, \$7,000,-000 was for the army and \$14,000,000 for the navy, or \$21,000,000 for these two items. The Indians increased the expenditures \$4,000,000 and the various outlays grouped under the heading of civil and miscellaneous accounted for \$14,000,000 of an expansion. On the other hand, there was a falling off of \$1,000,000 in pension payments and of an equal amount in other little items. What the balance sheet will say at the end of the fiscal year which has just begun is not known. It will probably be better than for the year just closed. The de-ficit has had the effect of cutting down the appropriations for the year which we have entered. A closer scrutiny than has been usual in the past will be given to all items of outlay this year. Moreover, the situation, even if the deficit should continue, would still be very far from discour-The treasury has its regular aging. \$150,000,000 of gold reserve, and has, in addition, a cash balance of over \$135,000,000, much more than half of which is idle money, which could, if necessary, be used for purchasing bonds. In the absence of this reource, it can be distributed among the national banks, to be utilized by them, and thus placed in general cir culation. It is not certain that the tax laws will have to be altered at all during the coming session of congress. Very likely, despite the heavy outlay which is inevitable during the present

PROTECTION IS COMING. England Getting Ready to Avail Her-

self of the Safeguard of Trade. While the recent agitation in England

ooking to the institution of some form of direct protection in the way of duties upon foreign products has not accom-plished anything in that direction, it is not to be assumed that the effort has entirely illed or has completely sub-sided. 1 fact, a very important step toward practical protection has been taken, as is shown by a London cor-respondent who writes with reference to the passing the second reading of the aliens' bill in the British house of commons. This measure, says the Troy Times, is framed with the intent of preventing the admission to England of des-titute and other undesirable aliens. That it commands a strong measure of popular and parliamentary approval is made apparent by the vote. The bill was passed by a majority of 152.

Joseph Chamberlain, who represents the class of public men in England who are getting their eyes open to the neces for some form of protection to sitv British industry, says of this aliens-ex-clusion act that it is "only a step toward much greater things; the step is a small one between the bill which keeps out this low class of labor and the bill which I hope to see introduced shortly which will prevent the goods which these people make from coming into competition with those made in this The arguments which led to country. the introduction and passage of the aliens bill were familiar to Americans, and were that aliens of the sort indi-cated, because of criminality, disease and insanity, become burdens upon the poor authorities and the people who pay the taxes; that by unfair competition they oust native workmen and bring down wages; that they overcrowd the districts in which they live, dwell in unsanitary conditions and become a menace to the public health, and that their presence tends to reduce the standard of the national physique. Much the same sort of reasoning led to the restrictions governing immigration into the United States

The aliens bill passed by the British house of commons is intended to protect British workmen from one form of admitted evil. It was shown in the discussion that while the population of London has increased only ten per cent. within ten years the strangers within the gates of the British capital number 37 per cent. more than a decade ago. These aliens are now coming from the continent at the rate of several thousands weekly, and are driving out many Britons who seek elsewhere the chance to make a living of which the new arriv als deprive them. The correspondent who presents the facts says: "We send away from this country from 150,000 to 200,000 able-bodied men and women, British born, and of these only ten per

cent. represent unskilled labor, the rest being trained operatives among the men and skilled in some line of work among the women. And then we import from abroad all the refuse and decrepit labor from continental cities." The objectionables not only supplant the British artisans, but boycott the British shopkeeper wherever sufficiently numer-ous to do so. Cases are cited where puolic aid has to be given to those deprived of labor and patronage in this way, and the government has introduced a bill looking to providing more effective aid.

The situation brings out in bold relief the damage done in England through lack of safeguards against the economic dangers menacing that country. The ex-clusion of objectionable aliens may have satisfactory results, but, as Mr. Cham-berlain says, the true policy is to prevent the goods made abroad by these aliens from coming into competition with British products. That means pro-tection, toward which Great Britain is unmistakably drifting.

Quickly Squelched Fraud.

Betrayals of public trust are promptly dealt with under the Roosevelt administration. The summary removal of an of-ficial in the department of agriculture who was discovered to have divulged secrets regarding cotton crop report was just what might have been expected, and no doubt any others may be caught in similar wrongdoing will be strictly dealt with. The prose-cutions which have been conducted against fraudulent practices in the post office department and in the land grab-

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case after Ten Years of Suffering.

Ohio, says: was cured



in the region of SIDNEY JUSTUS. SIDNEY JUSTUS. the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the day time, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary pars swelling of the feet. The urinary parsages were painful and the secretions were dis-colored and so free that often 1 had to rise at night 1 feltured all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



ITEMS OF INDUSTRY.

The cotton factories in Lancashire spin enough thread in six seconds to go round the world.

A Kansas convict was pardoned in order that he might go to work in the harvest fields.

Any Belgian workman who is over 65 years old, and has less than \$70 a year income, is entitled, on demand, to an old-age pension of \$12.55 a year. The anthracite production for the half-year ending June 30 was 30,716,-997 tons, against 29,257,207 tons during the corresponding period of 1904, an increase of 1,459,790 tons.

At Dippoldiswalde, Germany, there is a technical school for millers, where all the latest improvements in ma-chinery can be studied. There are eight professors and teachers, four of whom are engineers.

Quicksilver miners follow the most unhealthy trade in the world. The teeth of an employe drop out, owing to the fumes of the mercury producinig constant salivation, and the system becoming permeated with the metal. A fleet of vessels is engaged from

January to August each year in the capture of sharks near Iceland. Only the livers are sought. That of each yields five gallons of ,oil. which has medicinal virtues resembling those of cod liver oil.

The bureau of navigation of the de-partment of commerce and labor has made public its annual shipbuilding returns for the year ending June 30, 1905. There were 1,054 sail and steam vessels of 263,064 gross tons built in the United States and officially num-bered during the year.

Russian Play-Goers.

The war has had very little effect on the attendance in the theaters of St. Petersburg.

CHANGED HUSBAND.

Wife Made Wise Change in Food. Change of diet is the only way to

eally cure stomach and bowel trouble. A woman says: "My husband had dyspepsia when

we were married and had suffered from it for several years. It was al-



month, which will start the new year with a big deficit, December 1 will show the treasury's balance sheet to be better than it was last December. and therefore no revenue changes of any sort will be necessary.

The Right Man.

Elihu Root is the fittest of all men to succeed John Hay in the cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt, Considering what is lost and what is needed no other figure could fill the niche so completely. He has insight, judgment, unfailing sense and the versatility and aptness which make him the rounded man of affairs. Above all, he has the intellectual sobriety, grasp and force which fit him for the higher realm of statesmanship. The country will have full confidence in his country will have full conndence in his management of foreign affairs. His broad counsel in all the large questions of the government will be invaluable, and his return to be the right hand of the president will give increased strangth to the administration — Philastrength to the administration .-- Philadelphia Press.

Judge Parker declares that "business and politics must be divorced." In case business should bring suit for separation it would hardly think of naming Judge Parker as co-respondent.-Kansas City Journal.

Mexico on a gold basis finds herself in much better condition for carrying on trade with the United States, and as close business relations with this country are essential to her most satisfac-tory development and conducive to her continued prosperity, she has increasing cause for congratulation that she no longer gives preference to the white metal.-Troy Times.

bing, meat trust and railroad merger cases show the determination of the administration to call violators of the law to account and to enforce purity in the public service. A high standard of in-tegrity has been set up, and the inspiring effect is felt throughout the country .--Troy Times.

IFIt is not a cabinet secret that Root is steadily growing in a presidential direction.-Boston Budget

Tom L. Johnson, with characteristic originality, is thinking of himself His for the presidency .- Washington Star. DLiabilities of failures for the first half of 1905 were \$55,905,585, as against \$79,490,909 for the first six months of 1904. Another evidence of the splendid working of the Dingley law .- American Economist.

CAlton B. Parker says socialism is the natural outgrowth of protection. Yet it seems to have taken strongest hold on the party of free trade.-Buffalo Expres

B'Mr. Bryan has found one or two things to disapprove of in Mr. Roosevelt's administration, and may be de-pended on to find many more before 1908 .- Washington Star.

Former Senator Cockrell says the democratic party can rally again on its rock-bottom principles. The party has, struck rock bottom all right, but per-haps too hard to ever rally again.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

who most impossible to find anything he could eat without bad results. "I thought this was largely due to

the use of coffee and persuaded him to discontinue it. He did so, and be gan to drink Postum Food Coffee. The change did him good from the begin-ning, his digestion improved; he suffered much less from his nervousness, and when he added Grape-Nuts food to his diet he was soon entirely cured. "My friend, Mrs. -----, of Vicksburg (my former home), had become a nervous wreck also from dyspepsia. Medicines had no effect, neither did travel help her. On my last visit home, some months ago, I persuaded her to use Grape-Nuts food. She was in despair, and consented. She stuck to it until it restored her health so completely that she is now the most enthusiastic friend of Grape-Nuts that I ever knew. She eats it with cream or dry, just as it comes from the package-keeps it in her room and eats it whenever she feels like it.

"I began eating Grape-Nuts food, myself, when my baby was two myself, when my baby was two months old, and I don't know what I should have done without it. My ap-petite was gone, I was weak and nerv-ous and afforded but very little nour-ishment for the child. The Grape-Nuts food, of which I soon grew very fond specific all this right acfin fond, speedily set all this right again and the baby grew healthful, rosy and beautiful as a mother could wish. He is two years old now and eats Grape-

Nuts food himself. I wish every tired young mother knew of the good that Grape Nuts would do her." Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.