

CHEAPENING SUGAR.

WHAT IT WILL TEACH THE PEOPLE.

The English Jam Industry—The Same Industry Hindered in America by the Tariff—Interesting Figures on the Subject.

The McKinley law will teach the public that the tariff is a tax, both where it raises duties and where it lowers or abolishes them. For example, sugar is already falling, although the duties will not be abolished till next April.

The present duty on raw sugar is \$2.22 per 100 pounds. Not only has the whole of this tax been added to the price of our sugar, but even more than the whole of it. A comparison between New York and London prices shows this conclusively. A comparison for the months of March and September, 1899, is given in the following table:

Date.	English price per 100 lbs.	American price per 100 lbs.	Higher.
March 2-5.	4.50	7.00	2.50
March 5-11.	4.50	7.00	2.50
March 11-15.	4.50	7.00	2.50
March 15-18.	4.50	7.00	2.50
March 18-22.	4.50	7.00	2.50
March 22-25.	4.50	7.00	2.50
March 25-31.	4.50	7.00	2.50
September 1-4.	4.50	7.00	2.50
September 4-8.	4.50	7.00	2.50
September 8-11.	4.50	7.00	2.50
September 11-15.	4.50	7.00	2.50
September 15-18.	4.50	7.00	2.50
September 18-22.	4.50	7.00	2.50
September 22-25.	4.50	7.00	2.50
Sept. 25 to Oct. 2.	4.50	7.00	2.50

After the sugar tariff is abolished next April the difference between London and New York prices will almost wholly disappear, and the American people will have another object lesson in proof of the proposition that the tariff is a tax.

The cheapness of sugar in England has had the effect to make its use much more extensive there than in any other country. England consumes seventy-four pounds a year per person, the United States fifty, France twenty-eight, and Germany twenty. One reason for the larger consumption in England is the fact that vast quantities of sugar are used there every year in making fruit jam, more than 300,000,000 pounds being consumed in this way alone. Much of this was exported to all parts of the world. Thousands of persons in England and Scotland have found employment in small fruit growing and in the manufacture of jam. As the result of her cheap sugar the poor working people of England have largely substituted jam for butter. An English country grocer makes this report:

"We have just ordered eleven tons of jam. Years ago we never used to keep it. When it was high we could not sell it. Now it is an article of food for quite poor people. At the school treats children used to think bread and jam a great pleasure; now they would rather have bread and butter, they are so accustomed to jam."

As sugar grows cheaper with us we may expect the jam-making industry to be greatly enlarged. This will involve a vast extension of small fruit growing, and there will be a great gain both to producer and consumer. But here one difficulty still stands in the way—the tariff difficulty. After jam has been made it must be packed in vessels. These are either glass tumblers or earthenware jars, and these jars are greatly increased in cost by the tariff.

The two following tables will make plain the part the tariff plays in both elements of the cost. The calculation is for one dozen jars of preserved fruit, each jar weighing one pound. The first table displays the difference of cost on sugar, which will of course be wiped out largely, perhaps entirely, by the new sugar tariff. Here is the first table:

Kind of fruit.	U. S. cents.	Eng. cents.	More in U. S. cents.
Greenapples and damsons.	60.45	36.97	23.48
Strawberries.	62.5	37.5	25
Raspberries and black caps.	58.29	35.43	22.86
Peach (marmalade).	60.45	36.97	23.48
Blackberry.	62.5	37.5	25
Quince.	60.45	36.97	23.48
Limes.	60.45	36.97	23.48
Red cherries.	60.45	36.97	23.48
Gooseberries.	62.5	37.5	25
Red currants.	60.45	36.97	23.48
Current (jelly).	62.00	37.92	24.08

The following table gives the difference in the cost of pots, and the last column the difference for sugar and pots combined:

Kind of fruit.	U. S. cents.	Eng. cents.	U. S. Eng. Total in extra cost.
Greenapples and damsons.	62.5	37.5	25
Strawberries.	62.5	37.5	25
Raspberries and black caps.	60.45	35.43	25.02
Peach (marmalade).	62.5	37.5	25
Blackberry.	62.5	37.5	25
Quince.	62.5	37.5	25
Limes.	62.5	37.5	25
Red cherries.	62.5	37.5	25
Gooseberries.	62.5	37.5	25
Red currants.	62.5	37.5	25
Current (jelly).	62.5	37.5	25

The wholesale selling prices in London by the dozen are: Strawberry jam, \$1.30; raspberry and black currant, \$1.24; and other kinds ranging as low as 95 cents. There is, therefore, a tariff difference here against the American manufacturer and housewife equal to 40 per cent and upward of the English wholesale prices.

When the abolition of the sugar tax has removed a part of this difference the people will doubtless see that it would be a good thing to strike off the tax on the jams also, and thus remove the entire difference.

On the latter subject Mr. Reed Gordon, a prominent jam manufacturer of New York, says:

"Give the American potters free chemicals and clay, give the American glass-tumbler manufacturers free chemicals and sand and they will need no protection. In fact the tumbler manufacturers need none now. Give us absolute free trade in sugar, glassware and earthenware so that we may be protected from trusts and combinations; give us absolute free trade in preserved fruits including jams, and we will buy more small fruits from the farmers, pay them better prices, and lower the price of our goods. We can then control the American markets, and build up a large export trade to South America where there is a large demand for jam and other 'sweets.' Not only this, but we would be able to sell our goods in Glasgow, Dundee and London, the chief jam manufacturing centers of the world. We would be able to compete with them in their own markets, instead of being undersold by them in our own markets as is the case to-day."

Our Trade with Canada in Farm Products.

For the year ending June 30 our imports from Canada amounted to \$40,523,000, and our exports to that country were \$52,219,000.

Trade of that kind ought not to awaken any fears in the protectionists, since they believe that the profit is with us whenever we sell more to a country than we buy from it. According to the notions of the protectionists themselves, there is no reason to interfere with our

Canadian trade; yet, under the pretense of protecting our farmers, McKinley shuts out Canadian potatoes, which next spring many of the farmers themselves will be forced to buy for seed, and pay the McKinley duty of 25 cents a bushel. A few figures will show the folly of McKinley's attempt to shut out the few Canadian farm products which we buy. While we import about 11,000,000 bushels of barley from Canada, we sell the Canadians 8,000,000 bushels of corn, against only 174 bought by us from them; and we sell them 1,800,000 bushels of wheat, against only 129,000 bought from them. The Canadians sell us \$1,388 worth of flour; we sell them \$3,411,000 worth. We buy a few thousand horses and cattle in Canada, and \$91,000 worth of meat products; on the other hand we sell Canada 28,500,000 pounds of bacon, 16,300,000 pounds of pickled pork, 60,000,000 pounds of canned beef, and 12,000,000 pounds of lard.

Is it not a piece of transparent humbug to pretend that our farmers need protection from the farmers of Canada?

TARIFF LETTERS TO FARMER BROWN.

NO. IX.

The Balance of Trade Theory.

DEAR FARMER BROWN: I have been neglecting you; but I will now resume my letters, and continue them for some time, for there is still much to say on the tariff question.

I wish in this and a few following letters to speak of the erroneous ideas on which the protectionists rest their system of economic belief. I am not one of those who think that the great mass of protectionists are consciously trying to palm off a humbug upon the people; I believe that most of them are sincere in holding that protection is necessary to the prosperity of the country. It is not possible for vast numbers of people to act together as a party on a basis of conscious hypocrisy. Humanity is not capable of such fraud.

The first error of the protectionist system is what is called the "balance of trade theory."

They mean by this term that our sales in foreign countries must be equal to what we buy there, and that if they are not so great we are trading at a loss.

Mr. Blaine had this balance of trade theory in his mind when he told us last summer that our exports to Brazil were only \$9,000,000 worth, while our imports from Brazil were \$60,000,000 worth, and he added: "In the republic of Brazil we lost \$51,000,000."

A most astounding conclusion for an intelligent man to reach!

What, then, is the error on which this notion rests?

The error is in assuming that the trade of a nation is to be treated as a unit, just as if a nation were a big farm. In running your farm you know very well that you are doing a losing business when you buy more than you sell. In that case you are going in debt. But it by no means follows that a nation is going in debt when its imports exceed its exports. As a matter of fact, the imports of England far exceed its exports every year, the excess of imports over exports for the first ten months of the present year being \$340,000,000; but it by no means follows that England is going in debt, or that her money is leaving the country. On the contrary, other countries are heavily in debt to England and are sending it every year a vast stream of wool, cotton, grain, provisions, etc., to pay the mere interest on that indebtedness.

At the other extreme in this matter of exports and imports are the poorest commercial nations on earth, like Spain and Egypt, whose exports are always far greater than their imports. This simply means that Spain and Egypt are heavily in debt to other countries, and are therefore compelled to send out a stream of goods far greater than what it receives, in order to pay the interest and principal of their debt. The ideal which the protectionist sets up for the United States is found in the commerce of such poor countries as Spain and Egypt; and, in fact, our exports are much greater than our imports, the difference going largely to pay interest to British investors and for freight to British ship-owners.

The trade between two nations is always to be looked upon as the total of thousands of separate transactions between individual merchants. These are shrewd business men who calculate profits closely. Would an American merchant continue to trade with a foreign merchant if he found such trade unprofitable? Blaine lamented our loss of \$51,000,000 in Brazil in one year; and yet our merchants go right on trading with Brazil, not yet having discovered that loss. Are they fools? Is not our largest purchases in Brazil are coffee and crude rubber, which our merchants certainly find it profitable to buy.

The balance of trade theory rests upon a mistaken conception of the nature of money. The balance of trade must be kept in our favor, says the protectionist, meaning thereby that our sales in foreign markets must exceed our purchases, so that money may "flow into the country" to balance the account. But money is not a thing to be desired for its own sake. We cannot wear it or eat it. Its value lies solely because it can be exchanged for things which we do wear and eat. If instead of money we bring back from Europe the very things which we need to wear or eat, is not the same end reached in the long run as if we had taken money entirely in payment for our exports? More than that, if the money will buy more in Europe than it will here, do we not clearly gain by turning the money into goods on the other side and importing the goods? Do we not lose by bringing our money home, where it will buy less than it will abroad?

Furthermore, to increase the amount of money in a country does not necessarily cause a greater measure of prosperity; it may, in fact, produce the contrary result. No country, perhaps, ever had a greater amount of money per capita than France during the French revolution a hundred years ago; yet no great nation ever suffered keener want for food and clothing. In proportion as you increase money above the actual needs of exchange you make money itself cheap; in other words, you make commodities dear—and nothing is gained. Moreover, the great development of the banking system of this country has made the need for money relatively less than it was years ago. Ninety-nine per cent. of the heavier money transactions in the United States is done by means of checks, and the extension of banks into small towns and their multiplication in our cities has brought it to pass that a vast proportion of the smaller transactions are executed in the same way. It is a fact that no civilized country, with the possible exception of England, needs less money per capita to-day than the United States.

The balance of trade theory rests

upon the further error that selling is more profitable than buying. Blaine examines our trade with Brazil, finds our sales to be \$9,000,000, our purchases \$60,000,000, and the difference of \$51,000,000, he says, was lost. He assumes that when we sold we gained, and when we bought we lost. But is it not the assumption amazingly shallow? When you sell corn at less than it cost you to produce it, there is a loss, is there not? When by a good trade you buy a horse at less than the market price, you consider that you have gained, do you not? Every purchase you consider on its own merits, and so with your sales, and you are certain that you are just as likely to make a gain in buying as in selling.

One more very important fact must be noticed in regard to the balance of trade theory. When the exports and imports are summed up at the end of the year, it must not be forgotten that the exports are stated in American prices and the imports in foreign prices. Our total exports for 1899, including gold and silver coin and bullion, were \$339,000,000, and the like total of imports was \$774,000,000. To illustrate the point I wish to make, let us take our exports of flour and our imports of tin plate. We exported 5,271,000 barrels of flour to England in 1899, which went into the treasury reports at the American price, an average of \$4.35 per barrel, or 2.43 cents per pound; and we imported from England 734,207,000 pounds of tin plates, which went into the treasury reports at the English price, an average of 2.88 cents per pound. Now the point I wish to make is this: the moment our flour touched Liverpool it was worth more than the New York price of 2.43 cents per pound. When the flour was there sold at a profit the money was put, we will suppose, into the plates; but the moment the tin plates reached New York they were worth more than the Liverpool price of 2.88 cents per pound. Last year we exchanged flour for tin plates with the English at the rate of about seven pounds of flour for six pounds of tin plates, but did not want the flour; the English wanted the flour, but did not want the tin plates; accordingly we exchanged the one for the other with profit to ourselves by a process of what Blaine calls "friendly barter." In this way it is of the very nature of foreign trade that the exports of a given commodity should bring in another commodity worth more than the commodity exported. The greater the value of the commodities we get in exchange the more profitable is the trade for us, but the Republicans actually profess alarm when our imports are greater than our exports.

One word in conclusion: Our foreign trade is of the utmost importance to you as a farmer. The more tin-plates, woolen goods and other commodities we buy in England the greater will be the demand for your wheat, flour, corn and pork to send to England in payment. "The foreign market for another batch of wheat or another batch of pork" is what you want; and the more we extend that market by taking off the duties on foreign goods the greater will be your prosperity. Yours truly,

RICHARD KNOX.

Giving Away Their Case.

When a man starts out to defend a falsehood he may succeed pretty well for a while; but in some interval, when caution is off her guard, he will betray himself, and let in a flood of light upon the dark fabric of falsehood which he has been so ingeniously weaving. For truth, like murder, will out.

The New York Tribune, the leading high-tariff organ of the country, is very confident that the McKinley tariff law is a good thing for California. Why? Here is its answer:

"For thousands of acres of new orange groves are just beginning to yield crops, and the new tariff means an increase of at least one-quarter in the income of every fruit-grower and farmer on the coast."

Now, the Tribune has long been engaged in the task of showing the people that the tariff does not increase prices. Here, however, it fairly and squarely gives the lie to its own teaching by telling us that the tariff will add one-quarter to the income of the fruit-growers. The protection organ is here as frank as a Mr. Rosengarten who went before McKinley's committee to ask for a duty on quinine, and confessed that "if the effect of a high tariff is not to increase the price of the domestic article I do not see any use in the tariff."

Saw Making in Pennsylvania.

Mr. E. Dickinson, of Sheffield, England, was recently in America attending the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in New York. After visiting a number of our manufacturing establishments he returned to Sheffield and has given some account of what he saw in America. Among other things he saw a machine in the establishment of Diston & Sons at Tacony, Pa., for cutting and at the same time graduating the teeth of hand saws. The machine is fed by a boy and cuts 1,500 teeth per minute. The Englishman found that the Pennsylvania establishment was much superior in the rapidity and cheapness with which saws are turned out; and he saw packages of finished saws addressed to England.

The queer part of all this is that Diston has high protection against the English, and more than that, he is in a trust for maintaining prices on his saws. We Americans are a queer people!

Age and Intellect.

The history of literary and scientific men furnishes many an illustrious example of intellectual power undimmed and undiminished by the influences of old age. Plato, Bacon, Milton, Burke, Cuvier, Humboldt, and Gladstone, and Bancroft, Whittier, and Holmes, of America, exhibited and exhibit to the latest the same ability which distinguished their earlier years. It may be doubted, however, whether this kind of exemption from the effects of age is not chiefly confined to men of extraordinary endowments. But cases of mental deterioration are common enough, and are the rule among the inferior grades of intellect.

A BATTLE-SNAKE was recently killed in Lee County, Ga., which was eleven feet long, had nineteen rattles and a button, and in his stomach a full-grown rabbit. Even a naturalist would not care to confront such a reptile in a narrow path.

NOTHING satisfactory can be spiritually obtained in which selfishness has ever so slight a share; and what we will to do, especially if it be any act of spiritual progress, we can always accomplish.—Anon.

THE HOOSIER STATE.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED THEREIN THE PAST WEEK.

A Church Choir Gains Their Point—A Man Walks into a Church, Asks to be Prayed For, and Expires—Found Dead—Burned to Death—Railroad Accident.

—W. H. Heath, of Fremont, has a German violin made in 1411.

—Uriah Howe, owner of a saw-mill at Geneva, was caught in the machinery and killed.

—Thos. Gorras, a farmer living near Bloomington, and the tallest man in the State, is dead.

—Gen. Lew Wallace entertained Mrs. S. S. Cox at dinner recently, at his home in Crawfordsville.

—Joseph Kelly, ex-city marshal of Kokomo, dropped dead while working at a carpenter's bench.

—A 4-year-old child of August Springer, of Peru, fell into a fire and was burned to death.

—C. E. Lemon has sold the Ladoga Leader to Prof. J. F. Warfel, of the Indiana Normal College.

—Mrs. Mary Moon has closed a very successful revival meeting in the Friends' Church at Plainfield.

—John McNeely was fatally injured by the caving in of a bank at Gheen's cement mill, near Jeffersonville.

—Abram Barkman, an aged bachelor farmer, residing south of Vincennes, expired suddenly from heart disease.

—Samuel S. Culbertson, cashier of the First National Bank, of New Albany, was robbed of \$1,200 worth of diamonds.

—The general store of Martin Clapp, of Mabb's Station, was burned by incendiaries. Loss, \$3,600; insurance, \$2,300.

—Daniel H. Gilman, of Terre Haute, has sued the C. & C. St. L. Railway Company for \$10,000 for the loss of a hand.

—According to the figures of the new city directory there are 400 more persons in Crawfordsville than the census men found.

—Lafayette West, an old citizen of Cleveland, well and favorably known, fell from his barn loft, receiving injuries which will prove fatal.

—It now transpires that Mrs. John Rice Roll, who died near Kyano recently, died of small-pox. There is no doubt of this, but the disease is not spreading.

—Thomas Pacey died at his home in Muncie, aged 72. He had resided in Delaware County for the past half century, and was a highly respected citizen.

—Mr. R. McGinty, of Jeffersonville, went to bed smoking a cigar, fell asleep, set fire to the bed, and was so nearly suffocated that he was saved with difficulty.

—While laughing heartily Mrs. John Patterson, colored, of Brazil, ruptured the optic nerve and was stricken blind. Physicians say it is the only such case known.

—Joseph Rowe, of Brazil, has sued Henry Brinkman, of Terre Haute, for \$5,000 because the latter fired a load of shot into his back in the course of a quarrel.

—At midnight Friday Andrew Holapple and wife, living near Martinsville, were taken from their bed to a woods, tied up and terribly whipped by Whitecaps.

—A number of people were seriously poisoned at Greenwood, by eating prepared meat, purchased of a local grocer, which had been cooked in a copper kettle.

—An unknown stranger from Kentucky walked into the church at Sellersburg and asked to be prayed for as he was about to die. He expired half an hour later.

—The 2-months-old baby of William Harris, of Fort Wayne, overturned a coffee-pot and was frightfully scalded. The child will probably die of the injuries received.

—John Storham, a car inspector on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, at Fort Wayne, in attempting to pass between two moving cars, was caught and crushed to death. He was unmarried.

—V. Q. Irwin, President of the company owning the 66-100 of a mile of turnpike still left to private ownership in Montgomery County, writes that they are perfectly willing to sell at the appraised value if the township were only willing to buy.

—Ball Bros., of Buffalo, N. Y., who located the first glass factory in Muncie, have commenced the erection of their second factory, which is to be a fourteen-story concern and will employ 200 men, making nearly five hundred persons on their payroll.

—By the bursting of a defective water-pipe Crabbs & Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, had 800 bushels of clover-seed damaged to the extent of \$500. The water company had been notified to fix the pipe and, failing to do so, will have to pay the loss.

—Frank Brown the 15-year-old son of William Brown, of Fortville, is dead. Last spring two surgical operations were performed on the boy, the first an amputation of a leg and the second removing the entire leg from the socket. He apparently recovered his health, but a few weeks ago he injured the newly healed spot, with the above result.

—A pension of nearly \$13,000 has just been allowed William Millison, an insane inmate of the poor farm of Vermilion County.

—Hiram Warfel, an employee at Goring's brick-yards, at Yorktown, met with a serious, if not fatal, accident. As he passed under a large beam that was propped against the kiln, the heavy timber was knocked down, falling on the young man. His collar-bone, one arm, and three ribs were broken, and he suffered other injuries that may prove fatal.

—Rev. and Mrs. William Baird, of Charlestown, have left Charlestown for Corea, where they go as Presbyterian missionaries.

—Isaac Jones, a young man living some miles north of Covington, had his right hand crushed to pulp in a patent corn-husking machine.

—The barn, granary, and corn-cribs of James Breckenridge, near Mason City, Mason County, burned, having been fired by an incendiary. A number of valuable horses, cattle, and good hogs perished. The loss is fully \$11,000; insurance, \$6,000.

—A channeling machine, at Reed's quarry, near Bedford, fell over a ledge and through the roof of the stone-mill. Frank Hunter, the engineer, went over with his machine and received injuries from which he may die. The pecuniary loss is considerable.

—Christian Christiansen, a teamster of Fowler, while hauling gravel, fell under the wheels of his loaded wagon and was so severely injured that he died in an hour after the accident occurred. He was under the influence of liquor, and, after falling, was not able to rise before the wheels crushed his body.

—Willmer Hall, son of Jesse M. Hall, a well-known farmer about six miles northwest of Richmond, was accidentally shot while out gunning. He had set his gun down by a tree, and when he picked it up a twig caught the trigger, and the entire load of No. 8 shot took effect in the left side and shoulder, severing the main artery. He will die.

—Joe Sibrell, of Tennyson, has sued the Air-line railroad, in the Spencer Circuit Court, for \$5,000. Last September Sibrell, with two companions, boarded the train at Lincoln and refused to pay their fare. Near Gentryville they were put off by the trainmen, and Sibrell now claims that he was kicked off the train by an employee and injured for life, one side of his body being paralyzed.

—While 'coon-hunting, Mr. Sam Westfall, of Grandview, killed what is supposed to be a wild-cat. It was a fierce-looking animal and measured four feet and a half from head to tail. This is the second one of these animals killed in Spencer County within the past year, the first one measuring five feet from head to tail, and killed two dogs before killed by the hunters who discovered it in the woods.

—In answer to an inquiry by the State Superintendent, Attorney General Smith gave an opinion that children of school age who are inmates of the State Reformatory and benevolent institutions cannot be legally included in the enumeration which furnishes the basis for the apportionment of the school fund. These children are given especial educational opportunities in the institutions which they occupy.

—An unknown man called John Acheson, a store-keeper at Odell's, from his bed at the store and demanded whiskey. Acheson said he had no liquor, at which the stranger became angry and with the words "take that" fired, the bullet hitting Acheson in the neck and narrowly missing the jugular. Two hours later, when Acheson recovered consciousness, he found himself in bed, but he had been robbed of \$50.

—At Sampson Hill, eighteen miles southwest of Columbus, a yellow metal has been discovered within the past few days in timber gulches owned by an old German named Gore. An analysis is said to have proven the metal to be gold. The tract is difficult of access and has been little frequented. Large quantities of the metal are thought to exist in the vicinity, and people in the surrounding country are greatly excited.

—Quite a sad accident occurred a few miles east of Bloomfield, resulting in the death of Uriah Chaney. He and Joseph Ockerman were sawing logs with a cross-cut saw on a hillside, Chaney standing on the lower side of the log. As soon as the log was sawed asunder it started rolling down the hill. Chaney, in an effort to get out of the way of the log, stumbled and fell, and was crushed to death instantly. The log remained across the dead man's breast until Ockerman went some distance for help.

—The 3-year-old daughter of Wesley Penny was burned to death at Logansport. The father and mother were out milking, when the child complained of being cold, and went into the house to get warm. They were alarmed at her cries a few moments afterward, and, rushing to the house, found her clothing in flames. She died from her injuries after living about two hours in an unconscious condition. It is supposed her clothing caught from the stove, which she had opened.

—George Washington, an old citizen residing near Crawfordsville, committed suicide in rather an unusual manner. He would not accompany his wife to town, but as soon as she was gone he went to a well in the woods, hung his vest, coat and hat on the pump, put his boots in the trough, pried off a board of a platform, and slid down the pump into seven feet of water, where he remained three hours before his body was taken out. He left a note in his pocket, stating who he wanted to preach his funeral, the names of those who owed him money, and that he did not want much money expended in burying him. He was 70 years old.

—Henry Carney, a well-known young business man of Wabash, died of heart disease. He had been in bad health for some days, but his demise was unexpected. He was 30 years of age and leaves a family.

—Ira Garland, of Indianapolis, brake-man on the Indianapolis and Vincennes road, was severely injured about the shoulders while coupling cars at Paragon, by being caught between the bumpers. He was taken to Martinsville for treatment.

FEEBLE-MINDED HOME.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. JOHN C. BLAKE.

Interesting Facts and Figures Relating to the State Institution Located at Fort Wayne—Splendid Financial Showing—Substantial Improvements Made.

The twelfth annual report of the Superintendent and Board of Trustees of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, located at Fort Wayne, has been filed with Gov. Hovey.

The total receipts from the State Treasury for the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31, 1899, were \$73,234. Of this amount, \$3,000 belonged to last year's expenses, being a deficit appropriation of two years ago and not drawn until the beginning of the present fiscal year.

For the first time, the fiscal year finds the home in its own quarters. Nov. 1, 1889, there were 262 children on the rolls. Since the number admitted has been 74, returned from vacation, 3, making a total of 339. During the year, 9 boys and 6 girls were discharged. Seven afflicted ones have died, 2 are absent visiting friends. On October 31, the number in the institute was 315, and at the end of the present year the number is 317. Of that number