

MONON ROUTE
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Ry.
Rensselaer Time-Table,
South Bound.
No. 31—Fast Mail, (daily) 4:49 a. m.
No. 3—Louisville Mail, (daily) 10:35 a. m.
No. 39—Indianapolis Mail, (daily) 1:46 p. m.
No. 30—Milk a. c. comm., (daily) 6:15 p. m.
No. 3—Louisville Express, (daily) 11:25 p. m.
No. 45—Local freight, 2:40 p. m.
North Bound.
No. 4—Mail, (daily) 4:30 a. m.
No. 40—Milk a. c. comm., (daily) 9:55 a. m.
No. 32—Fast Mail, (daily) 9:55 a. m.
No. 30—Cin. to Chicago Ves. Mail, 6:32 p. m.
No. 38—Cin. to Chicago, 2:57 p. m.
No. 6—Mail and Express, (daily) 8:29 p. m.
No. 46—Local freight, 11:25 p. m.
No. 14—Freight, (daily) 9:59 p. m.
Daily except Sunday.
Sunday only.
No. 74 carries passengers between Monon and Lowell.
Hammond has been made a regular stop for No. 30.
No. 32 and 33 now stop at Cedar Lake.
FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.
MONON ROUTE, President and Gen. Mgr.
CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, Traffic Mgr.,
CHICAGO.
W. H. BEAM, Agent, Rensselaer.

BOARD AND LODGING.
RATES \$1.00 PER DAY.
FRANK COOPER, Indianapolis, Ind.
2024 HOVY STREET.

CITY, TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY DIRECTORY.
CITY OFFICERS.
Mayor..... John Eger
Marshal..... Abram Simpson
Clerk..... Schuyler C. Irwin
Treasurer..... James H. Chapman
Attorney..... Harry R. Kurrie
Civil Engineer..... H. L. Gramble
Fire Chief..... Elden R. Hopkins
1st ward..... Chas. Dean, H. J. Kannal
2d ward..... L. J. Porter, C. G. Spitzer
3d ward..... J. F. McCully, C. G. Chilgote

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Clerk..... John F. Major
Sheriff..... Abram G. Hardy
Auditor..... W. C. Babcock
Recorder..... Robert B. Porter
Surveyor..... Myrt B. Price
Coroner..... Jennings Wright
Supt. Public Schools..... Louis H. Hamilton
Assessor..... John R. Phillips
COMMISSIONERS.
1st District..... Abraham Halleck
2nd District..... Frederick Waymire
3rd District..... Charles T. Denham
Commissioner's court—First Monday of each month.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.
TOWNSHIPS.
Trustees, Joseph Stewart..... Hanging Grove
John Ryan..... Gileam
Lewis Shuler..... Walker
Elias Arnold..... Barkley
Charles M. Blue..... Marion
John Hill..... Newton
Geo. M. Wilcox..... Newton
S. L. Luce..... Reener
Thomas F. Malone..... Kankakee
Stephen D. Clark..... Wheatfield
Albert J. Bellows..... Carpenter
William T. Smith..... Milroy
Barney D. Connor..... Union
Louis H. Hamilton, Co. Supt..... Rensselaer
G. K. Hollingsworth..... Rensselaer
J. D. Affman..... Union
Geo. O. Stempel..... Wheatfield

JUDICIAL.
Circuit Judge..... Simon P. Thompson
Prosecuting attorney..... John D. Sink
Term of Court—Second Monday in February, April, September and November.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES' CARDS.
Milroy Township.
Wm. T. Smith, trustee of Milroy township, gives notice that he will be at his residence in said township on the First and Third Saturdays of each month for the purpose of transacting township business; and business relating to making contracts or paying claims will be done on such designated day.
Wm. T. SMITH, Trustee.

Jordan Township.
John Bill, trustee of Jordan township, gives notice that he will be at his residence in said township on the Second and Fourth Saturdays of each month for the purpose of transacting township business; and business relating to making contracts or paying claims will be done on such designated day.
JOHN BILL, Trustee.

For the Season of 1902 the Standard Bred Trotting Stallion
WILKES ABDALLAH NO. 4645.
Brown horse, 16-1 hands high, weighs 1400 pounds; bred by R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky., owned by T. M. Hibler, Joliet, Ill.
Sired by the Mighty Onward, the greatest living sire with 158 from 2:06 to 2:30 and better; 106 producing sons that have sired 246 trotters and 280 pacers; 57 daughters that have produced 63 trotters and 28 pacers.
WILKES ABDALLAH'S 1st dam is Jeanette, sired by Woodford Abdallah, he by Woodford Mambrino 2:21 1-2, he by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam, Japhet, sired by Buford's Cripple; 3d dam, Doniphon, sired by Davy Crockett.
NOTICE TO BREEDERS.
WILKES ABDALLAH will make the season at my farm known as the old "Cleveland Farm," in Milroy Township, at \$10.00 to insure a colt to stand and suck. Having put services down to the low figure of \$10 we insist that mares be returned regular for trial, and anyone parting with mare before foaling time will be held responsible for service. Wilkes Abdallah is a licensed stallion under the laws of the state of Indiana and colts will be held for service. Mares will be kept on grass at \$2 per month and have the same attention as our own, but all accidents and escapes at owner's risk.
T. M. HIBLER, Owner.
D. ART WHITNEY, Manager.
O. Address, Rensselaer, Box 138.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
one in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1902 model bicycle of our manufacture. **YOU CAN MAKE \$10 TO \$50 A WEEK** besides having a wheel to ride for yourself.
1902 Models \$9 to \$15
1900 and 1901 Models \$7 to \$11
500 Second Hand Wheels \$3 to \$8
taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores, all makes and models, good as new.
We ship any bicycle **ON APPROVAL** to anyone without a cent deposit in advance and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** You take absolutely no risk in ordering from us, as you do not need to pay a cent if the bicycle does not suit you.
We want a reliable person in each town to distribute catalogues for us in exchange for a bicycle. Write today for free catalogue and our special offer.
J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Morris' English Stable Powder
For Loos of Appetite, Constipation, Rough Hair, Rins, Bland, and all Diseases of the Blood.
Sold by A. F. Long

FARMS FOR SALE.
BY
Dalton Hinchman
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Vernon, Ind.
No. 289. Two hundred and forty-five acres, level, new two-story frame house, seven rooms, well and cistern, two tenant houses, two orchards, fair sized barn, 80 acres timber, good soil. Can be bought for \$35 per acre.
No. 290. Two hundred and eighty-two acres, two houses, one and one-half story each, barn 50x60, cattle barn with crib 10x50, corn crib 8x24 feet with driveways, granary with capacity of 2,000 bushels, running water, three fine wells; two windmills; large orchard of all kinds of fruit at each house, 77 acres wheat, 135 acres timothy, three and one-half miles over pike road to town of 7,500 population. Price \$11,000, \$4,000 cash, balance six per cent, five years.
No. 291. Three hundred acres, 220 acres cultivated, 40 acres timber, 170 acres bottom, 80 acres tilled, on pike, four wells, cistern and live water, two large barns, corn cribs, granaries, sheds and wagon scales, medium house, level, yielded from 40 to 70 bushels corn last year per acre. Price \$80 per acre.

Correspondence Solicited.
REFERENCES: Judge Willard New, ex-Judge T. C. Batchelor, First National Bank, A. Parkison, Merchants: S. W. Storey, N. DeVersy, Jacob Foebel, Thomas & Son, Wagner Bros. & Co., Nelson & Son, J. H. Maguire & Co., W. C. Herbert Goff and Wagner's plow factory.
Anyone that wishes to look over the country, would be pleased to show them whether they wished to buy or not.

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Don't forget The Democrat when you have a legal notice to be published.

I have private funds to loan on real estate at low rates for any length of time. Funds are always on hands and there is no delay—no examination of land, no sending papers east—absolutely no red tape. Why do you wait on insurance companies for 6 months for your money? I also loan money for short times at current bank rates. Funds always on hand.
W. B. AUSTIN.

Tell your neighbor to subscribe for the taxpayers' friend, THE DEMOCRAT. It gives ALL the news.

Have You Seen?
The New Machinery at the Rensselaer Steam Laundry. It is the best and latest improved in the United States. No more pockets in open front shirts. Our New drop board Shirt-Ironer matches every button hole perfectly and holds the neck band in perfect position while ironing. Do you realize you are working against your own city when you send to out of town Laundries and indirectly working against your own interests? WE CLAIM THAT WITH OUR PRESENT EQUIPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OUR WORK IS EQUAL TO ANY LAUNDRY IN AMERICA. Our Motto: Perfect Satisfaction or no charges. We make a specialty of Lace Curtains. Send us your rag carpets, 5c a yard. Rates given on family washings. Office at G. W. Goff's. Phone 66. Prompt work. Quick Delivery.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

Judge the Party by Its Fruits.
In whose service has the late session of the Republican Congress been acting since it met in December? Has it served the people or those who exploit the people? Has it sought to advance the welfare of the business man who stands on his own feet outside of a trust? Has it sought to help the man at the plow, the man at the bench, the salaried man at the desk, the man at the shovel—the plain people?
Everybody knows that it has not. This Republican Congress has served the "protected interests," the trusts, the predatory wealth of the country. Cuba and the national honor have been sacrificed to the sugar beet and the sugar trust.

The food trust, emptying the dinner pail of meat and taxing exorbitantly for private profit the American table, has had Congress for an assisting partner. Though the price of meats has soared, the bills to subject the food trust to competition by removing the duties on foreign meats have been smothered in committee. Every bill introduced for the purpose of interfering in the slightest degree with the privilege of the trusts to tax the public has been resolutely sidetracked.

The Republican party as it now exists is under the absolute control and direction of the organized wealth of the Union—the kind of wealth that is founded on monopoly and makes large campaign contributions in return for special privileges. Congress has legislated for the "Captains of Industry," who, through the Republican party, govern the United States for their own benefit. Whatever the trusts have asked for from this Congress the trusts have got.

Against the party whose true spirit this trust-serving Congress represents the Democracy appeals to the people. And this truth is to be kept in mind by every man who is opposed to the kind of government the Republican party is giving us—government by the trusts, for the trusts. If the people won't help themselves, no one can help the people. The people are being exploited. Will the people stand by the party which stands by the exploiters?

The Democratic minority in Congress has made a record on which the party can go to the country with pride and a clear conscience. That record constitutes a sound Democratic platform. The Democratic minority in this Republican and trust-serving Congress has stood for: First, justice to Cuba; second, removal of the tariff duties which foster and protect monopolists who sell their products abroad cheaper than they do at home; third, for expansion as against imperialism—for home rule as against despotism in the Philippines. The American believes that our sovereignty must be maintained in those islands, but it also believes that the people of the Philippines should be given a voice in their government and not surrendered as prey to the exploiters who have a mortgage on the Republican party; fourth, for the honor of the American army. To denounce acts of cruelty, to insist upon observance of the rules of civilized warfare, to uphold the honor of the army, not to assail it. There is nothing sacred about the army. Any man in it who behaves like a savage disgraces it and should be held responsible for his crimes. The Republican conception of the army's honor—that it is unpatriotic to criticize anything any member of it may do—is the same as that which gave to France the Dreyfus horror; fifth, for such amendment of the navigation laws as would take our merchant marine out of the grip of bounty-begging monopolists; sixth, for control of the trusts by the government.

What do the American people want—government by themselves or government by the "business interests," which are without public spirit and think only of their own pockets? This Congress has served these interests exclusively, regardless of national honor and the people's welfare. It is the kind of government we must have from the Republican party. Nothing else can be expected from it. Will the people go to the polls and endorse a party which on system ignores the interests of the people?—Chicago American.

A Democratic House Needed.
With the increased representation in the next House of Congress it will require 194 members to make a majority. There are now 156 Democrats in the House, so that, presuming all of their seats will be retained in the elections of this year, the Democrats will still need to gain thirty-eight new members in order to have a majority.

The question the Democratic campaign managers have to figure on is where they can most surely make fights with the prospect of winning those thirty-eight seats. A careful review of the votes cast at the election of 1900 shows that there are many more than thirty-eight congressional districts as they are now formed, and in spite of recent Republican garrymanders, in which the Democrats have fighting chances against majorities ranging from 16 votes to 700 votes.

With the dissatisfaction that is pervading Republican ranks in the West, with the great strikes on in the East and with the beef trust revolt affecting the people in every part of the country the Democrats feel that the current is with them and that they may fairly expect to win the majority of the next House.

It will be worth while to give the Republicans a battle to the last ditch in every doubtful district in the Union. There is need for Democratic control of the House of Representatives to the end that a strong scotch may be put upon the extravagances of the Republicans and a ratchet on the headlong career of an administration equally indifferent to the popular will and the constitution of the nation.—Atlanta Constitution.

Propped Up by Bayonets.
The passage by the House of its own bill to organize civil government in the Philippines on the same day that Admiral Dewey reiterated before the Senate committee his opinion expressed in 1898 that the Filipinos are more capable of independent government than are the Cubans, was a striking coincidence. The bill is an improvement upon the Senate measure in that it provides for a popular Filipino Assembly as part of the legislative branch of the proposed government, and substitutes a gold for a silver standard money; but both bills fail alike in not declaring our purpose in establishing a government there.

Mr. McCall, a Republican Representative from Massachusetts, sought to remedy this defect by incorporating a section declaring it to be—

"The settled purpose of the Congress to extend to the inhabitants of those islands every aid in enabling them to develop the capacity of self-government; and when such capacity shall have been developed we pledge the faith of the republic to confer upon them the right to self-government after the fashion of really free nations."

These words are taken from President Roosevelt's message to Congress, and they correspond exactly with the language repeatedly used by President McKinley on this subject. But the Republicans would make no pledge; and so the Filipino people are left wholly in the dark as to our intentions regarding their destiny, and our own people are equally uninformed as to the ultimate purpose and end of the prolonged, expensive and wholly un-American experiment of subjugating 10,000,000 Asiatics on the other side of the globe. The majority of the House likewise voted down an amendment offered by Mr. Patterson (Dem.), of Tennessee, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the Philippines, though Governor Taft testified that there are 250,000 slaves—not to mention the polygamists, also protected by our military "treaties" with a reigning sultan. Their excuse is that "slavery cannot be abolished by a statute." Pretty nearly all the other rights and customs of the inhabitants have been abolished or altered by military proclamation. Only the "twin relics of barbarism," apparently, are considered exempt from the operations of our arbitrary will.

What sort of scheme of "civil government," propped up by bayonets, will result from a conference committee, nobody can tell. The one thing certain is that the ultimate purpose of our Asiatic adventure is to be left "in the air," undetermined by the body charged with that duty by the treaty of Paris.—New York World.

Indiana Democrats.
Indiana's Democracy deserves the cordial commendation of the American people for the enunciation of Democratic principles in a State platform which makes a leading issue of the tariff and the trusts and pledges the State candidates to a faithful observance of those principles.

The Indiana Democratic platform opens with a declaration on the tariff and the trusts as follows: "We denounce the Republican party for its surrender to and alliance with the trusts, and we favor such action as will suppress and destroy all trusts or combinations to control the production and the price of commodities. We denounce the Dingley tariff law as the breeder of trusts and demand that tariff duties shall be levied for the purpose of revenue only and limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We condemn the Republican party for refusing to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to enforce its decisions against discriminations in railroad rates, which discriminations have been a potent cause of the creation and maintenance of trusts, and we demand that the commission be given power to suppress this evil."

This is a plain pronouncement on the leading issue of the day and places Indiana Democracy in line on the side of the people as against the trusts. The people may rest in confidence that the national Democracy will take the same stand, and that the Congressional campaigns of the present year and the Presidential campaign of 1904 will be fought on the issue of the tariff and the trusts. That issue is vital indeed, and the American public has of late received certain object lessons which have aroused the popular mind to a full realization of the necessity for a settlement. So general is the public understanding of the trust and tariff evil at this time that even in the ranks of the Republican party itself there is a disaffection which makes harmonious party action ominously difficult.

The Democratic organization in Indiana has in its State platform sound-

ed a clear call to the political battle of 1902. The Democratic party and a majority of the American people will fall in line at that call, arrayed for conflict with the tariff-bred trusts and the party of the tariff and the trusts. They must win the fight if the country is to be rescued from oppressive monopoly.—St. Louis Republic.

A Bad Showing.
The Congress which has just adjourned, overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, is the most extravagant, if not the most corrupt, that ever assembled. Its sins of commission and omission ought to result at the first opportunity in a most impressive defeat of the party responsible for it. It has appropriated more than \$800,000,000 for the ordinary expenses of the government—a sum exceeded only twice during the Civil War. It has failed to take action of any sort for the relief of the people from the exactions of the tariff-protected trusts and combines. The swinish quarrel between the cane sugar trust and the beet sugar trust has resulted in its failure to redeem the pledges made to Cuba in the matter of commercial advantages in our ports.

Thus the nation which sacrificed life and treasure freely to secure the freedom of Cuba has been placed in the position of denying even a slight commercial concession to the new republic because two of the robber trusts, the especial proteges of the Republican party, have been unwilling to surrender a dollar of the tribute which they are levying on the people. It has inflicted arbitrary government upon the Philippines for an indefinite period. Its "civil government" bill is a mere extension of the Presidential autocracy, certain to result in continued ill will and the speedy exploitation of the islands by favored interests. It has passed the ship subsidy bill along to the next session in such shape that its enactment may be easily effected after the fall elections. It has revived the selfish hopes of the silver interest by refusing to provide for the gold standard in the Philippines.

An old-fashioned Democracy organized on principle rather than for the promotion of the personal fortunes of an individual would make short work of a party responsible for such a showing as this.—Chicago Chronicle.

Things Miners Might Have Faid.
There are some things to be said of railroad corporations which the miners do not say in their statement. The corporations are and have been notoriously acting in contravention of law. They break the law when they add to the business of a common carrier that of coal-mining, and it is none the less unlawful when done indirectly through a nominally independent but really subsidiary coal corporation. They break the law when they charge absurdly high and unreasonable rates for carrying coal—rates that exceed those charged for freight of the highest class, and that are three or four times as high as rates on bituminous coal. And they break the law when they combine to regulate production, limit the output and establish prices on a complete monopoly basis. Moreover, they have been privileged to monopolize for private profit a limited and invaluable store of nature.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

National Honor Sacrificed.
The best sugar Republicans refuse justice to Cuba because the duty on raw sugar would have to be lowered. The sugar trust is in favor of justice to Cuba—provided the revision of the tariff applies only to raw sugar. When it comes to touching the duty on refined sugar the trust's regard for itself overcomes its noble sympathy with suffering Cuba.

And the administration Senators stand with the sugar trust. They can get Democratic votes in plenty to aid them in reducing or removing the duties on both raw and refined sugar, but rather than disoblige the trust the administration Senators will let Cuba starve. Meantime the American republic is disgraced before the world. The national honor is sacrificed on the altar of the protective tariff.—New York Journal.

Presidential Timber Galore.
There is plenty of splendid material in the Democratic party from which to make selection, but there is no need for haste in the matter. It is practically settled that the Republican candidate, barring death or other unforeseen disability, will be either Roosevelt or Hanna; there is no need of worrying over the identity of his opponent at this juncture. All the Democratic party need do this fall is to get the various States into such condition that their candidate of 1904, whoever he may prove to be, will receive the full and undivided vote of the party. In that way, and in no other, will his election be assured.—Buffalo Times.

Fame Old Story Repeated.
Once more genuine Republican protectionism has triumphed and Cuban reciprocity is dead. 'Twas ever thus. Time and again Republicans have talked about tariff revision and reciprocity, and every time the tariff beneficiaries have united to prevent any relief and have so completely controlled that the last end was worse than the first. Reciprocity was avowed as a Republican policy, but when it comes to action party support cannot be commanded for a reduction of 20 per cent on a few articles imported from one little island.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Only Nation at War.
The United States are at present occupying the exceptional position of being the only nation which is carrying on a war, if the guerrilla operations of the insurgents on the island of Samar may be dignified with the name of a war.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

President Roosevelt has a map which would make the study of geography a joy to any school boy. Twenty feet long and eight feet high, it covers an entire wall in a White House office, and represents the entire world. Different colors show at a glance the possessions of the twelve powers, with a character of their principal cities. Submarine cables, railroads, steamship lines, mail routes are all distinctly traceable. The naval and military forces of all nations are indicated by miniature flags. Those representing the United States bear the names of commanders, and are readily shifted as the forces move from place to place. The cavalry, artillery and infantry are represented by flags of their respective colors, yellow, red and white, giving the number of the regiment and the letter of the troop, battery or company. Even the smallest hospital corps is marked by a tiny red cross. Ships of every class are shown by red, white and blue flags bearing the name of each and the number of her guns.

The adjournment of Congress was followed by a very rapid exodus of Congressmen. Engagements to make Fourth of July speeches took many of them away, but anxiety to get in touch with the voters at home and explain this and that measure and their votes thereon is the chief reason why few of them lingered. The political pot in Washington, however, never ceases its boiling, and this year the fire under it will be kept especially hot. The congressional elections next November are looked upon as a sort of barometer that will indicate what kind of political weather is likely to prevail in 1904. Both of the congressional campaign committees will have headquarters in Washington, and there will be many more Congressmen in town during the summer months this year than usual. All of the leaders will make periodical visits and the lesser lights will drop in at frequent intervals to recast their horoscopes and to get their confidence on straight again.

Evidently the administration officials anticipate a report that a clear title can be obtained to the Panama canal route. The Secretary of State has commenced negotiations with Mr. Concha, Colombian minister, for a treaty under which the United States will complete and occupy the Panama waterway. The treaty will follow closely the lines of the protocol or preliminary arrangement and will be valueless unless the Attorney General finds that a clear title can be obtained from the new Panama company. Mr. Knox is expected to start for Paris about the first of August. A recent decision in the French courts favorable to the Panama company, involving a question of title, brought by a stockholder in the old company, has gone far toward removing what little doubt has existed of the ability of the new company to deliver a clear title.

As a result of the war in the Philippines the armies of the civilized world may have a new implement of warfare. The bayonet now carried by American soldiers is practically of no value, and many officers think that it is simply loading down the soldiers with useless weight to make the bayonet part of his equipment. But the bolo used by the Filipinos has commended itself to many officers as a sensible weapon, and on the recommendation of these officers Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, has had made fifty bolo bayonets, which have been issued for experimental purposes. This bolo bayonet has two cutting edges, like the native weapon, and is much more formidable than the present service bayonet. The more progressive officers advocate abandoning the bayonet, as they point out that the day of the bayonet charge is over and there will be no more hand-to-hand fighting.

An interesting and significant bit of feminine criticism was overheard in the Senate gallery one day shortly before adjournment of the session. Senator Vest had just tottered from his seat to the cloakroom, on the arm of the faithful "Uncle Jimmy" Edwards; Senator Hawley had tried unsuccessfully to push open the door leading out of the Senate chamber with his failing strength; Senator Hanna had gone hobbling down another aisle leaning heavily on his cane and Senator Platt of New York had gone tottering to his seat, shaking with the palsy. A woman in the gallery who had noticed all these infirmities turned to a friend and exclaimed: "Mercy, I should think this ought to be called the 'Old Men's Home' instead of the Senate of the United States."

An automobile lawn mower has been set to work on the greensward of Capitol Hill. The new machine resembles both a steam road roller and a steamboat whistle. A huge brass dome, surmounted with a brass smokestack, is mounted on a pair of rollers. Ahead of the front roller is fixed a lawn mower mechanism, over which sits the chauffeur. The little machine puffs up the hills and swings around and goes down again, while the grass flies up in front like a green fountain. It cuts about three times the amount of grass that can be laid low by the old one-horse machine, which it superseded.

With the President away and Congress adjourned the national capital had a comparatively quiet Fourth of July. All the government departments were closed for the day, and these, as well as the business sections of the city, were deserted.

The census bureau, in a report on the slaughtering and meat packing industry of the United States for the census year 1900, says that during that period capital invested has grown from \$3,482,500 to \$189,108,264; the number of wage earners from 3,276 to 68,534, and the value of products from \$11,981,642 to \$785,562,433.

In Minnesota 312 rural delivery routes have been established in the past year; in Wisconsin 418, in South Dakota 60, and in North Dakota 19.