

which has just reached the treasury board of statistics. In this report he compares the production of commerce of the leading nations, and through his analysis of the gain or loss which they have made presents an interesting picture of the growth of the chief producing and commercial interest of the United States in comparison with that of other great nations. This analysis, coming from these unprejudiced sources, are especially interesting in view of the favorable showing relative to the production and commerce of the United States.

The principal pig iron producing countries are given as France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. In the quinquennial period, 1871-75, the average annual production of France was 1,265,000 tons and in the period 1891-95, 2,006,000; Germany increased from an average of 1,946,000 tons in the 1871-75 to 5,508,000 tons in the 1891-95 period. Great Britain increased from an annual average of 6,562,000 tons in the 1871-75 period to 7,371,000 per annum in the 1891-95 term; while the United States increased from an average annual production of 2,284,000 in the 1871-75 period to an average of 8,263,000 tons per annum in the 1891-95 period.

Commenting upon this table, Consul Constable says:

"During this period it appears that Great Britain and Ireland's proportional share in the world's production of pig iron had sunk from 40.03 per cent to 27.5 per cent, while on the other hand the United States has increased its proportion of output from 16.1 per cent to 30.9 per cent."

The production of iron ore is also discussed in a table which shows that the average annual production of iron ore in the United States in the period 1891-95 was 14,288,000 tons against 12,249,000 tons in Great Britain and Ireland; 11,679,000 in Germany; 5,348,000 in Spain and 3,651,000 in France.

Commenting upon these figures Consul Constable says that the annual production of iron ore in Great Britain and Ireland has decreased from 16,087,000 tons in 1871-75 to 12,241,000 tons in 1891-95, while the production of the United States which for 1871-75 averaged 4,532,000 tons, averaged 14,288,000 per annum in the period of 1891-95.

The average annual output of coal by Great Britain and Ireland during the 1871-75 period is given as 126,982,000 tons against 184,819,000 tons per annum in the 1891-95 period; Germany 44,670,000 tons in the 1871-75 period and 97,088,000 per annum in the 1891-95 period, while that of the United States is given at 45,283,000 tons per annum in the 1871-75 period and 160,932,000 tons per annum in the 1891-95 period.

Commenting on this, Consul Constable says:

"During the earlier period it thus appears that Great Britain and Ireland supplied 47 per cent of the world's coal output, but at the present only 34 per cent; Germany 17 per cent, while the United States has advanced from 17 to nearly 30 per cent."

The estimated consumption of raw cotton for the United States and Great Britain is given by periods as far back as 1830, showing that while Great Britain's consumption of cotton increased from 1,590,000 tons per annum in 1831-40 to 7,091,000 per annum in 1891-94, that of the United States increased from an average of 376,000 per annum in 1831-40 to 5,522,000 per annum in 1891-94. "Since 1870," says Consul Constable, "Great Britain's consumption of cotton has increased by one-fourth, while that of the rest of Europe and the United States has doubled."

Commenting upon the table showing the growth of railways in the leading countries of the world, Consul Constable says: "It is estimated that during the period of 25 years between 1870 and

1895, the length of railway lines in Great Britain has increased by about nine thousand kilometers; in Russia by about 24,500 kilometers; in Germany by 27,674 kilometers and in France by 22,488 kilometers, while in the United States the increase is more than 207,000 kilometers that is, nearly eight times as great as that of Germany and twenty-three times as great as that of Great Britain and Ireland."

The estimated average yearly production of wheat in Germany, the United States, the British colonies and dependencies for all nations shows, according to Consul Constable's analysis, "The United States produces nearly one-fifth, the British colonies somewhat more than one-eighth and Germany less than one-twentieth of the total production of wheat throughout the world."

The table showing the average yearly output of gold and silver for Germany, the United States and the British colonies and dependencies is analyzed by Consul Constable in a single sentence, in which he says:

"Thus the United States and the British colonies together produce somewhat more than one-half of the total annual output of gold, and nearly one-half the annual output of silver throughout the world."

A further analysis of the table indicates that the United States alone produces about 22 per cent of the gold of the world and of silver 35 per cent.

The total commerce including imports and exports is given in pounds sterling. Great Britain and Ireland's annual average for 1881-85 was 573,888,888 pounds; for 1891-95 589,166,666 pounds; Germany 1881-85, 306,611,111 pounds; for 1891-95, 352,777,777 pounds; the United States 1881-85, 302,333,333 pounds; for 1891-95, 247,333,333 pounds.

Commenting upon these figures Consul Constable says:

"Thus during this period Great Britain's trade has increased by slightly more than 2½ per cent; that of Germany and the United States each by 15 per cent, while the trade of France has steadily declined. The volume of trade has, it need scarcely be said, increased to a much greater degree than is indicated by these figures, but owing to the almost universal similarity in the prices of commodities, the increase in value of exports and imports has been less than might have been expected."

The percentage of increase of population in the leading countries is shown in the tables which the increase in population in the United States during the last ten years at 24 per cent, the British colonies and dependencies increased 12 per cent; Germany 12 per cent; Russia 11 per cent; Great Britain and Ireland 8.77 per cent, and France 0.878 per cent.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS.

[Issued by Exposition Press Bureau.]

Many of the most noted Sunday school workers of the country will participate in the Trans-Mississippi Sunday school congress to be held in Omaha, September 27-30. The attendance promises to be large, and a very successful gathering seems to be already assured.

Aside from the regular convention program, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition is the great attraction, and many persons interested in one way or another in Sunday school work will take advantage of the low railroad rates to visit Omaha and take in the convention and the Exposition. In many respects the Exposition surpasses the Chicago World's Fair in interest, and no one will regret the time spent in viewing the beauty of the buildings and grounds and examining the exhibits.

The program for the Sunday school convention, so far as it has been com-

pleted, includes addresses by such prominent leaders in Sunday school work as B. F. Jacobs, D. D., Chicago, chairman International executive committee; Rev. Jesse T. Hurlbut, D. D., New York, Sunday school secretary Methodist Episcopal church; H. Hamill, Jacksonville, Ill., international field worker; W. J. Semelroth, editor International Evangel, St. Louis; Hugh Cork, Minneapolis, general secretary Minneapolis Sunday School association; Marlon Lawrence, Toledo, O., general secretary, Ohio Sunday School association; E. B. Stevenson, Cedar Rapids, Ia., assistant superintendent Northwestern District American Sunday School Union.

Among the subjects to be considered are: "Important Forward Movements," normal work, home department, house to house visitation; "Preparation for Teaching," by Prof. Hamill; "How to Teach," by B. Jacobs; "Organization of a Sunday School" by Marlon Lawrence; "Direction and Control," by W. J. Semelroth; "Attendance," offerings, evangelistic work, Bible study, etc.

Tuesday afternoon, September 27th, Wednesday and Thursday morning will be given to discussion and general conference business. Friday morning the Nebraska association holds its annual meeting. Three evenings will be given to addresses by men like Dr. A. F. Schaeffer, Dr. Hulbut, Dr. Merrill. Wednesday and Thursday afternoons will be given to recreation and sight seeing. Many of the delegates will stay in Omaha through the week following the convention in order to take in the Exposition, but those whose time is limited will be able to get a glimpse of the great show during these afternoons of the convention days. October 1st, the day following the convention, is Chicago day, which is expected to be one of the big days of the Exposition.

The local committee which is arranging for the convention, consists of Geo. G. Wallace, Brown block, Omaha, chairman; John L. Pierce, business manager Omaha Mercury, secretary; R. H. Pollock, Beatrice, field secretary Nebraska Sunday School association; W. R. Harford, Omaha; H. L. Kreider, South Omaha.

TO SPAIN.

Spain, hush thy roll-drum, hush! no use its calls;
Thy sons are fallen, buried neath the walls,
Thy guilt, apparent, and thy doom is fixed;
Thy sun is set, by darkest night eclipsed.
Now thou art fallen, fallen thou must lie
Beneath the staff held by thy punier hand;
So soon 'twas broken, weak, thou couldn'st not stand.
Lie in the dust, it is thy fate today--
Tomorrow it will come, or sooner, ay,
Tomorrow. Then do not forget thy glare
Of glory; thou hast had thy fullest share.
Now be a hermit, in a den or cave,
Ore neath the ocean, where the waters wave;
Or in some horrid gulph where are no tears;
Or in the deep where endless time
Will come and go, but never know decline.
Die to all memory and to time and sense,
If this be fitting as thy recompense.
Let God be judge; let men say what they will;
Only with him is lodged thy good and ill.
But hush thy roll-drum, hush! because tis right;
After so long a day there comes a night.

JOHN BATT.