Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Mrs. E. H. Fox

In Misery With Dyspepsia

Distress in the Stomach—Tired and Nervous

"I was in misery with dyspepsia from 1886 to 1890. I had no appetite and what I did eat caused distress. Sometimes I would be sick at the stomach. I was so nervous I could not sleep for hours, and was tired and worn out all the time. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result was a perfect cure. I am now in good health and the cure has lasted for years." Mrs. E. H. Fox, Bridgeport, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Best

In all my life I have never known a medicine to equal Hood's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. I have proved its merits in my own family. I have also given it to many others, and in every case it has done them good. I have always found that when Hood's Sarsaparilla was taken according to directions it would cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been tested with exhibits are being made at the World's Fair.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in effect. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

FADING GLORY.

Splendors of the World's Fair Tumbling Into Dust.

Buildings of the White City Being Demolished This Prospective Fulness.

Some Women A Grand Woman's Work.

Special Chicago Correspondence.]

From the present aspect of affairs at Jackson park it would hardly seem possible to think or utter a time had elapsed since the opening of the great fair by the people of all lands. There is a tinge of sadness in the air as we view the crumbling pinnacles of the once wonderful structures erected by human hands. In place of the busy throngs that were wont to crowd upon the avenues and steamers of the entire world we now behold only an occasional wanderer and the tall and lofty cantering splendors of the White City, which have been left standing by the Board of Administration building on the last day of the fair was imperative, and no sooner had it been proclaimed than the irrigation immediately ensued. On the following day the work of demolition began in earnest, and from then until now not a few months ago in building up has been the work of destruction. The grounds echo the sound of hammer and saw, and the once beautiful landscape, which so recently succeeded to the footfalls of countless thousands of visitors, is now the scene of busy activity.

It was a sad moment for those who would see the fruits of their labor so soon destroyed, but the order was given and the work of destruction has gone steadily forward. The Columbian Exposition was a costly enterprise, but there is no question but that it will be a paying one in the long run. The money which has been spent will not be squandered, but will be distributed among the people in the form of wages, and what is thus shown to the world of the resources of the country will be of untold benefit to the country at large. Every one who has visited the fair will return to his home with a broader conception of the country and its people, and will be better able to appreciate the value of the products of his own section. Many will return to invest in business enterprises in the cities which they have visited, and the result will be a great benefit to the country at large.

There was a determined effort on the part of the Native American party to overthrow their enterprise a few days before the election, but it was a failure from the beginning, and the foreigners who had been the victims of the plot were the first to rally to the support of the party which had come to their rescue, and the result is perfectly free from every sign of bitterness.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists at fifty cents a bottle. It is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name of the syrup, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal happiness when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, are not the value in health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable quality.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists at fifty cents a bottle. It is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name of the syrup, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Result of Four Years of Republican Rule.

The Deficit Piled Up Under Democratic Administration.

The man who stole a sawmill and then went back after the dam has already been washed away is a character long admired one of the subtlest of the rights of impudence. But in the light of what the republican organs are doing to-day in condemning the democratic administration for the present deficit in the treasury the impudence of the sawmill thief becomes tame and commonplace. It might have some show of comparison if when he went back after the dam he had shown the courage to carry off the sawmill as well, so that he could have stolen both together.

If there should be a deficit in the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year it will be chargeable to the policy of republican creation. The administration of affairs under the republican party has been a reckless one from beginning to end. It has been extravagant from the very first day of its power. The republican party was always the party of high taxation. It was the party of enormous expenditure when it was in power. It was the party of the billion dollar congress and the billion dollar administration. It was the party which squandered the people's money with both hands in time of peace.

This condition of things was the direct result of republican policy. The republican party came into power in March, 1889, with a surplus in the treasury of about $9,000,000 over and above all the expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were $403,080,334.74, and the expenditures for the same period were $366,416,760.05, leaving a surplus for the year of $37,663,574.69. This would have been increased to $46,663,574.69 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, were $392,612,447.73, and the expenditures for the same period were $365,772,743.40, leaving a surplus for the year of $26,839,704.33. This would have been increased to $73,503,278.92 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were $354,960,330.77, and the expenditures for the same period were $345,023,347.57, leaving a surplus for the year of $9,936,983.20. This would have been increased to $83,440,262.12 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were $385,819,636.58, and the expenditures for the same period were $383,482,072.22, leaving a surplus for the year of $2,337,564.36. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one billion dollar congress.

The receipts of the government fell off heavily on this point—only a few days—and the expenditures increased largely during the remaining months of the year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, were $372,802,000.00, and the expenditures for the same period were $372,802,000.00, leaving a surplus for the year of $0.00. This would have been increased to $85,777,826.48 by the amount in the treasury at the beginning of the year, but for the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, the republican party ran no more economically than it did during the fiscal year for the work of its one bill