CASH FOR SECRECY

Chicago Packers Offer Bribe to Investigators of Conditions.

PRESIDENT SECURES EVIDENCE

Meat Condemned by Inspectors as Unfit for Expoet Trade is Retailed in Chicago.

Washington, May 29.—Meat condemned on the hoof as unfit for exportation is retailed in Chicago and consumed there by the unsuspecting public. This is one of the most sensational features of the report which Commissioner of Labor Neill and Mr. Reynolds, a New York philanthropist, have made to the president of their observations of the packing industry. They assert that meat from condemned livestock denied interstate and foreign transportation, because the government inspectors have pronounced it unwholesome, is carted about Chicago, and, because of the negligence of the health officials there, is sold openly for human food.

To meet this condition, the president insists that the health of the people shall be guarded, and not only those living in Chicago, but also those living in the neighborhood of packing establishments located elsewhere be protected from such practices by requiring in the Beveridge bill that the government inspectors shall personally supervise the destruction of such unwholesome food.

Mr. Sinclair confirmed today that Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds, the president's investigators, had been approached by a representative of the packers on the day they left Chicago and that they had been told that, if they would eliminate from the report the damaging facts they had obtained, the packers would pledge themselves to remedy the evils discovered.

"O. E. Dyson, the $5,000 a year lobbyist of the beef trust," said Mr. Sinclair, "was the man who approached Reynolds and Neill and who attempted to have them kill the report they were to make to the president. He did this an hour before they left Chicago and after having come directly from a consultation of the packers affected by the report."

Mr. Sinclair said that an employe of the Armours in Chicago had been bought off after having offered to sell him for $2,500 documents and letters dealing with the conditions in Packington.

"I learned," said Mr. Sinclair, "that he had been paid exactly $11,000 for the data he offered to me for $2,500."

OPEN IRRIGATED TOWNSITES.

Ankeny's Bill for Minidoka and To Relieve Desert Claimants.

Washington, May 29.— Senator Ankeny today favorably reported to the senate the bill opening the Minidoka townsite in Idaho. Several featurer were added, one permitting the secretary of the interior to fix farm units as low as 20 acres, another permitting "sooners" on government land at Rupert, Idaho, to acquire the lots they now occupy at the appraised value.

The third is for the relief of desert land entrymen in Eastern Washington whose land was brought within the limits of the withdrawal made for the Palouse project, since abandoned. As to these settlers, the bill provides that, when any bona fide desert entry may be embraced within the limits of a withdrawal for irrigation purposes and the entryman has been hindered from making improvements or reclaiming the land, because of its withdrawal, the time during which he has been hindered shall not be computed in determining the time within which he must make improvements. If, as in the case of the Palouse, the project is abandoned, the time for compliance with the desert land law shall begin to run from the date of notice of such abandonment.

Marines Arrive at Colon.

Washington, May 29. — The cruiser Columbia, with 400 marines, arrived at Colon today. The Marblehead also is on its way to the Isthmus of Panama and should arrive at Panama today, as the Navy department is advised of the sailing of the cruiser from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, for Panama, on Saturday. Although the Marblehead carries only a small squad of marines and cannot add material strength to a land movement against any revolutionary demonstration in Panama, the vessel will afford protection to the harbor.

Dowie Loses Another Aid.

Chicago, May 29.—John Alexander Dowie has lost by defection one of his trusted lieutenants, Overseer Daniel Bryant, head of the Zionist church in South Africa for the past three years, who returned to Zion City today and immediately enlisted under the banner of Voliva. Bryant had been mentioned as a possible successor of Dowie, and was supposed to be loyal to his interests. Of the ten overseers of the church of Zion, Bryant was the last to renounce his allegiance to Dowie. The other nine are with the Voliva faction.

Powder Mill Blows Up.

Santa Cruz, Cal., May 29. — A terrific explosion occurred at the California powder works, three miles north of this place, today, a short time before the employes quit work for the day. Michael Michaelson was instantly killed and Patrick Ryan was so badly burned that he is expected to die before morning. Both were workmen. The explosion occurred in a blasting powder mill. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Cement for Irrigation Work.

Washington, May 29 —The secretary of the interior today accepted the bid of the Pacific Portland Cement company of San Francisco, for furnishing 8,000 barrels of Portland cement for use in the construction of the Okanogan and Umatilla irrigation projects. The bid was $1.65 per barrel f. o. b. cars at Tolenas, Cal.

ZULUS GAIN FORCE.

British Fear That Another Great War May Come in South Africa.

Pretoria, May 25.—The garrison here has been ordered to prepare to take the field, and it is understood that similar orders have been sent to every commandant of British troops in South Africa The situation in Natal is growing more and more serious daily and advices received from the troops that are operating against Bambata show that he is receiving reinforcements from nearly every tribe in Zululand.

Arms and ammunition are also being sent to him, and all efforts of the colonial authorities to put a stop to this traffic have proved futile. Zulu spies are everywhere and are apparently able to keep the leaders posted as to field plans, as no sooner is a trap set for the rebels than they escape from it. They have also captured several convoys.

The fact that the colonial troops have been unable to make any headway against the rebels, and that British regulars are to be called on, indicates how serious the situation is. The authorities are hardly in a position at present to enter into a great Zulu war, and it is understood that they will bend every effort to crush Bambata! within the next few days. All the regular troops that can be spared are to take the field against him, while the colonials will act with them and will also try to prevent any other Zulu tribes from reaching Bambata until he can be crushed.

ADMIT THEY GOT REBATES.

Favored Merchants Testify Against Burlington Road.

Kansas City, May 25.—Testimony of unusual interest was brought out this afternoon in the United States court in the trial of George H. Crosby, traffic manager of the Burlington railway; George L. Thomas, of New York, a freight broker, and L. B. Taggart, his clerk, on a charge of conspiracy in rebating railroad rates.

The principal witnesses were George A. Barton, of Barton Brothers' Shoe Company; George W. Taylor, of Robert Keith Furniture Company; E. W. Freyschlag of the Freyschlag Mercantile Company, all of this city, and Walter Kelby, of New York, clerk in 1904 and 1905 for Thomas.

The testimony showed that the firms mentioned received large sums of money from mysterious sources after freight bills had been paid; sometimes in express packages, always from New York, but none knew who sent it. On the stand Freyschlag frankly referred to an agreement with Thomas whereby his firm was to receive 25 per cent rebates on freight bills, and told how the money was deposited in New York to the firm's credit by one Jackson, whom he did not know.

He could not remember whether he or Thomas had suggested the use of the name. At first he said that the idea was his, but on cross-examination he changed and said that he could not remember. He admitted that the name was used to hide "this business," a term all the witnesses today employed.

EAQTHQUAKE WRECKS CITY.

Immense Loss of Life at Unianka, Mongolia

Victoria, B. C., May 25. — Mail advices from the Orient state that an earthquake causing great loss of life and considerable damage to property occurred at the beginning of May at Uniankai and vicinity, in Mongolia. The Pekin Times reports that a chasm several feet wide was caused by the earthquake.

The walled city of Uniankai was almost completely destroyed, the loss of life being very heavy. Officials at Pekia had received news that the calamity was of exceptional severity and arrangments were being made for the relief of the people in distress.

Severe shocks are also reported from Fokien province of China, the most disastrous in Chuen Chou prefecture, where many buildings were destroyed; the loss of life was unknown.

Credit Without Limit.

Seattle, May 25.—Frank J. Bentley, traffic manager of the Illinois Steel company and a member of the delegation sent out by the steel trust to investigate conditions at San Francisco, arrived in this city last night on his way east, and states that, as a result of the investigation, 90 per cent of the steel consumers of San Francisco will be extended unlimited credit in the rebuilding of that city. In the report of the investigation it is estimated that 250,000 tons of steel will be used in a period extending over five years.

Metcalf Gives Evidence.

Washington, May 25. — Secretary Metcalf, complying with a resolution of the house, has sent to that body a long report from Commissioner General Sargent, of the Immigration bureau, giving the history of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law. The last chapter deals with the Chinese boycott of American goods and reproduces official proclamations of Chinese officials, which, despite assertions to the contrary, show that the Chinese government is at least not discouraging the boycott.

Panama Election To Be Fair.

Panama, May 25.—Though no special instructions have been sent to the governors of the several provinces, Secretary Guarda said today that the government will endeavor to guarantee complete freedom of action at the approaching election. General Guarda also said President Amador desired that no effort to this end be omitted, and that all government employes must comply with his previous orders to refrain from interfering in the elections.

Hermann's Trial in June.

Washington, May 25.—The trial of Representative Hermann is now scheduled to take place in this city between June 5 and 10, unless some unforeseen obstacle should arise. Francis J. Heney has notified District Attorney Baker that he will come back to Washington to conduct the prosecution. It is probable the case will be disposed of in three or four days.

WAS NOT STEALING

Supreme Court Decides on Perkins' Alleged Misdeeds.

WAS NOT EVEN MORALLY WRONG

New York Life Company Money Appropriated Openly and Avowedly for Campaign Purposes.

New York, May 26. — The appellate division of the Supreme court today handed down a decision discharging from custody George W. Perkins, whom the Supreme court had held to await action of the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny in connection with the campaign contributions of the New York Life Insurance company to the Republican national committee.

District Attorney Jerome, upon hearing the court's decision discharging Mr. Perkins, said:

"I shall appeal this case to the court of appeals and get a decision there."

Justice McLaughlin, who wrote the prevailing opinion, said:

"If the facts set out in the depositions upon which the warrant here was issued be construed in the most liberal way consistent with a judicial determination, I am of the opinion that such facts do not establish that the crime of grand larceny has been committed, as the same is defined by the penal code. The defendant had a right to give of his own funds to the chairman of the Republican national committee. The relator made the contribution at the request of the president of the insurance company with the express understanding that it would repay him. The money belonging to the insurance company was appropriated openly and avowedly by the relator, after all the facts had been stated to the finance committee, to reimburse him for the money which he had previously advanced."

Justice Patterson, while agreeing that Mr. Perkins cannot be found guilty of larceny, said that he may be compelled by a civil action to make restitution, inasmuch as the officers of the company had no power to make the contribution. Justice Ingraham says it must be understood the court is not now concerned with the civil responsibility of Mr. Perkins to the company. He continues:

"It was McCall who appropriated the money of the corporation, and the officers or employes of the company, who obeyed his direction in making that payment, without intent to do more than carry out the instructions of the president of the corporation, were not, as I view it, responsible for the act."

Justice McLaughlin says:

"It cannot be said that Mr. Perkins did not have a moral claim, even though, owing to the fact that the president doubtless exceeded his authority, he may have had no legal claim for reimbursement."

NEW BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Defendants in Williamson Land Fraud Case File Revision.

Portland, May 26.—J. N. Williamson, Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs filed yesterday, through Judge Bennett, their attorney, a revised bill of exceptions with the clerk of the federal court. The bill is a voluminous document of 1,050 trypewritten pages, and reprodaces in a large measure the testimony of the trial in which they were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government.

A copy of the bill has been sent to Judge Hunt of Montana, who is expected to come to Portland about June 10. Judge Hunt refused to receive a former bill of exceptions presented by the defendants. It is necessary for such a bill to be accepted before the case can go to the higher court. Judge Hunt will probably pass upon this latest filing soon.

Stir About Forest Reserves.

Washington, May 26.—Considerable stir was occasioned in the senate yesterday over an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill proposing to give 10 per cent of the receipts from forest reserves to the states in which the reserves are located, for schools and public roads. Senator Fulton proposed increasing the donation to 20 per cent, in view of the fact that the creation of reserves materially reduces the taxable area of counties, but this provoked considerable opposition, and probably will be withdrawn.

Four Bankers Indicted.

Peoria, Ill., May 26.—The four principal owners in the failed Teis Smith bank of Pekin, Ill., were indicted today under 150 counts each by the Tazewell county grand jury. The true bills each charged embezzlement, and each count is based upon the charge of an individual depositor who placed money in the bank after evidence offered to the grand jury indicated the institution was insolvent. The indicted men are: D. O. Smith, the aged head of the firm; E. F. Unland, Conrad Luppen and Henry Block.

More Lighthouses for Pacific.

Washington, May 26.—The senate committee on interstate commerce today voted to report the house omnibus lighthouse bill and added the following items: Lightship for Juan de Fuca, Washington, $150,000; light and fog signals, Cape Hinchinbrook, Alaska, $75,000; lighthouse tender, Hawaiian islands, $150,000; tender for lighthouse inspector, California district, $130,000; lighthouse and fog signal, Red Rock, San Francisco bay, $30,000.

Foreign Commerce in April.

Washington, May 26.—The foreign commerce of the United States for April aggregated $251,000,000, of which $107,000,000 was in imports and $144,000,000 in exports. These figures are given in a bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics, which says that only in one previous April in the history of the country's export trade has the total of imports and exports reached as much as $200,000,000.

WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWMAN.

James A. Bailey, Who Has Passed Away.

James A. Bailey, who died of erysipelas at Mount Vernon, N. Y., was undoubtedly the greatest showman of the present day. Since the close of the Civil War he had been continuously in the business, in which he amassed a fortune, conservatively estimated at $8,000,000. His extensive travels in Europe had made his name a household one in the old world as well as in the new and to his enterprise millions of people owe many joyous moments in their lives.

JAMES A. BAILEY.

Mr. Bailey, whose real name was McGinnis, came up from the ranks of poor boys and early experienced the hardships of life. Born in Detroit, Mich., fifty-nine years ago, he set out at the age of 11 to make his way in the world. He worked at first on a farm for $3.50 a month and then became a bell boy in a Pontiac hotel. There Frederick Bailey, general agent for the Lane & Robinson circus, became interested in him and gave him a place on the advance staff of the circus. Out of gratitude the young man changed his name to Bailey. Many years later when Frederick Bailey was old and needy, his wants were tenderly cared for by his former protege.

In 1864 young Bailey quit the show business and became clerk to a sutler in the army. At the close of the war he rejoined the circus, then managed by Lake, as an agent. In 1872 he became equal owner with J. E. Cooper of the Great London Show and traveled with it all over the world, visiting the Sandwich Islands, Australia, India and South America. Bailey at this time had no serious rival besides Barnum and the competition between them was for several years keen. In 1881 they united their shows and after Barnum's death Bailey purchased the interests of the latter's heirs, becoming sole proprietor. Other shows were at different times bought and added to the Bailey aggregation. Bailey had almost the whole responsibility and management of the Barnum & Bailey combination and it was his ideas that entered so deeply into its success, although Barnum reaped the credit.

Therein is seen the difference between the two. Barnum courted notoriety; Bailey shunned it. The latter was unassuming and retiring—qualities one does not usually associate with the business.

By those who knew Mr. Bailey intimately, will be best remembered for his benefactions. These, while numerous, were secretly performed and this phase of his life will appear new to many. By his employes he was beloved. He was one of the most generous employers in the country. He educated the children of those who worked for him, and those who had become aged in his service he never let pass therefrom. There are men to-day about the circus who have no possible work to do but to draw their salaries.

He never forgot a former friend. Once from Vienna, amid a multiplicity of duties, he sent a check for $2,000 to a former acquaintance, whom he had not seen in five years, but whom he had learned was in need. Often at Christmas he would distribute as much as $10,000 among his employes.

In private life Mr. Bailey was blameless. His chief interest centered in his home, his show and his quiet philanthropies.

A Pointed Reminder.

There is an old story of the man who "knew every rock in the channel," and when a fearful jar came, said, "There's one of them now!" His system was not wholly unlike that pursued by Miss Abigail Spears for the purpose of strengthening her brother's memory.

"When you've kept house for the minister as long as I have for Brother James, my dear, you'll know all men have to be reminded of things day after day," said Miss Abigail to the minister's bride.

"Now there was the table in Brother James' room. He was always knocking it over when he went into his room in the dark, till I devised a means to remind him of it."

"How did you do it?" asked the bride, with gratifying eagerness.

Miss Abigail beamed with the pride of a successful inventor.

"Why, it was simple enough," she said. "I used to keep it parallel with the shape of the room,—the walls, I mean,—till one day I bethought me how I could set it cornerwise, and the corners are remarkably sharp. And do you know, my dear, James has grown so careful that there isn't more than one night in four now that he has to call on me to help him."

"To help him?" echoed the bride. "How, Miss Spears?"

"To bring him the liniment, my dear," said Miss Abigail, impatiently. "Don't you understand? He not only tipped it over, but he—the contact was really quite painful. There's always some such easy way to help a man remember, but it requires a little thought."

Observation.

To behold is not necessarily to observe, and the power of comparing and combining is only to be obtained by education. It is much to be regretted that habits of exact observation are not cultivated in our schools. To this deficiency may be traced much of the fallacious reasoning and the false philosophy which prevail.—W. Humboldt.

Speaking of hard tasks, how would you like to be a widower and have to break the news to the children when they are to have a new mother?

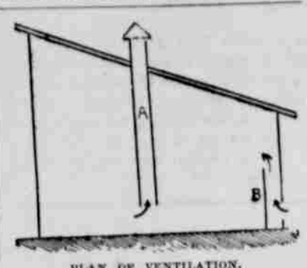
The man who travels over the path behind you looks wisely at your footprints, and sees where you could have avoided many a pitfall.

Be thankful for this when your troubles seem greater than you can bear: At least you are not a heifer traveling in a heavily loaded freight car.

FARMS AND FARMERS

Ventilation of Farm Buildings.

There are no small buildings on the farm that cannot be amply ventilated by the simple plan here described. Generally such buildings are of the single or sloping-roof sort so that the plan can be carried out at small expense. In the rear of the house, near one corner, build an air shaft, made by joining at the edges four boards about eight inches wide. Set this into the ground or fasten to the floor if of boards so that it will be firm. Have it open at the top, of course, and make it three or four feet high. In the side of it, next to the wall of the building and about a foot up from the floor cut out a piece so as to have an opening the width of the board and about six inches the other way, and in the side



PLAN OF VENTILATION.

of the building opposite this hole in the shaft cut a hole of corresponding size. Cover those two holes as well as the hole in the top of the shaft with wire netting so that no bird or small animal can get in.

This is the shaft by which the air enters the building. Then build another shaft long enough to reach the floor up through the roof so that it will come out through the roof a foot or fifteen inches. The top of this shaft must be capped so that the opening will be protected from rain. The lower end is to be covered with wire netting. Fasten this firmly at the roof end and with corner supports to the floor at the bottom. The plan is simple, easy to construct and works splendidly. It is particularly good for ventilating poultry houses. In the plain illustration A represents the shaft through which the foul air passes and B the shaft through which the fresh air enters.

No Remedy But Spraying.

Several nice-sounding schemes for getting the better of the San Jose scale have been suggested, some of them sincerely and some of them by frauds who had a powder of some kind for injection into the trunk of the tree. One writer suggests that if inexpensive trees are planted around the orchard it is desired to protect, the scale will be kept off the more valuable trees. This is nonsense, and the plan will only result in providing additional food for the scale. Any fruit grower trying this plan on any considerable scale would not only fail in accomplishing the desired results, but would, in some States, lay himself liable to prosecution for encouraging the pest. Up to this time no remedy for the San Jose scale has yet been discovered except spraying, and spraying persistently and thoroughly season after season. As for the powder and other things that are to be injected into the trunk of the tree this is plainly fraud and unworthy a moment's consideration by any man of sense.—Indianapolis News.

Combined Roller and Marker.

A neat attachment to a garden roller is the following: Bore holes eight inches apart lengthwise and put in pins. To mark the garden make these

ROLLER AND MARKER COMBINED.

pins each hold a small rope, encircling the roller by driving them into the holes beside the ends of the rope. More than one row of holes can be used to change distances. Tack strips lengthwise of the roller to mark places in row for setting plants.

Gang Plowing.

Recent improvement in traction engines and gang plows is making a great difference in the manner of breaking the soil on the larger level farms of the west. Some of the newer arrangements do the plowing and harrowing at one operation. Under certain conditions of soil and season a drill is hitched behind the harrow and a barren field in the morning is seeded to grain crop at night. Those of us who have carefully prepared a large acreage ready for seeding and got caught before drilling with a three-day rain storm will appreciate the advantages of this manner of doing business. It has been frequently predicted that steam power for working the land could never be applied successfully to medium sized farms, but the problem is being simplified each year.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Seed Testing.

The bureau of plant industry is doing a good deal of seed testing this spring owing to the reports published in regard to widespread adulteration. Special attention is given to testing samples of alfalfa seed for fodder. Any other seeds come in for careful examination as to purity but testing for germination does not receive so much attention. This is a branch of work that can be better attended to by the farmer himself and it is thought the farmer should be

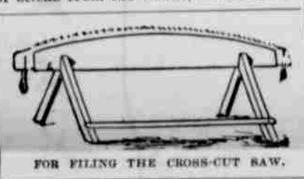
Growing Black Raspberries.

The amateur who wishes to try berry growing will find the black raspberry a good plant to begin with. The raspberry is in all probability the most honest of berry growing plants. There is no waste, the berries are uniform in size, and as soon as gathered they are ready for the table, or for preserving. A plantation of this fruit, once established, should last six or eight years. It will grow in almost any soil except a very stiff clay, or one that is so poorly drained that the water stands on the soil for some time before being drained away. It is a heavy feeder, so its soil must be fertilized every year or two to keep up its maximum productiveness.

A northern exposure is best for the plant, for it suffers from extreme heat, and the direct rays of the sun, more than from extreme cold weather. A sloping ground is preferred to either the summit or base of a hill. The black raspberry is propagated by burying the tips of the canes about August. Simply dig a little hole with a spade, and bend the cane so that the tip will lay in the hole, then cover it with soil and press it down. The weight of the soil will usually hold the cane; if not a small peg may be used. In the fall a young plant with a mass of roots will have been formed. The old cane may be cut away and the young plants will be ready for setting out. In most cases it is well to let the young plants remain until spring before transplanting. Proper attention should be given to pruning raspberries. Canes of the first season produce fruit the following season, but after bearing they may be cut away.

Hold Cross-Cut Saw to File.

Take two pieces of one-inch board (hard wood is best), wide as saw in widest place, and as long as the saw between the handles. Shape the boards with a "billy" like the cutting edge of saw. Lay your saw on one of these boards with the teeth above the board enough to file nicely, and straddle the saw with a pair of six-inch strap hinges, near the ends of the boards. Now open the hinges and remove the saw, and mark around the hinges to show where to let them in the board the thickness of the hinge. Fasten hinges to this board, and then to the other board in the same manner. Now you have a pair of jaws in which your saw will rest on its back, permitting the teeth to come above the edge of the jaw to file. Bevel edge of boards. Now get two legs for each board, of 2x4, or sticks from the woods, as I did, and



FOR FILING THE CROSS-CUT SAW.

bevel to stand like legs of a sawhorse, and long enough to stand up to file easily. Fasten your jaw boards to these legs, from inside of jaws, with screws or wire nails. Fasten a strip across two of the legs at the bottom to put your foot on while filing to help to keep the horse steady. Put in your saw and pull out on the legs to tighten the jaws on the saw.—Farm Progress.

Preparing Potato Ground.

All potato growers admit that a soil that is mellow and well-drained is absolutely essential for the best success in potato-growing; this is more than half the battle, and in this age of insects and bacterial diseases one cannot afford to grow potatoes for market unless he can supply the soil and the soil condition mentioned. The thorough preparation of the seedbed is also important, and the best growers prepare the soil as thoroughly as they would for wheat. First grade tubers for seed and then constant cultivation to keep the weeds down are the rest of the essentials in successful potato culture. In almost all sections, near large markets, potato-growing is exceedingly profitable, and the man with the soil should raise the tubers.

Notes for the Bee Keepers.

Bees should have some pure drinking water within easy reach.

Bees, like men, are good-natured when they are making headway in providing for the future. This accounts for the different receptions given to an intruder at different times.

Beekeeping is an interesting scientific study aside from the pecuniary profit. There is no more entrancing pursuit when one becomes really interested in it, aside from its financial side.

Beehives are now so constructed that they may be opened and their contents removed or changed about and examined without materially interfering with the action of the bees. They frequently continue their labors even when the comb is held in the hand of the beekeeper.

Honey is always a ready seller and the price per pound averages anywhere from 12 to 20 cents, depending upon the locality and quality. A good hive of bees in the average locality will produce about seventy-five pounds of honey per year and pay 50 per cent on the investment of the first season. Get posted on beekeeping if you seek a pleasant and profitable occupation.

Any one who doubts that there is money in beekeeping need only look up statistics on the honey crop of the United States to find out what a great marketable article honey is. In the year 1900 the total amount of capital invested in bees in the United States was $10,186,000. The returns from the national honey crop that same year were $6,695,000, a dividend of 65 per cent on the amount invested. What other crop pays this rate of interest?

It is claimed that a strong colony of bees is the best preventive against moths.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

Chicago and St. Louis National Allies of Eastern Lines.

In the fight between the Southern and the Eastern roads and ports the latter have invaluable allies in the cities of Chicago and St. Louis, says the Review of Reviews. Those cities are the great primary markets at which Western products are concentrated for shipment to the East, but if the traffic is to be diverted to the South they must give way to other cities—chiefly Kansas City and Omaha—which enjoy a more favorable location relative to the Southern roads. Through preference in elevator charges and other more or less legitimate means, the Kansas City Southern, the Frisco, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and other lines leading out of these points have already brought it about that practically all of the vast shipments of grain which now pass through the Gulf go directly southward from Kansas City and Omaha without ever reaching Chicago or St. Louis at all.

The same transformation in shipping routes, therefore, which threatens to undermine the commercial prosperity of all the greater Atlantic ports is striking a scarcely less staggering blow at the supremacy of the two largest cities of the Middle West. The fight will be the more intense for this reason. It will be fiercer also, because after all it will not be waged on very unequal terms. The advantages which the Southern roads and ports enjoy are not so decided as appears on the surface. In the first place, most of the Western grain for export originates in territory which is pierced by lines—the Atchison, Burlington, Rock Island, Wabash and others—that have direct rail connections with Chicago, but not with the Gulf. This in itself is enough to throw large quantities of grain into the Western metropolis, whence it can still be shipped most cheaply to the East.

Then, in point of distance the Southern roads have no great advantage. The short-line distance from Omaha to New Orleans is 1,069 miles; from Omaha to Baltimore, 1,273. This difference of only about 200 miles, upon such a commodity as grain, is not enough to require any marked disparity in rates. In the third place, the ocean distance to the European market from the Gulf ports is from 2,500 to 3,000 miles greater than from Baltimore, and despite all the uncertainty characteristic of ocean rates such a doubling of the distance cannot but operate in the long run to raise the average quite materially.

Finally must be mentioned the superior dockage and lighterage facilities of the Eastern ports as compared with the Southern, and the greater density of traffic in the Eastern territory, which largely eliminates the expense of moving empty cars. Taking all of these considerations together, it is quite apparent that in the contest for the control of the Western export trade the Eastern roads and ports, while seriously menaced are by no means hopelessly outclassed. By the exercise of the keenest ingenuity, the most relentless energy, and the boldest enterprise they may contrive to retain a very fair share of this trade, though already their former monopoly is gone forever, and when the Panama Canal is completed a new and perhaps an irresistible force will be thrown into the scale against them.

GRIDIRON PLAY IN ARIZONA.

Game In Which the Technique Seems to Cut Little Figure.

What our reporter doesn't know about a football game would fill a barn loft. He doesn't know a fullback from a humpback, a quarter from a quarter horse, or a right guard from the Seventh Cavalry, but he is handy at toting stretchers around a football game. At 2 o'clock, dull, the clans had gathered at the old ball grounds. All the boys were incased in feather beds and other defenses. There were two doctors, an ambulance, a stretcher, a gallon of arnica, all kinds of bandages and a Red Cross wagon, and they needed them all.

Summed up in a nutshell, football is about like this: The first thing is a kickoff, which doesn't amount to much. Then after that a fellow holds the ball between his legs, with a row of shaggy old boys behind him, who stand with glittering eyes and fangs protruding, while somebody blows a whistle and somebody else counts, any old way, till he comes to a certain number, when the ball is fired backward, someone catches it, runs about six feet, when just twenty-one men pile on him, jam him in his slats, twist him like a pretzel and flatten him out till he isn't thicker than a tortilla; then they all fall off and holler, "Water, water, water! Bring the doctor!" And they rub his leg and chuck him in the neck and bring him to and lift him tenderly on a stretcher, and as they bear him away he lifts his only whole hand and waves it to his comrades and yells for Tombstone or the varsity, as the case may be.

And now we are all on the ground and the boys are jockeying and the automobiles are resting, and old No. 3 is panting as she pumps air, and on one side of me is one of Tombstone's incomparable specimens of angelic pleasantness in the guise of a school "marm," and on the other an old dame who looks as if she had been carved out of jerkey, and the small boy with a tin horn and a rubber snout on the end of it was there making the ambient air hideous with incessant discord, and a woolly rider who imagines he is Count Cassini riding down the enemies of the fatherland is plunging about on horseback, among the women and children, till the officers yank him earthward and the big signal goes up and the battle begins.

They start at the middle of the bull ring and the Tucsons have evidently entered into contract to drive the Tombstones west and right royally they followed out the terms of their contract. An old Kansas sod plow would not be a suggestion to the hoofs and elbows that plowed up that innocent mesa for two long hours.—Tombstone Epitaph.

It seems to take as much of a struggle to make a mother buy an expensive dress for herself, as there was when she was a girl in keeping her from it.