

The Farmers' Leader

CANTON, S. D.

ARTHUR LINN, Publisher.

RELIEF FROM NATION

GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION TO STAVE THE FLURRY.

President Says the People Should Realize How Fundamentally Sound Business Conditions Are, and How Absurd It is to Become Panicky.

To stem the financial flurry extending to all sections President Roosevelt has authorized the issuance of \$100,000,000 of government securities, and coupled the action with a plea to the people to recognize the fundamental soundness of American business, take their money from safe deposit boxes and put it into the channels of trade. He regards the situation prevailing as a combination of popular fright and currency famine.

Since \$100,000,000 of the securities will be in 2 per cent treasury notes payable in a year and available as circulating medium the issue will add \$100,000,000 to the currency. This will go far to cure the currency famine.

The president's reassuring words are expected to cure the suspicion which has existed even to national banks not only on the part of depositors, but on the part of other financial institutions. The president gives special heed to complaints from the south and west that the New York banks are hoarding money. He states that the relief measures must especially be extended to crop movements.

Fifty millions of Panama bonds will be issued in accordance with the plan to pay for the canal construction. They will pay 2 per cent.

SHOOTS OWN DAUGHTER.

Maj. McLaughlin, Prominent Californian, Then Ends Own Life.

Maj. Frank McLaughlin, a prominent politician and capitalist, of Santa Cruz, Calif., shot his daughter Agnes in the temple, the bullet coming out at the other side of her head. Soon afterwards he committed suicide.

After the shooting Maj. McLaughlin telephoned to former Lieut. Gov. Jeter to come down immediately to his home, saying:

"I have killed my daughter Agnes and I intend to kill myself."

He told Mr. Jeter to bring a doctor. Mr. Jeter and a friend jumped into a buggy and drove to Maj. McLaughlin's home, where they arrived in time to see him breathing his last. He had taken prussic acid. In the room near where the body was found a number of letters were discovered addressed to different persons. One of them was addressed to McPherson & Waldron, proprietors of the Santa Cruz Hotel, which read:

"Dear Friends: Please treat my memory as kindly as you can. During my life I did much good and but little evil."

He wrote to Dr. F. E. Morgan here that he was financially embarrassed and that he was going to "end it all."

His wife died just two years ago and he cherished her memory so dearly. The daughter whom he shot was 13 years old.

Mr. McLaughlin was one of the best known men in California and a leader of the republican party. His general humor made him many friends.

BUNKERED OUT OF \$2,300.

Fortune Teller Relieves Chicago Man of \$2,300.

Bunkered out of \$2,300 of his savings for years, while he believed "devils" were being driven out of his body, was the experience of John Schultz, of Chicago, as related by him to Capt. P. D. O'Brien. On the advice of the fortune teller he consulted H. Morseta, a clairvoyant.

"This money is said to have come, 'you are full of devils and evil spirits. Your money is full of spirits. If they are not driven out you will die.' Schultz was ordered to go to his bank and draw out all his money and then return to the studio. He came back to the spiritualist's home with \$2,300 in bills.

"This must be burned and the money will come back to you in gold and the devils will leave you." Morseta is alleged to have said.

The money was "burned." The gold failed to materialize and Schultz complained to the police. When detectives reached the Warren avenue house Prof. Morseta was missing. They were told by the woman that he was in Mexico still changing the bills into gold.

Press and the Railroads.

In a letter to E. H. Johnson, president of the Southern Railway, the association, Chairman McIndoe, declares there is no way to prevent railroads and newspapers from entering into contracts to exchange transportation for advertising providing, the latter says, it is done on a dollar for dollar basis.

Students in Revolt.

Three hundred students at Mount Carmel, Ill., are in rebellion because the president of the Southern College institute has prohibited young men and women students from keeping company with each other.

Box City Live Stock Market.

Saturday's quotations on the Sioux city live stock market follow: Top beef, \$1.25; Top heaves, \$2.15.

Gov. Haskell Issues Call.

Gov. Cass N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, has issued a call for the legislature of that state to meet on Dec. 2 at Muskogee, where the session will be held until Jan. 1.

Statement of the Treasury.

Friday's statement of the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve, shows available cash balance, \$23,321,127; gold coin and bullion, \$18,451,744; gold certificates, \$72,550,000.

UTE 'WAR' SEEMS OVER.

Some of Braves Have Decided to Go to Work.

"No work, no food," the dictum of the interior department, has been accepted by the renegade Utes at Thunder Butte, S. D. Saturday's advances, received at the headquarters of the department of the Missouri from the forces in the field, indicate the war is over without bloodshed and that diplomacy has won the day.

Frank West, in command of the Second cavalry, reports that fifty or more of the Indians have finally concluded to go to work and that others are likely to follow their examples. Work has been found for them on the Milwaukee extension north of Thunder Butte. This is regarded as almost a solution of the Indian troubles.

West reports that the show of force has had a salutary effect upon the unruly Indians, indicating to them that the government does not intend to temporize with them in any way. The Indians are now quiet. The troops will probably remain in the neighborhood for some little time yet, as it is feared the Utes may weaken in their willingness to work if the soldiers are withdrawn now.

Reports received in Sturgis, S. D., from the White Horse, subagency on Moreau river, say that the Ute Indians are slipping away from the camp, a few at a time. The Sioux Indians say if the Utes don't leave there they will kill them.

The troops now in the field are as follows: One company of the Sixteenth Infantry at Gettysburg; one company at Agency, with a small detachment of cavalry; Troop K, Second cavalry, at White Horse, forty-five miles from Agency; a detachment of cavalry at Green Grass, thirty miles away, and eleven troops of the Second cavalry near the mouth of Thunder Butte creek, fifty miles from White Horse. The latter have a run plateau.

WOMAN TAKES POISON.

No Reason Assigned for Act of Author and Poetess.

Nora May French, poetess and author, ended her life by taking cyanide of potassium at the bungalow of the poet, George F. Sterling, at Camel-by-the-Sea, a colony of artists and writers on the Pacific ocean below Monterey, Cal. No reason can be assigned for the suicidal act, and her friends seek in vain for some explanation for the impulse which prompted her to take her life in such a sudden and tragic manner. Miss French enjoyed good health, and her life to all appearances ran smoothly, giving every promise of a brilliant career. For some years past she had been a contributor to various coast magazines, and some of her verses have found their way into eastern publications. Miss French came here originally from Los Angeles, where her father now resides. She was 24 years of age.

OPENS WITHOUT DISORDER.

Third Russian Parliament Assembles in St. Petersburg.

The third Russian parliament was opened in Tauride palace, St. Petersburg, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, in the presence of Premier Stolypin and the cabinet, by M. Colubov, vice president of the council of the empire. The religious service preceding the opening was conducted by the Metropolitan Antonius and a large number of bishops and other ecclesiastics, and was made the occasion for a great display of patriotic enthusiasm on the part of the conservative and moderate members. The emperor was vigorously cheered. The city was perfectly quiet. A few hundred students gathered in the vicinity of the palace, but they did not attempt to make a demonstration.

MRS. SLADEK ACQUITTED.

Chicago Jury Finds She Did Not Poison Mother.

Mrs. Mary Sladek, of Chicago, who during her trial on a charge of having poisoned her mother, Mrs. Mary Metta, has attracted more than usual attention as the mother of the "fall baby," was acquitted Friday night by a jury in Judge Chytrus' court. Mrs. Sladek is still under indictment for the death of her father.

A pathetic feature of the case was the birth to Mrs. Sladek at the county hospital eight weeks ago of a girl baby. By a special order of the court Mrs. Sladek was removed from the jail in order that the child might not bear an unnecessary stigma.

Hamburg Broker Ends Life.

J. Ballin, a stock broker of Hamburg, and brother of Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American steamship line, committed suicide in the lavatory of the local bourse by shooting. The reason for the act is not known.

Actor Charles A. Drew Dead.

Charles A. Drew, formerly a member of Frank Daniels' Sergeant Brue company, who retired last June after being on the stage for forty-four years, is dead at his home in New York of heart disease. Mr. Drew was 61 years old.

Wages of Miners Are Cut.

A 5 per cent cut in wages has been announced by the Massachusetts Consolidated mines, the Continental and Alouette companies and the Quincy mines, near Calumet, Mich. About 3,500 men are affected.

American Arrested in Paris.

The Paris police, at the request of the authorities at Scotland Yard, London, Thursday arrested John William Reid, of St. Louis, Mo., on the charge of swindling.

Gov. Johnson Case Dropped.

United States Attorney George R. Walker, at Ardmore, T. T., has received orders from the department of justice to nolle prosequi the case against Gov. Johnson, of the Chickasaw nation, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Chickasaws.

Song Writer Dead.

Juliette Estelle Prescott Mattheis, 68 years of age, a writer of songs and verses, formerly a resident of Illinois, died at Los Angeles, Cal., Thursday at the home of her son, Frank C. Prescott.

BARNEY ENDS LIFE.

Deposed Banker Sends a Bullet Into His Body.

Charles Tracy Barney, of New York, the deposed president of the Knickerbocker Trust company, and until recently a power in the financial world, shot and killed himself in his home Thursday.

In distress of mind over the dissipation of his private fortune and the loss of his high standing among business associates and intimate acquaintances had the hidden drift that broke his health and reason.

Mr. Barney, who was in his 67th year, shot himself while alone in his chamber at the rear of the second floor of his home. The bullet entered below the heart and lodged under the left shoulder blade. He died about 1:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon after suffering intensely.

Mr. Barney's undoing came with the disclosures in the Knickerbocker Trust company management, which followed the failure of Otto Heinze & Co. On the afternoon of Oct. 21 the National Bank of Commerce notified the clearing house association that it would no longer clear for the Knickerbocker Trust company. A meeting of the trust company directors was hurriedly called. That night Mr. Barney resigned the presidency. The following day there was a run on the Knickerbocker company which forced it to suspend. Mr. Barney, who had seen the institution grow to be the holder of \$55,000,000 of trust deposits, took the matter greatly to heart.

The Knickerbocker Trust company, of which Barney was president, and which closed its doors at the beginning of the recent financial crisis, was one of the largest trust companies in the city and had liabilities estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000. Mr. Barney had long been prominent in the financial life of New York and was interested in many and various enterprises. His wife is a sister of the late William C. Whitney.

RELIC SWINDLE EXPOSED.

One of the Cleverest Frauds of Recent Years.

An alleged copy of Noah's diary, engraved upon a copper tablet, dug up in Michigan and offered for sale to a Wisconsin collector, has resulted in uncovering one of the cleverest relic swindles of recent years.

A former secretary of state, who retired under charges some years ago, is implicated in the affair, and with him are a university museum curator and other Michigan men. Michigan copper formed the basis of the enterprise, which consisted in manufacturing battle axes and other ancient relics out of copper, paint them green to represent verdigris, dipping them in a corrosive acid and burying them in mounds, after which they were dug up by relic hunting expeditions under the leadership of the promoters.

It is said the relics were sold to colleges and museums all over the country.

MUST PAY INSURANCE.

A Decision Against Companies in San Francisco.

A verdict against a fire insurance company affecting nearly all the suits in which suits in which policies in policies have constituted the main defense, was rendered in the United States circuit court. Judge Van Fleet ordered the jury to return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

The case was that of Leon Willard & Co., of San Francisco, against the Williamsburg Fire Insurance company. The amount awarded was \$2,500, the full amount of the policy, with interest at 7 per cent from date of the earthquake, April 18, 1906. The ruling of the court followed closely in line with that of Judge Whitson in the Bergin case some time ago.

MURDERED HER MISTRESS.

Negro Girl Confesses When Pleased Under Arrest.

Wearing a silk undershirt and other clothing of her dead mistress, Clara Barrow, a negro girl about 18 years of age, was Friday placed under arrest in New Orleans, and confessed to having murdered Mrs. Bessie Carter at the latter's residence in the French quarter.

The girl, who had long been employed as a maid at Mrs. Carter's, was the first to give the alarm, and was suspected by the police soon after they began an investigation. When put through a "sweating" process she broke down and acknowledged that it was she who had inflicted with a hatchet the ghastly wounds in Mrs. Carter's neck and head.

Losses "Smoke" Case; Will Close.

The smelter of the United States Smelting and Refining company at Bingham Junction, Utah, which employs 1,000 men, will be closed down at once. The affirmation by the United States court of appeals of the injunctions against the smelters in the "smoke" case is the reason given for the action.

Rev. Benjamin Graf Cleared.

A jury at Joliet, Ill., Thursday acquitted Rev. Benjamin F. Graf, a former Baptist minister, who was accused of forger in connection with an insurance application. In a previous trial the jury disagreed.

Spy Confesses His Guilt.

Ensign Ulmo, of the French army, who was arrested last month at Toulon, charged with being a spy, confessed his guilt Thursday.

May Keep Fair Gates Open.

The directors of the Jamestown exposition have unanimously accepted a committee report favoring keeping the exposition open next year provided \$200,000 can be raised by popular subscription.

Fire Near Jefferson.

The big barn on J. Chicoine's farm, two and one-half miles northwest of Jefferson with all its contents, including four horses, seven sets of harness and a large quantity of hay, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is \$2,000 partly covered by insurance.

Enters Hot Springs Bank.

Henry Marty, of the firm of Parks & Marty, real estate and insurance men of Hot Springs, has accepted the position of assistant cashier of the Hot Springs National bank.

The News of South Dakota

PASS 'WILD CAT' MONEY.

Clever Swindlers are at Work in South Dakota.

During the past few weeks complaints have been received by the United States treasury in Sioux Falls from different parts of the state in reference to the operations of men who seem to be well supplied with "wild cat" currency, which they have succeeded in securing in large numbers of unsuspecting South Dakota business men. The men handling the spurious money appear to confine their operations to the smaller places in the state. The currency handed by them are old issues of bills of the Merchants & Planters' bank, of Georgia, issued during the wild cat currency period about the time of the rebellion, and other bills of the issued during that period. The practice of those handling the money is to split the old bills in an ingenious manner and then paste together the pieces of the bills back to back, so that the denomination of the bill appears both upon the face and back of the bills they tender in payment for purchases in the stores.

The United States authorities have been urged to run down the men passing the bills and arrest them, but the fact that the United States officials are powerless to do so, does not seem to be known to the people of the state generally. The federal authorities are able to make arrests only in cases where anyone passes counterfeit money. The law does not seem to be known to the people of the state generally. The federal authorities are able to make arrests only in cases where anyone passes counterfeit money. The law does not seem to be known to the people of the state generally.

Reduced Output of Gold.

Fire in Homestake Mine the Chief Factor.

The annual report of State Mine Inspector Treweek, which has just been filed with the governor, falls to a great deal to do with it, as the strike practically stopped operations in many of them for the first half of the summer. The total production of last year as shown by the report was \$8,900,000, of which \$5,250,000 was the output of the Homestake mine.

HURON MUST SETTLE.

Drillers Didn't Get Water But Struck Bed Rock.

The city of Huron entered into a contract with well drillers for an artesian well. According to the terms of the contract the well drillers were either to get water or strike bed rock in order to secure any money. They worked night and day for five months, and finally their progress was checked. They came to the conclusion that they had struck bed rock, and so notified Huron's council members. The latter could not see it that way. Finally both parties agreed to submit samples of the material washed out to geologist E. C. Perisno, of the state university at Vermillion. The professor announced that the drillers are right, and the letter from Huron states that the latter will stand by his report.

TOWN IS MOVED AWAY.

Only Cellars Mark the Spot Where Lake Pointe-Sau.

A town built in the summer and placed on wheels and moved away the following winter is the record of the village of Lake Pointe-Sau, deserted last month. The town, which was situated on the shore of a lake, and a number of business buildings were erected, including a hotel, general stores, a billiard hall, a blacksmith shop, etc. When the road swerved to the west and left the place inland the business men bought lots at Lake Norden, the nearest station on the railroad. The village of Lake Pointe-Sau is deserted, only the cellars being left to mark the spot where the town stood a few days ago.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SALEM.

Blaze Causes a Loss of About \$15,000.

Between the hours of 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock Friday morning fire at Salem destroyed the buildings on Main street occupied by John Stulpnagel's bakery and grocery, H. Bierwirth's general store and the rooms of Mrs. Eleanor Horner's millinery, together with all the contents. The fire is said to have originated in the H. Bierwirth building, spreading quickly to the other buildings, and in other places. The loss is estimated at \$15,000 on stock and about \$25,000 on buildings, only partially insured.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION TEST.

Board of Education of Lead Files Action in Court.

Four suits were commenced in the Lawrence county court by the members of the board of education for school district No. 6, which embraces lead, in which it is sought to punish the parents of four children who persistently refuse to send their children to school. The suits are brought under the compulsory education law and if successful the board promises to bring a number of other such suits at once. Last summer some test cases were tried in a justice court, but did not prove as successful as was anticipated, so this time the board went to a higher court.

Y. M. C. A. at Vermillion.

The Y. M. C. A. of the state university at Vermillion is making arrangements to purchase the Reilly hall in that city and to use it for a club room for the students. It is already fitted up with pool and billiard tables and a bowling alley. A reading room will be fitted up.

Two Men Who Left Army are Now in Deadwood Jail.

Accompanied by a girl said to be but 15 years of age, Frank C. Dungan, a deserter from Fort Meade, was placed under arrest by Sheriff Trathen at Deadwood and will probably have to face the charge of a serious crime as well as the wrath of Uncle Sam. The girls were caught at a local rooming house, where they were posing as man and wife, and the officers are now endeavoring to communicate with the girl's father, who is a rancher near Sturgis. Albert Schroeder, another deserter who left the Sixth cavalry the same time Dungan did, was captured near the Wyoming border line and is also in jail at Deadwood.

Swept by a Prairie Fire.

A terrific prairie fire, driven by a high wind, in central Sully county, burned a strip about six miles in width and many miles in length before it was finally subdued in the vicinity of Blunt.

Pierre Bridge Completed.

After two years of activity at the big Northwestern railway bridge at Pierre the last of the work on that structure has been completed, and the office force, the last to leave, has packed up and gone.

New Phone Company Incorporated.

The Buffalo County Telephone company, with the intention of construction of a general system in that and adjoining counties, is the latest to incorporate, capitalizing at \$25,000. The incorporators are all Gann Valley men.

Vermillion Phone Exchange.

Ex-Gov. A. E. Lee has accepted the provisions of the ordinance giving him the franchise for operating a telephone exchange in Vermillion, and can now go to work as soon as he sees fit.

CUT DOWN PAY ROLLS

BUSINESS CONCERNS ALL OVER COUNTRY RETRENCH.

Large Numbers of Men Are Being Laid Off in All Lines of Industry Because of Financial Stringency.

Reports flow into New York from all parts of the country indicating the execution of retrenchment plans by business interests. On Monday two banks in California suspended, and depositors of Marion (Ohio) savings bank started a night run on the institution. Financial unrest in United States caused suspension of Rome (Italy) stock exchange. Receivership was asked for Consolidated Smelting Company and Arizona Smelting Company, with combined capital of \$17,000,000. New York and Chicago banks increased gold engagement in London.

From the Pittsburgh district, which at present seems to be bearing the brunt of the curtailment movement, it was reported that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company had laid off 1,000 men Monday. This makes a total of no fewer than 45,000 men who have been laid off within the last three weeks. Retrenchments announced in the Pittsburgh district during this period are as follows:

United States Steel Corporation	20,000
Westinghouse interests	10,000
Jones & Laughlin Steel Company	1,000
Pressed Steel Car Company	5,000
H. C. Frick Coke Company	2,500
Pittsburgh Coal Company (mines)	2,500
Various railroads	1,000
Small mills, factories and department stores	3,000
Total	45,000

These figures show the retrenchment made in the district, which includes a radius of fifty miles from the center of the city. Some of these concerns have laid off men at other plants, which are not included in the above figures.

Among the Pittsburgh concerns which have laid off large numbers of men outside of that district are the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which is operating not more than 25 per cent of its full capacity. The Shenango, Greer, Sharon, American, and several other plants have shut down entirely, while some of the others are operating with a greatly reduced capacity.

From Amsterdam, N. Y., came the announcement that the knitting mills there have shut down, and that 4,500 men are out of employment. The factories which closed are A. B. Morris & Son, Yundt, Kennedy & Yundt, and Gardner, Waring & Co. The suspension is ordered, the dispatch says, because salesmen who have been out on the road for four weeks have been unable to make sales. More than 600 men employed by the Peter Cooper glue works in Williamsburg, N. Y., have been laid off. The plant has not been closed down, but the working force has been reduced nearly 85 per cent.

The effect of the crisis has reached the lumber business, according to a dispatch from Washburn, Wis., which says that the large mill of the Edward Hines Lumber Company has been closed down, and operations in the woods contributory to the mill have been stopped. More than 1,500 men are out of employment.

The 2,200 employees of the three shoe factories of Rice & Hutchins, of Marlboro, Mass., were notified at closing time to-night that a half-time working schedule will be inaugurated to-morrow, and will continue for an indefinite time. Charles W. Curtis, manager of the company, said that the reduction is made necessary by market conditions and uncertainty regarding the future.

The General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., is planning extensive retrenchments. At the present time the company employs between 24,000 and 25,000 men, or about 5,000 fewer than were employed at the high point in 1906. By the 1st of January the number of employees will be cut down by another 5,000—a reduction of 50 per cent from 1906. This reduction in the pay roll is being made because the officials of the company do not expect as large a business next year by \$20,000,000 as it has had this year. Gross business for 1907 will not fall far below \$70,000,000, while the officials do not believe it will exceed \$50,000,000 for 1908.

From Chicago was received the announcement that the Griffin Car Wheel Company will close four of its plants for one week. The Illinois Central Railroad company at Chicago announced that 1,200 men had been laid off at the Burnside shops. Officials of the company declare that this number is not greatly in excess of the number usually discharged at this season of the year.

At the New York municipal offices it was announced that in all probability 800 men will be laid off city work this week because of the shortage of funds. A new issue of bonds has been authorized, but cannot be sold under the present market conditions.

Gold and Silver Production.

The production of gold in this country, according to the report of the director of the mint for the year 1906, was \$94,373,000, as compared with \$88,180,700 for the preceding year. The principal gain being in Alaska and Nevada. In Colorado there was a decrease of \$2,761,700. The total production of silver was \$5,517,900 ounces of the commercial value of \$23,256,400, as against \$6,101,000 in the preceding year. The average price of silver was \$3.61027.

Birds as Money Savers.

William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, at the recent annual meeting of that body, drew attention to the fact that government statistics show an annual loss to the country of \$800,000,000 through insect and rodent pests. This loss, Mr. Dutcher thinks, might largely be saved by the proper protection of the birds.

Brief News Items.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews declared in an address at the George Washington university that libelers of public men should be hanged.

The Nova Scotia government has appointed a commission to examine into and report on the feasibility of old-age pensions for workmen.

In the Province of Pampanga, Philippines Islands, Bishop Oldham (Methodist) has made a record this summer by dedicating eight mission chapels within six days.

Licorice root grows wild in the fields of Asia Minor, and until 50 years ago was practically unknown. To-day the annual exports to the United States alone are worth about \$550,000.

At all railway stations in Germany there are automobile slot machines which, for a 2-cent nickel, deliver a ticket, without which no one who has no railway ticket is allowed on the platform.

The supply of clergy in England is not keeping pace with the demand, so far as the Episcopal church is concerned, the Trinity ordination lists showing this year only an increase of eight deacons over 1906.

FAIR IS A FAILURE.

Jamestown Exposition Has Proved an Abject Fizzle.

According to a Washington correspondent, the Jamestown exposition has proved an abject failure. It is hopelessly bankrupt. The government is to lose the million dollars it loaned, and a lobby is preparing to invade Washington to try to saddle the public treasury with the other \$2,000,000 of the exposition's debt.

The total liabilities of the exposition, according to official figures, will reach the sum of \$3,465,000. The total assets are \$170,000. Therefore the exposition is bankrupt to the tune of \$2,855,000. Second mortgage bonds will be due next month for \$370,000. There are first mortgage bonds due next year for \$400,000, and the exposition owes the United States government up to date \$588,000. The assets of the exposition consist of the permanent improvements to the real estate, estimated at \$600,000. Fixtures and furniture \$10,000 and unpaid stock subscriptions \$100,000. The exposition has cost over \$5,000,000. The buildings put up by the exposition company cost \$1,750,000. Those erected by the States \$1,500,000, and those by concessionaires \$1,600,000. The government and exhibitors each have spent about \$400,000. The total gate receipts to date have been about \$508,000. The daily expenses have been \$4,000. The expenses have from the beginning been greater than the receipts.

Perhaps the most potent reason for the exposition's failure is found in the purpose of a party of the original promoters to engineer a clever real estate speculation. It was figured that the exposition was to bring improvement to the barren wastes of land which was chosen for the site, and the promoters were to profit by this unearned increment by becoming owners of this land.

This influenced the choice of the exposition's site, and the most important reason for its failure was the inaccessibility of this site. To reach the place a boat trip from Washington of twelve hours was required, and there never has been a time when there were enough boats to handle the traffic comfortably. In addition to which there were no facilities at the exposition for covering the ground, and the visitor was subjected from the beginning to all manner of petty imposition and discomfort.</