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WHEAT BULGED 2 1-2C

KANSAS REPORT GAVE BULLS COURAGE AND LED TO BUYING.

Shorts Were Nearly Panic-Stricken, and the Advance Was Transmitted to Other Markets.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The unexpected bad condition of the Kansas wheat crop caused a stampede in wheat to-day, and July closed at a net advance of 2½c over yesterday's close. Corn and oats responded to the bulge and closed ⅝c and ⅜c higher, respectively. Provisions made slight advances. The advance to-day makes a total gain of over 6 cents a bushel in three days.

Wheat was excited and buoyant, with the bulls rampant and the shorts in agony of fright. The bullish news which has been coming for some days and gradually working up a bullish sentiment seemed to have got full possession this morning, and when reinforced by the official Kansas report, which showed a drop of nearly thirty points from last month, the effect was to start a buying furore, resulting in the advance above noted. Not only were shorts covering wildly, but there was active buying for the long account as well. Many commmission houses had generous outside orders, and there was little wheat for sale. The Kansas report put the condition in the State at 69, against 97 a month ago. Liverpool was ¾d better. There were rumors of injury to the Russian rye crop, and Minneapolis reported the largest flour sales during the last forty-eight hours than for any previous forty-eight hours in the history of the trade. The report of plentiful rains in France and the consequent improvement of crop prospects here partially checked the advance for a while, but the buying movement was too strong to be overcome, and the scramble to cover was general to the close. July opened excited and about ⅝c higher, at 61⅛@61½c, sold up to 62⅛c and closed strong at 61⅞c.

Corn was quiet and rather weak during the early hours, responding to the favorable weather. But later, as wheat took its final sharp jump, corn went up also. July opened about ⅛c higher, touched 28c and closed steady at 28⅝c.

Oats followed the same path as corn. The market was exceedingly quiet until near the close, but under the influence of wheat and corn prices went up and closed at the high point of the day. July opened unchanged at 17¾c, touched 17¾c and closed steady at 18¼c.

Provisions enjoyed a good sized trade all day. The opening was firm in sympathy with hogs, but weakened later, under free selling by packers. The bulge in wheat had a steadying influence, and closing figures showed but little change. July pork closed 2½c lower at $7.22½; July lard, .02½c higher at 4.32½c; July ribs, .02½c higher at 3.95c.

Estimated receipts for Monday—Wheat, 20 cars; corn, 475 cars; oats, 320 cars; hogs, 38,000.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—June ..	59⅞	61⅞	59¾	61⅞
July	60½	62⅛	60	62
Sept.	61½	63⅛	60⅝	62⅞
Corn—June	27¼	28⅛	27½	62⅞
July	28⅜	29	28	28⅝
Sept.	29⅛	30	29⅛	29⅞
Oats—July	18	18¼	17¾	18¼
Sept.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18¼
May	21	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜
Pork—July	$7.25	$7.40	$7.17½	$7.22½
Sept.	7.45	7.52½	7.30	7.40
Lard—July	4.35	4.40	4.30	4.32½
Sept.	4.47½	4.52½	4.45	4.47½
Ribs—July	3.95	3.97½	3.92½	3.95
Sept.	4.10	4.12½	4.05	4.10

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; oats firm; prices in the Northwest up 15c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28¾c; No. 2 spring wheat, 61⅝c; No. 3 spring wheat nominal; No. 2 red, 64⅞@65c; No. 2 corn, 28¾c; No. 2 oats, 18c; No. 2 white, 18@18⅝c; No. 3 white, 16½@17⅝c; No. 2 rye, 34c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, 24c; No. 4, 24c; No. 1 flaxseed, 80½@81½c; prime timothy seed, 31½@32½c; Mess pork, per brl., $7.15@7.20; Lard, per pound, 4.25c; short-ribs sides, (loose), 3.90@3.95c; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed), 4⅛@4¼c; short-clear sides, (boxed), 4@4⅛c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.22.

Receipts—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 280,000 bu; oats, 451,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 67,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 97,000 bu; corn, 280,000 bu; oats, 425,000 bu; rye, 350 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Good Week's Trade, with Steady Prices the Feature.

In some lines the trade of the week ending June 6 was fairly satisfactory, but in others disappointing. Grocers, druggists, hardware merchants and commission men had a good trade most of the week, but in all lines except staple groceries weak prices prevailed. Dry goods houses had a quiet week and no change in values of importance. Provisions are moving well for June, but the range of prices is low and further declines indicated, so large are the receipts of hogs and the stocks of provisions now on hand. Grocers had a busy week. The demand for sugars is large, almost beyond precedent, and they carry a firm tone. Poultry and butter rule weak at quotations, which have been the same for some days. Eggs are scarce and 1c higher than a week ago. On Commission row prices have ranged with the receipts and the demand so much that it has been quite difficult to give close quotations.

The local grain market has been dull all week, receipts light and transactions few. Wheat advanced a cent yesterday and oats went off ¼c. The week closed with track bids ruling as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 red, 60½c; No. 3 red, 57½@58½c; wagon wheat, 59c.

Corn—No. 1 white, 27c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white, 27; No. 2 white mixed, 28c; No. 3 white mixed, 28¼c; No. 2 yellow, 27c; No. 3 yellow, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 27c; No. 3 mixed, 27c; ear corn, 25c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 21¾c; No. 3 white, 20¾c; No. 2 mixed, 19¾c; No. 3 mixed, 18¾c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13.50@14.50; prairie, $9@11.

Poultry and Other Produce.

(Prices paid by shippers.)

Poultry — Hens, 6½c, springs, 1896, 12c; cocks, 3c; turkey hens, 8c; toms, 6½c; old toms, 5c; ducks, 7c; geese, 4c.

Butter—Choice country, 4@6c.

Eggs—Shippers pay 8c for fresh stock.

Honey—16@18c per lb.

Beeswax—20c for yellow; 15c for dark.

Feathers—Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck, 25c per lb.

Wool—Medium washed, 12c; fine merino, unwashed, 10c; tub-washed, 20@23c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

Green-salted hides—No. 1, 5⅝c; No. 2, 4⅝c; No. 1 calf, 7c; No. 2 calf, 5½c.

Green Hides—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c.

Grease—White, 3¾c; yellow, 2¾c; brown, 2½c.

Tallow—No. 1, 2¾c; No. 2, 2¼c.

Bones—Dry, $12@13 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Scarce and Quiet—Hogs Active and Higher—Sheep Strong.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6. — Cattle — Receipts light; shipments light. There were but few fresh arrivals. The market was quiet at unchanged prices.

Export grades	$4.00@ 4.25
Shippers, medium to good	3.80@ 4.00
Shippers, common to fair	3.40@ 3.00
Feeders, good to choice	3.40@ 3.65
Stockers, common to good	2.75@ 3.35
Heifers, good to choice	3.50@ 3.90
Heifers, common to medium	2.75@ 3.25
Cows, good to choice	3.10@ 3.40
Cows, fair to medium	2.65@ 3.00
Cows, common and old	1.50@ 2.50
Veals, good to choice	3.75@ 4.25
Veals, common to medium	2.75@ 3.50
Bulls, good to choice	2.75@ 3.25
Bulls, common to medium	2.00@ 2.50
Milkers, good to choice	25.00@35.00
Milkers, common to medium	16.00@22.00

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 2,100. The market opened active, with prices sharply higher. There was strong competition between packers and shippers, and the supply was soon exhausted. The closing was fully steady at opening prices.

Light	$3.25@3.42½
Mixed	3.25@3.40
Packing and shipping	3.25@3.35
Pigs	2.50@3.30
Roughs	2.50@3.00

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts none; shipments none. But little doing for want of stock. The market was strong at quotations.

Sheep, good to choice	$3.00@3.60
Sheep, common to medium	2.00@2.75
Yearlings, good to choice	3.60@4.25
Yearlings, common to medium	3.00@3.40
Old bucks, per head	2.00@3.50
Spring lambs	3.50@6.00

Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Cattle arrivals to-day were exceedingly small and trade was almost at a standstill. Small lots of cows went to local butchers at $2@2.75. That was the extent of trade and closed a week's market that has been very unsatisfactory to the selling side. A few choice to extra steers made $4.20@4.50, but the great bulk of the choice beef steers went at $3.80@4.10. About 2,500 Texas cattle have been marketed this week at 20@25c decline from last week's prices.

Hogs—To-day's receipts were quickly disposed of at prices strong to 10c higher. Most choice heavy hogs found sale around $3.25, and only very rough lots went below $3. Fancy light sorts sold up to $3.50 frequently and choice butchers' weights at $3.35@3.40.

Sheep—This market was again a little slow and inclined to weakness. Choice to prime native muttons are quotable at $4@4.40; good to choice at $3.40@3.90. Culls and thin, $2.40@3.20. Choice to prime spring lambs, $5.25@6.25; fair to good, $4.75@5; poor to fair, $3.50@4.50; Texans chiefly, $3@3.50; native yearlings, $4.20@4.85.

Receipts—Cattle, 100; hogs, 11,000; sheep, 4,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; shipments, 1,400. Market steady. Native shipping steers, $3.40@4.25; dressed beef and butchers' steers, $3@4; light steers under 1,000 pounds, $2.75@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.60; cows and heifers, $2@3.50; bulls, $2@3; Texas steers, $2.60@3.60 for grass and fed; cows, $2@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 2,800. Market strong and 10c higher; light, $3.10@3.35; mixed, $3@3.25; heavy, $3@3.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 300; shipments, 7,000. Market steady; natives, $3@3.60; culls and bucks, $1.50@2.50.

KANSAS CITY, June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; shipments, 1,900. Market steady, prices nominally unchanged. Receipts too small to make more than retail market.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,900; shipments, 2,400. Market strong to 5@10c higher; bulk of sales at $3@3.10; heavies, $2.60@3.05; packers, $2.95@3.05; mixed, $2.95@3.15; lights, $3.05@3.17½; Yorkers, $3.10@3.17½; pigs, $2.25@3.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 600. Market strong; lambs, $4.25@5.25; muttons, $2@3.85.

EAST LIBERTY, June 6.—Cattle steady and unchanged.

Hogs slow; prime light weights, $3.50@3.55; best medium, $3.45@3.50; common to fair Yorkers, $3.40@3.45; heavy hogs, $3.20@3.25; roughs, $2@3.

Sheep lower; prime, $3.75@3.80; good, $3.60@3.70; common, $2.50@3; common to good yearlings, $3@4; spring lambs, $4@6.

Veal calves, $4.25@4.50.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—Cattle market dull and unchanged.

Hog market spirited to 5c advance; choice butchers, $3.50@4.17½.

Sheep slow to 10@15c decline; good to extra shipping, $2.65@2.80; extra lambs, $5@5.25; fair lambs, $4.25@4.75; common medium butcher lambs, $3.25@3.75.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Cattle steady at $2.50@4.10; receipts, 100; shipments, 200.

Hogs active and steady at $2.90@3.40; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 700.

Sheep steady at $2@3.50; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,700. Lambs, $3.25@6; spring, $3@5.

FUNNY SENATOR BUTLER.

Did Not Mean to Raise a Laugh When He Raged and Ranted.

Washington Post.

The Senate was still laughing yesterday over the fiasco in which Senator Butler figured so prominently on Friday evening.

Mr. Butler is a weird and mysterious personage at best. His bushy locks fall in unstudied profusion on his corrugated brow, his eyes gleam like molten lava beneath his heavy eyebrows, and he moves around with a tragic and overpowering air. His beard is dark and pointed, like that of the heavy villain in a play, and when he thrusts his hands into his buttoned Prince Albert and strikes an attitude the thunder roars and lightnings flash, and the very stars cease moving in their eternal courses.

All this, and more, was Mr. Butler when he arose in the Senate last Friday afternoon, and, shouting conspiracy in strident tones and shaking aloft a circular letter in his bold right hand, announced that he had unearthed, and proposed to give to the world, a most damnable effort on the part of the money kings to nominate at the national conventions the men whom they could control. Every ear was strained to catch the revelation, every heart beat with excited flutter as the terrible secret dangled on the brink of exposure. The circular, thus introduced with red fire and quaking thunder, was read. It proved to be a plain, matter-of-fact letter to all the members of the American Bankers' Association, giving the text of a resolution which had been passed pledging support to the gold standard and asking all the bankers to see that, as far as their efforts would go, sound money men were sent to the national conventions. After this came a lot of information as to the apprehending of bank burglars and the amount of dues which members of the association must pay, and other incidental matters. By the time the clerk finished reading the circular everybody in the Senate was laughing, and even Mr. Gray, whose humor is of the elephantine type, was moved to poke a little fun at the really awful revelations.

Now, if Mr. Butler had merely announced that the bankers were combining to defeat the silver men he would have made his point and helped his cause albeit the fact was already known. When he cried "mystery" and trembled with inward rage he sharpened the edge of expectation for a climax which never came.

THE APPETITE FOR WAR.

How It Is Cultivated in the Minds of Coming Rulers.

Ouida, in June Forum.

There are two little boys now conspicuous in Europe, one is eleven and other eight years or age; one is a crown prince and the other a crowned king; the former is the most dreary and self-conscious little prig that ever was drilled in pipeclay and buckram, and the other is still a high-spirited child, bold, saucy and lovable; but both the Prussian Kron-prinz and the Spanish Rey Nino have already but one thought in their young heads: War. The pompous little German lieutenant only lives for dreams of strategy, maneuvers, kriegspiel, the importance of buttons, the dignity of stripes and grades, the superiority of gunpowders and chemicals; and the bright Nino climbs on Marshal Campos's knees and begs to be told how Moors were killed in Morocco, Cubans in Cuba, and how many years he will have still to wait before he too can have the joy of killing them. Divine education of Christian princes! These children are taken, respectively, to the Lutheran service, and to the Catholic mass; and they are alike told that they are the servants of the Son of Peace, and what are they in truth being made both by education and example? They are being made the scourge of their own generation, and of the generations to come. They are being taught to hope for, and to aspire to direct, the slaughter of their people and of neighboring peoples, to find their toys in military science, their theater in the battle field, their ambrosia in blood. The little lads of their own age who run now before their carriages in the dust, shouting their names with joyous outcry, will be for them a score of years hence crippled, maimed, riddled with shot, torn with explosive bullets, drowned by torpedoes, blown up by mines; thousands yet unborn will arise to curse them; mothers will ask their dead sons at their hands, and ask in vain; villages will burn like wisps of straw and cities crumble like trodden anthills, at their word; they are innocent themselves as the atoms of tubing or the tin sardine boxes which hold the detonators and the iron nails of the bomb, but as these are filled with the deadliest fumes and fires of hell, so are those boys from their earliest infancy filled to the throat with the lust, the pride, the appetite of war.

Penetrating.

To Date.

So you are back safely from the South Sea islands? I understand you succeeded in finding our lost missionary, Rev. L. O. Kutor. A hazardous task! How did you do it?"

"Used X rays on the chief."

A "JUNIOR REPUBLIC"

AN EXPERIMENT IN SELF-GOVERNMENT AMONG STREET BOYS.

A Summer Vacation Camp Which was Organized On a Business and Political Basis—Young Citizens.

Review of Reviews.

The vacation camp, in one form or another, has begun to show capabilities that are destined to give it an immense expansion and popularity within a very few years. Such camps for tenement-house lads may well result more decisively in the formation of good character than all the school experiences of the rest of the year in town. But it is not to Switzerland or France that we must now look for the best model of a vacation camp, but to our own country. The most attractive and promising experiment in this direction that has ever been tried is known as the George Junior Republic, and it belongs to New York city. It has now been developed into a regular association, with an incorporated society to sustain it with money and other kinds of help; but it has grown altogether out of the practical experience and admirable good sense of one young man, William R. George.

Mr. George began in 1890 and took twenty-two children for a two or three weeks' vacation to a farm near Freeville, Tompkins county, New York. He had himself grown up as a country boy in that region and his sympathy with the children of the slums in New York led him to try in a small way the plan of showing them what life in the country really meant. Mr. George has strong religious convictions and his summer vacation camps have always had a decidedly religious character. The first experiment was so satisfactory that in 1891, with the assistance of several helpers, 210 children were taken to the Freeville farm for two weeks. Besides religious instruction, they were taught patriotism and the duties of citizenship. The next summer, 265 children were taken (and about the same number in 1893 and 1894.) At length Mr. George's experience had prepared him for the evolution of the complete idea of his miniature republic; and his young commonwealth—destined, as I believe, to take its honorable place in the history of education—was duly launched last summer with a membership of about two hundred children, who remained in the camp for a period of two months. This republic is not for the smallest children, and the average age is perhaps about fifteen, the limits being from twelve to seventeen. The keynote of the plan introduced by Mr. George is perfect liberty, under a reign of self-imposed law. When he is asked how he makes the Junior Republic work, Mr. George replies that he does not try to make it work, that the boys and girls do that for themselves; that he does not impose any laws, because his republic is not a monarchy; and that the laws of the republic are made by its Congress, composed of representative citizens. Of course, Mr. George has provided at the outset a certain general framework for the guidance of his little community. The Constitution of the United States and our familiar every-day institutions supply the model upon which the miniature republic at Freeville proceeds to work out its destinies.

THEY ALL WORKED.

As a social organism, it must of course have its industrial and economic basis. Every member of the community is assumed to be a worker and a self-supporting citizen. The citizens are divided into three industrial classes, namely, the class of unskilled workers, the middle class and the class of skilled workers. Each citizen is allowed to exercise his own judgment and preference in the selection of his work. He may select farming, landscape gardening or carpentery; while in the case of the girls, cooking, millinery or sewing may be chosen. The triple classification (as to skill) applies to each kind of work. The different kinds of work are of course carried on under the direction of Mr. George's adult helpers; and the classification of the workers is made upon very strict standards, in accordance with which fidelity and conscientious effort count for more than natural aptitude. The pecuniary advantages of promotion from the lowest to the highest grade are very considerable. Thus 50 cents a day is the pay for unskilled labor, 70 cents for work in the middle grade and 90 cents for work in the highest grade. The working hours are from 8:30 until 12. The afternoons are devoted to recreation. No member of the community is obliged to work during the regular morning hours or at all; but if he is off duty he draws no pay, while if he loses time his pay is diminished pro rata. It must be explained that wages are paid in the paper scrip or currency of the republic, and not in regular United States money. But so long as a lad sojourns as a citizen of the George Junior Republic, his money "goes."

In fact, the money of the republic is quite indispensable; for nothing is provided free of charge. All meals must be paid for, and lodging also has its price. Inasmuch as each ordinary meal costs 10 cents and the same price is exacted for a night's lodging, while the taxes of the republic amount to about 3 cents a day per capita, it is evident that unless the unskilled laborer is regular and faithful he is not going to be able to pay his bills. If he has been tempted to idle away his morning hours, or to spend his money upon extra apples or cakes or any other indulgences he may find himself unable to meet the cost of regular meals and lodging. The republic maintained its bank and wages were paid no oftener than once a week. The thrifty ones began to accumulate savings in the bank and they were allowed an interest of 3 per cent. a month on their deposits.

The training in citizenship and political methods was only less valuable than the training in practical thrift and industrial economics. The several industrial classes were allowed to be represented in the two chambers of the republic's Congress. Each industrial class elected one member of the House of Representatives for every twelve persons and elected one member of the Senate. Representatives were elected for a term of one week and senators for a period of two weeks. In the course of the summer out of perhaps two or three hundred bills introduced in Congress some fifty-five or sixty were enacted into laws, while seven or eight more failed to become laws through the exercise of the President's veto. It was a matter of practical necessity which needs no defense or explanation that Mr. George himself should fill the chair of the President of the republic.

BOYISH AMBITION.

A leading ambition of almost every boy in the opening days of the republic was to become a member of the police force, but all applicants were subjected to a rigid civil-service examination, the justice and reasonableness of which they soon came to perceive and admit. Their respect for reading and writing and other attainments which some of them had formerly regarded as superfluous, became mightily enhanced when they understood in how many practical ways these intellectual acquirements were of advantage. The policemen draw the full pay of the highest class of labor. Their duties were real and were exercised with remarkable firmness and moderation. The office of the judge of the police court, who combined in his person all other judiciary functions, was filled by one of Mr. George's adult helpers; but trial by a jury of his peers was granted to every boy accused of any offense against the laws of the community. One of the regrettable but necessary features of such a miniature commonwealth is a jail, or place of detention; and in the earlier days of the experiment there were a good many prisoners. Happily, in the last weeks the jail was empty. One of the most valuable services rendered by the camp has been its demonstration of the fact that its methods are peculiarly adapted to the class of boys that are commonly considered incorrigible, many of whom become the most industrious and influential citizens of the little commonwealth.

At the camp they (the children) learned by practical experience the blessing of labor and in the meantime secured the rudiments of a trade. They discovered that the nonproducer was not simply an injury to himself, but that he was a burden to the community, and they dealt with them accordingly. They learned the power of the ballot and the value of a public school education was manifested to them in a new light, owing to the fact that the nonpossessors were handicapped in many respects. They discovered that a person devoid of character was a menace to the community at large and that society must protect itself from the ravages of the vicious; that courts of justice were instituted not for the purpose of oppression, but to secure equity to all. They learned business methods through business transactions among themselves; the value of the bank in it various aspects, and the satisfaction of having something laid up for a rainy day. They developed public spirit, independence and patriotism, and discovered in this object lesson the real meaning of republic. The whole plan of this republic is not so much to form a Utopia as it is to have the youth adjust themselves to the questions as they really exist under the laws of our country at the present time.

While for the majority of its members the George Junior Republic will continue to be a two-months' summer camp, it is important to observe that there has already been formed the nucleus of an all-the-year-round, permanent institution. It is easy to understand that this nucleus of "resident citizens," as gradually recruited—and domesticated, so to speak—will very materially assist in the task of organizing and civilizing the two or three hundred "summer citizens" coming from the streets of New York. This year it is expected that the camp will open on July 1 with two hundred boys and girls and will continue in active operation until Sept. 1.

GOLD IN THE SOUTH.

Only a Few of the Many Veins Have Been Opened.

Letter in Springfield Republican.

In the search for valuable minerals—that is, auriferous and argentiferous ores—the source of attractions in this country has been almost wholly toward the West and Northwest, while a section of the country much nearer at home and possibly as rich in mineral resources has been passed by almost unnoticed, and remains to-day practically undeveloped. That the Appalachian range of mountains from Virginia on the north to the extreme end of the range in the State of Alabama on the south is mineral-bearing has been fully determined by the most expert geologists and mineralogists of the country. In addition to gold and silver there is to be found tin, zinc, lead, corundum, monazite and other valuable minerals, while diamonds and other precious gems are included in the wealth of nature's storehouse along the slopes of this picturesque mountain range. This is no fairy tale, and as relates to auriferous ores and deposits we have only to say that what has been done at Dahlonega, Ga., may with proper management be repeated on a more extensive scale in other sections along the range. It is related of a resident of Chilton county, Alabama, with a decided aversion to manual labor, that when he wanted a little money he would take an old pan and go over to Mud creek and in a short time wash out gold enough to satisfy his immediate wants. I have seen specimens of gold-bearing rock taken from a drift on the banks of the Waxahatchie, in Shelby county, of the same State.

The question is sometimes asked, why, if the South has such valuable mineral resources, have they not been more thoroughly developed? The question is a pertinent one, and there are various reasons for this lack of development, but the most prominent one is the fact that prior to the late war the South was a sealed book, controlled almost exclusively by wealthy men who were slaveholders, and the raising and selling of cotton, tobacco, corn and other products of the soil afforded magnificent revenues, with which they were well satisfied. These men looked upon the intrusion of outside "Yankees" as detrimental to the best interests of Southern institutions.

The war closed the sources of Southern resources temporarily, and the end of hostilities found the once opulent Southern gentleman very poor in this world's goods, and his broad plantations were divided and subdivided between numerous small owners. For years after the "unpleasantness" there existed a very strained feeling between the two sections of the country, which would not admit of Northern capital and industry developing Southern resources to any great extent. Fortunately this feeling is rapidly dying out, and the true Southerner, with his characteristic and traditional generosity now stands ready to welcome any industry or enterprise that will be for the best interests of the South, and is willing and eager to assist in the development.

In the few Southern workings of auriferous ores, with but few exceptions, only primitive methods of extracting the metal have been in use and it remains for men of energy and perseverance, backed up with a little capital and possessed of modern appliances for extracting the auriferous deposit from both rock and placer, to astonish the country with a showing of the wealth of the Appalachians.

SPAIN'S WEALTH.

No Danger that Money for War Purposes Cannot Be Raised.

London Letter.

Spain is a very rich country, and her citizens are able to stand great sacrifices of money if they choose. The impossibility of negotiating a foreign loan has already necessitated direct appeals to certain very wealthy banks and syndicates in Madrid and elsewhere, and it will not surprise anybody in financial circles to hear that the Spanish government has decided to make an open appeal to the nation for help. If such an appeal is made under straining circumstances and at a time when it is impressed upon the people that it is a national duty to face foreign intrusion, everybody in Spain will rise to the occasion, and the result may be the greatest of surprises to America. In other words, to quote one of my friends here at the Spanish embassy, and to quote his almost excellent English:

"If there exists any one interested in the financial ruin of Spain, such person or persons by trying to put the country in sore straits really become the instruments of her safety, as such proceedings will force to the surface all the vital forces of the nation."

There are one or two operations suggested in the Madrid papers, which the government may think it worth while following, now that the impossibility of raising money abroad is realized. One of these operations is to reduce the rate of interest at home and thereby lighten the burden of the budget, which has to pay in interest alone on the national debt the enormous sum of $60,000,000. Spanish investors would doubtless be sufficiently patriotic to accept such a reduction of interest to save the nation from the shame of bankruptcy. Another plan, and more simple, would be the opening of a national subscription, a fond perdu, and even if the resources of the middle classes are exhausted, the upper classes are still very wealthy. But it is to be hoped that none of these measures in extremis will become necessary. I am assured by Spanish gentlemen in London, who can speak with the utmost authority, and I gather from various shades of the Spanish press, that the public are now convinced that the time has come when Cuba must be given almost independent rights at any rate. There is a growing belief that the governments of Washington and Madrid will arrive at an entente cordiale on the subject, and that the grant of autonomy to the island will be freely given, provided there be no appearance of coercion.

FINE HEIRS TO A THRONE.

Early Exploits of the Two Sons of the Archduke Karl Ludwig.

London Saturday Review.

The two young Austrian princes who, by the death of their father, Archduke Charles Louis, are brought into the line of immediate succession, bear a popular ill repute which would have been excessive even in the Munich or Stuttgart of a generation ago. Both are reputed to be unable to read and write correctly any one of the languages in which an Austrian ruler is supposed to be proficient.

After the suicide of Archduke Rudolph, in 1889, an effort was made to train the mind of the elder of these cousins, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. He was sent on a tour around the world, and the pretense was carried to the length of issuing a record of observations which he was said to have written. All that he really derived from the journey was a malady from which he is now slowly dying.

He is the prince who scandalized Vienna in his youth by halting a peasant funeral procession which he met while riding, and compelling the mourners to hold the bier while he leaped his horse backward and forward over the coffin. His uncle, the Emperor, thrashed him with a stick for this exploit, although he was at the time a grown man and an officer in the army. His brother Otto is the hero of another exploit, involving a public insult of the grossest kind to his own wife, for which the Austrians were delighted to learn that he also felt the Emperor's cane.

In explanation, though not in defense, of their vicious worthlessness, it is remembered that these young men inherit not only the worst qualities of the degenerate Hapsburg blood, but are grandsons of that criminal lunatic whom Englishmen still remember—the Neapolitan "Bomba."

How Bicycles Are Bought.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I wonder where on earth the money comes from to pay for all these wheels?" said the first passenger.

"You are not the only one who wonders about it," said the other passenger; "it's an every-day conundrum with a host of people. I wondered at it myself until a day or two ago. Then I found out something that set me to calculating. We have an office boy and pay him $7 a week—every cent he's worth. A day or two ago he came upstairs carrying a brand new wheel.

"'Whose wheel, Jimmie?' I asked.

"'Mine,' he answered 'Ain't she a bute? High grade, you know. Cost a hundred plunks."

"'Yours?' I echoed. 'How can you afford a hundred-dollar wheel?'

"'Easy,' he answered. 'Instalment you know. Five plunks down and five a month till she's paid for.'

"And that's how it happens that a $7 a week boy can secure a hundred-dollar wheel. And I guess you'll find that's only one case in a thousand of the same sort."

FOR SUMMER NIGHTS

OLYMPIA'S WONDERFUL ROOF GARDEN NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED.

Resort for Pleasure Seekers That Will Fulfill the Dream of a Royal Epicurean Sylvanite.

New York Herald.

When the summer solstice is at its height and the "can't-get-aways" are filling sunbaked Broadway o'nights, they will find a new haven of refuge from the overwhelming heat, where they may sit and sip their beer in the most pleasant of cool surroundings, listen to the soft music of lively songs, get the benefit of any gentle breeze that blows, and manage to forget that a moment before they were thinking, if not saying, things in thorough accord with the weather beneath.

Hammerstein's roof garden will be the place then, and if the promises of its projector are carried to a successful fruition it will be one of the finest of the kind in the city. The clang of hammer, the rattle of ironwork, the forcible directions of foremen, are all that can be heard there now, but the proprietor says all will be ready for the public during the first week of next month, and that then and thereafter the public can't come too fast or too often for him.

Let us step into one of the two roomy elevators and glide up to the roof. It is the first night, we will imagine, and this is what we will see, should all the plans not "gang agley:"

There, directly in front of you, at the other side, 120 feet from where you stand as you leave the lift, is the stage. None of your mere platforms, hastily erected, to save expense and to serve a temporary purpose, but a roomy, deep, solid stage, covered and lined with brickwork. It is forty-two feet long, it is ten feet less in depth, just the size of the stage in the theater below, and on it seventy-five persons can be assembled without any undue crowding.

For seventy-five feet above the stage is this background extended, and inside this is the scene loft and space for every stage appliance. Behind the stage are twenty-two commodious dressing rooms, and, taken all in all, such another stage cannot be seen on any other roof garden.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

But your eye will wander from the stage—even though it be thronged with beauties—to the pretty picture by which it is flanked. There is rugged nature transplanted from its most secret hiding place to grace a metropolitan amusement hall.

From where the glass roof meets the wall of brick juts out a mound of grass grown, rock studded earth; from the top of one end a waterfall makes its tortuous way diagonally to the other end; here a fountain plays, its spray gleaming, diamond-like, in the electric lights, and at the bottom, reaching out to your feet as you walk along, is a miniature lake, on which swans glide here and there, and which is to be stocked with fish.

It is a veritable triumph, you must admit, and the list of adjectives expressive of admiration will surely be exhausted by the thousands who will gaze on the scene. As has been said, it is nature itself, but art lends its aid in beautiful pieces of statuary scattered all around. On one side of the stage the idea has been to represent an Italian grotto, the other is a bit of scenery from Switzerland.

Directly beneath the curving front of the stage sit the musicians, and behind them are the reserved seats for 250 persons. At each side of these is a stairway, with pretty balustrades, leading to the floors below, and right behind the reserved seats, passes the broad grand promenade, which starts at one end of the garden and, in a winding, circuitous way, traverses the 210 feet to the other side.

Scattered all over the rest of the space are pretty tables and comfortable chairs, except where here and there an occasional grass plot with a pretty flower bed, an immense palm or a statue makes an interval necessary. At either side of the elevator shaft are the private boxes—a dozen on each side, in three tiers of four boxes each. These are furnished in a most comfortable manner.

The roof is fitted with such powerful girders that four times the weight allowed by law may be carried. Thus it is that these tons and tons of earth may be upheld, and there will be no danger for the 3,000 persons whom, it is said, the garden will accommodate at one time. Fifteen iron columns rise from the floor to the roof—whose apex is sixty-five feet from the garden floor—and meet the arches of the roof.

At the base of each column is a mound of earth, in which grows the vines and greens which will wind around the column and hide it, and will ascend to meet the natural plants with which the arches are covered. Half hidden among the greens will be the electric lights, which will illumine the scene—nearly 3,000 of them, not in any gaudy colored globes, but in a soft crystallized glass, which will prevent any eye straining glare.

In this garden one can sit when a storm of rain will make its neighbors deserted. It has a roof of glass, in a gentle curve to the center, where it is divided in sections which may be opened as ventilators. The glass is of thick plate and heavily ground, and even on the most sunny day an audience could sit at a matinee and not be incommoded by the sun's rays.

MANUFACTURED SHOWERS.

This same roof of glass gave play to Mr. Hammerstein's ingenuity, the result being a plan which, it is said, will do more to make the garden a cool resort than any other device for refrigerating the air. Up inside the interior of some of the big columns run big pipes, which are connected with an immense icebox in the cellar.

From these pipes run three other pipes, which extend lengthwise along the roof. In the roof pipes are tiny perforations. A pump sends iced water from the cellar up through the column pipes to those on the roof, it trickles through the perforations and in a thin sheet runs over the plate glass of the roof. This process will be kept in operation all day, making the glass as cold as the ice itself, and reducing the heat in the atmosphere, so that, Mr. Hammerstein says, an artificial arctic zone will be abroad in the garden, and no one will care whether or not a breeze comes. From the gutters at the sides the water which has cooled the glass descends by pipes to the icebox in the cellar, only to be iced and pumped up again to do double duty.

A tower in which fifty persons may be congregated surmounts the elevator shafts. Its sides will be fitted out with windows after the bull's-eye style. Here will be found an assortment of astronomical instruments, with which the patrons may gather instruction, as well as amusement.

An extended view may be had from the garden. Over the tops of the buildings to the west may be seen the hills on the Jersey shore; up Seventh avenue the eye will reach until it catches the green trees in Central Park, and any breeze that stirs will find hard work to steer away and leave the garden untouched.

Here, Mr. Hammerstein says, he will give to his patrons a regular performance, probably burlesque or light opera, to be followed by an array of specialty artists in novel attractions. Nor is the garden adapted to the summer business only. It is only necessary to glass in the open sides, the pretty balustrade lending itself easily to such a plan, turn on the steam heat and turn off the iced water from the roof, and it will be ready for any theatrical use to which the proprietor may turn it. And to do so, he says, is his intention.

Below, under the theater auditorium, he is constructing another exhibition room, to be flanked by billiard rooms, bowling alleys and lounging apartments, but as this will not be ready until winter, it has no present interest for those who are now pondering on what they will do to escape the city's heat when forced to stay here.

Mr. Hammerstein seems to have made such an escape an easy matter.

McKinley's Promise.

Major Handy.

Once or twice I have said that Major McKinley would go into the presidency without having made any promises to anybody. I take that back. In the presence of several people only a week ago he made a promise, modestly conditional upon his election, to Col. Frederick Dent Grant, ex-minister to Austria, and now a member of the happy family known as the New York Police Board.

The thing promised was not a Cabinet office nor a foreign mission, nor the collectorship for the port of New York. The promise was to appoint Ulysses S. Grant, third, to a cadetship at West Point. A few months before he died General Grant wrote with trembling hand a letter addressed to the President of the United States, requesting the appointment of this grandson to the United States army. It happend that young Grant will reach the requisite age early in the term of the President of the United States who will be inaugurated on the 4th of March next. Colonel Grant is so sure that Major McKinley will be the man inaugurated on that day that he has already given notice that he will present the draft for his son's appointment, and, considering that General Grant signed the draft and General Sherman indorsed it, Major McKinley hardly needed to give the assurance that it would be duly honored. Any President would honor such a draft on sight.

I learned, by the way, that Ulysses S. Grant, third, is now a bright lad of sixteen years of age, attending school in New York. He is a great student, speaks several languages fluently, and is at the head of all his classes. His father is an original McKinley man, is delighted at the prospect of his son's appointment by President McKinley, and Major McKinley says that nothing would reconcile him to the responsibilities of the presidential office more than the privilege of executing a posthumous order of his old commander in the war of the rebellion.

A One Dollar DAY!

Never in the history of merchandising was the purchasing power of $1.00 so great as it will be at this store tomorrow. Monday everything goes for $1.00.

26 yards White Huck Toweling for....	$1.00
20 yards 16-inch all-Linen Toweling for	$1.00
3 yards best 50c Turkey Red Linen for.	$1.00
3 yards fine Cream Linen for............	$1.00
2¼ yards White Table Damask and one dozen Napkins for............	$1.00
33 yards 4-4 Unbleached Muslin for.....	$1.00
20 yards fine Bleached Muslin for.....	$1.00
15 yards Lonsdale or Fruit of Loom Muslin for............	$1.00
10 yards 15c Dimities for............	$1.00
25 yards best Indigo Blue Calicoes for..	$1.00
26 yards good Dress Ginghams.........	$1.00
20 large Russian Bath Towels for......	$1.00

The $1 Shoe Sale Monday in Our Shoe Department

1 pair of Child's Shoes............	.65
1 pair of Ladies' Slippers............	.88
1 pair of Ladies' comfortable house Slippers............	.50
	$2.03

All for $1.00

1 pair common Tan Slippers......	.75
1 pair Dongola Strap Slippers.....	.75
	$1.50

Both for $1.00

1 pair Children's Shoes............	.75
1 pair Children's Slippers.........	.75
	$1.50

Both for $1.00

1 pair Ladies' Tan or Chocolate Oxfords............	$1.50
1 bottle Tan Shoe Polish..........	.15
	$1.65

Both go to-morrow for $1.00

1 pair Ladies' Dongola Needle Oxfords............	$1.50
1 Bottle Shoe Polish............	.15
	$1.65

Both for $1.00

1 pair Boys' Shoes, all solid, $1.65, go for	$1.00
1 pair Ladies' White Kid Sandals, $1.65, go for	$1.00
1 pair Misses' Chocolate Strap Slippers, $1.50, for............	$1.00
3 pairs Baby Shoes, white, pink, tan, wine, blue and black colors, $1.50, for	$1.00
1 pair Razor Toe Slippers, $1.50, for....	$1.00

1 pair Ladies' Tan Oxfords..........	$1.25
1 pair Tan Bicycle Leggins.........	.75
	$2.00

Both for $1.00

$1.75 Ladies' Night Gowns............	$1.00
$1.50 Finest Lace-trimmed Drawers....	$1.00
$1.50 Finest Lace............	$1.00
Lot $1.50 and $1.75 Shirt Waists.........	$1.00
Lot $1.75 and $2 Wrappers............	$1.00
10-yard patterns Novelty Dress Goods.	$1.00
10-yard patterns English Crepons.......	$1.00
6-yard Waist Patterns of Taffeta Silks for............	$1.00
5 pairs Ladies' full regular-made Hermsdorf Black Hose, with white feet............	$1.00
4 pairs 35c Imperial Black Lisle Hose, double soles and high spliced heels for............	$1.00
3 pairs 50c Lisle or Ex. Maco Cotton Hose, superior quality and finish....	$1.00
1 dozen Ladies Richelieu ribbed Summer Vests, crochet finish, neck and arms, for............	$1.00
Two 75c low-neck Silk Vests, fancy open work, crochet shoulders, light blue, cream and pink, for............	$1.00
The best Umbrella in the world for....	$1.00
Twilled Silk Serge, Paragon frame, imported Congo handles.	
4 yards fancy Silk Ribbons, 3½ inches to 5 inches wide, in Dresdens, Persians, Checks and Stripes; regular price per yard, 65c and 75c, for........	$1.00
Real Kid white 4-button Gloves, plain white and black stitching, our regular $1.25 Glove, for............	$1.00
Tan, brown and black $1.50 real Kid Gloves, our special import, for.......	$1.00
Henderson high bust ventilated Corset, equal to any $1.25 Corset made	$1.00

$1 Bargains in Gents' Furnishings To-Morrow.

1 85c laund. Patch Bosom Shirt.	All for $1
1 20c pair Cuffs............	
1 15c Collar	
1 35c Dresden Necktie..........	
$1.55—Total............	

2 suits fine Balbriggan Underwear for.	$1.00
$1.50 finest Madras Shirt............	$1.00
An all-Wool Sweater, worth $1.75, for..	$1.00
½ dozen men's full regular made Hose, black with white feet, for.....	$1.00

Brosnan Bros

37 and 39 South Illinois St.

34, 36, 38 and 40 West Maryland St.

DANGERS OF IMMIGRATION.

A Strong Presentation of This Peril to American Life.

General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is recognized by many scholars at home and abroad as, perhaps, our foremost political economist. He has at his command a larger mass of information than any other authority, for his special investigations date from his superintendency of the national census in 1870. His work is scientific and his temperament is calm, but he shows very decided emotional earnestness in discussing this subject. He has studied its social bearings, its economic relations, and its political effects, and the conclusion that he has deliberately reached after twenty-five years of close investigation is set forth most compactly and earnestly in an article in the June Atlantic Monthly, and his conclusion is that too promiscuous immigration has brought false standards into our social life, has prevented the natural increase of the old-stock American population, and has deflected us in many ways from the line of our national development.

Among the emphatic positions taken by General Walker in his Atlantic article, in reference to restriction of immigration, are the following:

"The first thing to be said respecting any serious proposition importantly to restrict immigration into the United States is, that such a proposition necessarily and properly encounters a high degree of incredulity, arising from the traditions of our country. From the beginning, it has been the policy of the United States, both officially and according to the prevailing sentiment of our people, to tolerate, to welcome, and to encourage immigration, without qualification and without discrimination. For generations it was the settled opinion of our people, which found no challenge anywhere, that immigration was a source of both strength and wealth. Is it, however, necessarily true that if our fathers and grandfathers were right in their view of immigration in their own time, those who advocate the restriction of immigration to-day must be in the wrong? Does it not sometimes happen, in the course of national development, that great and permanent changes in condition require corresponding changes of opinion and of policy?"

General Walker then gives three reasons for a change of policy now:

"First, we have the important fact of the complete exhaustion of the free public lands of the United States. Fifty years ago a good farm of 160 acres could be had at the minimum price of $1.25 an acre, or for merely the fees of registration. Under these circumstances it was a very simple matter to dispose of a large immigration. To-day there is not a good farm within the limits of the United States which is to be had on these conditions. The wild and tumultuous scenes which attended the opening to settlement of the Territory of Oklahoma, a few years ago, and, a little later, of the so-called Cherokee Strip, testify eloquently to the vast change of our national conditions in this respect.

"A second change in our national condition, which importantly affects our capacity of taking care of large numbers of ignorant and unskilled foreigners, is the fall of agricultural prices which has gone on steadily since 1873. It is a necessary consequence of this that the ability to employ a large number of uneducated and unskilled hands in agriculture has greatly diminished.

"Still a third cause which may be indicated, perhaps more important than either of those thus far mentioned, is found in the fact that we have now a labor problem. There is no country of Europe which has not for a long time had a labor problem. From this evil condition we have, until recently, happily been free. During the last few years, however, we have ourselves come under the shadow of this evil, in spite of our magnificent natural resources. We know what it is to have even intelligent and skilled labor unemployed through considerable periods of time. This change of conditions is likely to bring some abatement of our national pride. No longer is it a matter of course that every industrious and temperate man can find work in the United States. And it is to be remembered that, of all nations, we are the one which is least qualified to deal with a labor problem. We have not the machinery, we have not the army, we have not the police, we have not the traditions and instincts for dealing with such a matter, as the great railroad and other strikes of the last few years have shown."

In conclusion General Walker says:

"Have we the right to expose the Republic to any increase of the dangers which now so manifestly threaten our peace and safety?

"For it is never to be forgotten that self-defense is the first law of nature and of nations. If that man who careth not for his own household is worse than an infidel, the nation which permits its institutions to be endangered by any cause that can fairly be removed is guilty not less in Christian than in natural law. All the good the United States could do by offering indiscriminate hospitality to a few millions more of European peasants, whose places at home will, within another generation, be filled by others as miserable as themselves, would not compensate for any permanent injury done to our Republic. Within the decade between 1880 and 1890 five and a quarter millions of foreigners entered our ports! No nation in human history ever undertook to deal with such masses of alien population. That man must be a sentimentalist and an optimist beyond all bounds of reason who believes that we can take such a load upon the national stomach without a failure of assimilation, and without great danger to the health and life of the Nation. For one, I believe it is time that we should take a rest, and give our social, political and industrial system some chance to recuperate. The problems which so sternly confront us to-day are serious enough without being complicated and aggravated by the addition of some millions of Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles, south Italians and Russian Jews."

IDENTIFICATION BOOKS.

A Scheme for Proving Identity in Various Countries.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Passports are intended primarily for the purpose of identification. The same idea is the object of a scheme which has been adopted lately by a number of the nations of the world. The question whether it shall be taken up by the United States is to be discussed at the convention to be held in Washington next winter. The idea referred to is nothing more or less than an identification book, which enables the holder to establish his identity wherever in the world he may be. This is often a matter of the utmost importance. Travelers ignorant of the language of the country through which they are journeying are apt to have trouble in securing mail addressed to them, in cashing money orders and in various other ways. They may even find themselves stranded for lack of the very funds which are awaiting them at the postoffice simply because they are not personally known. It is mainly through agitation of the subject by tourists that the identification book has become an accomplished fact.

The book of identification is a small, green paper-covered book of convenient size for the pocket. It costs only 10 cents, and may be bought at any postoffice. On the inside of the cover is placed a photograph of the holder, tied in place, and fastened by a sealed ribbon. To this is attached the signature of the person. On the opposite page is a declaration signed by the postoffice official, stating that photograph and signature are genuine. Of course the official witnesses the making of the signature and is easily able to determine whether the portrait is a likeness of the applicant or not. On the next page is a full description of the holder of the book, giving details as to height, eyes, nose, forehead, chin, mouth, coloring, hair, and "particular marks." Thus, if a man has a wart on his nose it is mentioned.

Now follows a declaration to the effect that "on presentation of this book and the signing of a receipt, any postoffice is required to deliver to the holder all mail matter addressed to him." It is necessary, however, that the signature on the receipt shall correspond to the signature in the book, and that lineaments of the persons shall agree with the photograph and the description in the book. Two-thirds of the book of identification is made up of a series of receipts arranged like bank checks, which may be torn out and given in exchange for mail matter or money transmitted by mail. It is easy to see that this plan is calculated to save an immense amount of trouble. The postoffice which receives the last receipt of a book of identity retains the stub of that receipt book, and if the holder of the book demands it, must issue him a new book without requiring further proofs of identity. The sheets of the book duly numbered are attached to the cover by a ribbon in the national colors of the country that sells the book, and the two ends of the ribbon are fastened by an official seal.

Already the scheme has been adopted by France, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Greece, Liberia, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal, Roumania, Tunis, Venezuela and Chile. It remains to be seen whether it will be accepted by the United States.

The Food of the Poor.

Review of Reviews.

The studies of the foods of people of the poorer classes, especially in the large cities, are full of interest. We have been wont to say "the destruction of the poor is their poverty," but here it is rather their improvidence. They suffer less from lack of money than from lack of economy in its use. Often this bad economy is due to pride and unwillingness to economize and often it is due only to ignorance.

A large number of the investigations just referred to were made by a lady physician, who has practised for a number of years among the poorest people in New York. She lately remarked: "I think I know personally at least four hundred families in the worst congested region of this city. I have practised by profession among them, am familiar with their ways, their family histories and their family tragedies. I have seen a great deal of the mission work done among them by religion organizations and can bear most emphatic testimony to its usefulness. But if I were to say where the philanthropist must begin if he will improve their physical and hence their intellectual and their moral condition, it would be at the table. There is no one respect in which there is so great need of reform among them—no one way in which so much good can be done—as in the improvement of their food and their nutrition."