W. S. WOODS, President. W. A. RULE, Cashier

The National Bank of Commerce,

SIXTH AND DELAWARE STREETS.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS..... 200,000.00
DEPOSITS..... 4,500,000.00

Accounts Solicited, and depositors offered every facility consistent with good banking.

DIRECTORS:

WM. ASKEW, WM. A. WILSON, WM. HUTTIG, J. J. SWOFFORD, W. S. WOODS, J. C. EGELHOFF, G. M. COLE, J. H. ARNOLD, JOSEPH CAHN, W. A. RULE, W. C. ARNOLD, CHESTER A. SNIDER, H. C. WARD, D. T. MORTON, W. P. VOORHEES

COMMUNICATIONS.

Views of Journal Readers on Various Topics.

To Laboring Men and Farmers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

In one of the September issues of the Midland Mechanic, there appears a representation of the condition of labor, under the figure of the modern Prometheus, that should merit the displeasure of every laboring man in this country. It is an insult to the intelligence of the masses of laboring men. Are laboring men so ignorant that they do not know that it is capital that gives them employment; that money is the handmaid to labor, and when money is intimidated to the extent that it is taken out of use or debased in any way it hurts labor and deprives the laboring man of the means of feeding and clothing himself and family? The figure represents labor bound hand and foot by gold, with vultures gnawing at its vitals. Gold is the highest standard of money in the world. There cannot be anything better. Is it not a fact that a nation is more prosperous with the highest standard of money, the highest standard of intelligence and morality possible; and in that prosperity the laborer shares in common with others?

Why should we want anything not as good as the highest standard of excellence? As well might we argue that excellence in anything is not desirable. You might as well say that it would be better to have a quack doctor instead of a scientific physician to attend your best friend when dangerously sick, or a pettifogger instead of an eminent lawyer to represent your interest in court. It is a delusion and a snare. As well might the minister of the Gospel decry virtue and say that vice is better. As well might he teach that the best way to reach the highest standard of moral character would be to debase every moral instinct in man's nature. The teachings of the Bryanites and Populists all over the country to-day are, in substance, that we want vice to do away with the wrongs and iniquities of virtue; that we want dishonest money to do away with the wrongs of honest money. This sophistry commenced away back in the Garden of Eden. The tempter knew well the high plane of obedience and innocence upon which our first parents stood. He promised them a better condition of things. He said, "Yea, hath God said, 'You shall not eat the fruit of every tree in the garden,' but that is a mistake; He is trying to keep you in ignorance; eat this fruit, and you shall become as gods, knowing good and evil."

Mr. Bryan is traveling all over the country, telling the people what he believes. "I believe this, and I believe that," without giving his reasons for his beliefs. It may be that he has not had time enough to explain. It looks as if his position is untenable. Mr. Bryan might say that he believes the stars are great diamonds and that the moon is a mammoth cheese; but it would require an elaborate amount of argument, based on astronomy, to obliterate from our minds all that has come to us through those years of scentific research, to cause us to accept that theory, and say, "Amen; I believe you are right, Mr. Bryan."

One of Mr. Bryan's beliefs is, that making more money and putting money into circulation is one and the same thing. That is one belief he cannot prove, and he is not trying to prove, but leaving it before the people as his belief. If making money and putting it into circulation are the same thing, why are not all the millions of idle money already made not in circulation? Only a few days ago I saw the account of a bank in Chicago that held $14,000,000 of idle money. There are millions of idle money in this country. It looks to me as if Mr. Bryan's theory is untenable. Does Mr. Bryan think that for every $100,000,000 idle money we now have we should coin another $100,000,000, and by so doing would get it into circulation? The facts are that we would have $200,000,000 of idle money where we have $100,000,000 now. Why does not Mr. Bryan tell the people how this money is to get into circulation? To my mind this is clear. It is not taught in Mr. Bryan's school. You will have to go to the school over the way to learn that.

I notice that Mr. Simpson, in one of his debates with Mr. Long, tells the farmers that they are injured by sound money; that they would be benefited by poor money. Along that line of argument a farmer ought to throw away his sound potatoes and sound apples and keep the rotten ones; and feed his good wheat to his hogs, and keep the musty, mildewed wheat for his bread. It won't do. Farmers know better. They know that a gold dollar will buy 100 cents' worth of goods anywhere. They know that a free coinage silver dollar, with nothing but 53 cents' worth of silver bullion behind it, will not. They are going to vote for the sound dollar, sound potatoes, sound apples, and let Mr. Simpson and the hogs have the bad ones.

Laboring men, what we want is plenty of work, good wages, good money. Farmers, what we want is good markets for your products. You ask, "How are we to get it?" I answer, and for the sake of brevity, tell you to go to the school over the way, where they teach, "America for Americans;" American labor for American laborers; where they teach home markets for home products.

One thing more I wish to say, and that is, that Mr. Bryan, in all his effervescence of speech, delineating the deplorable condition of things in this country, never once tells the people that we have had four years of Democratic rule; he never once tells the people that during the previous administration the national debt was reduced $200,000,000, and during this Democratic administration the national debt has been increased $263,000,000. He does not forget to speak of bonds, but he does not tell you that the policy of the Democratic party made the issue of those bonds necessary to save the credit of the nation. Now he goes before the country with a proposition to knock from under the country the only foundation prop and let it go down, despite all that has been done to keep it up the last four years.

If the country can be saved now, it will outgrow the calamity of the last four years, as it did four years of war. But we need a savior now as we did in '06. Where will we find him? I tell you, fellow citizens, we will find him among the graduates of the school over the way, where it is taught that national honor is essential to national prosperity.

One thing more that the free silver advocates do not speak about, and that is the difference between the dollar we now have and the dollar of free coinage. The dollar we now have is issued by the government and has the government back of it, to make it as good as gold. The policy of the Republican party is to coin as much silver as can be kept on a parity with gold, and in pursuance of that policy there have been coined over $13,000,000 of silver in the last nine months. The free coinage dollar will be made for those having the bullion and will have nothing back of it but the value of the bullion it contains.

Fellow citizens, we are confronted with a crisis in the history of our country as we were in 1860. On one side we have placed before us for our suffrage a new and untried policy, advocated by the Populist element of this country; that, if adopted, will most surely bring national dishonor and ruin to the business interests of the whole country. On the other side, we have a policy that has been tried and proven, and for more than twenty years, while undisturbed, brought us a prosperity unparalleled in the history of the world; a policy that upholds honor, integrity and honest discharge of all obligations, and a loyal obedience to the demands of law and justice; a policy that says, "American labor for American laborers." Fellow citizens, inside of thirty days one of these policies will be accepted and the other rejected. Which shall it be? Remember that the eyes of the civilized world are looking on us as they did in 1860 to 1865. Shall we say to the world by our vote that we are a nation of repudiators; that we defy legal authority and trample under foot our hitherto national honor and cause our name to become a hissing and a byword among the nations of the world? No, no; thrice no! But by your vote say to every nation on earth that this American nation is a nation of honor; that no repudiators shall lurk within her borders to disturb her credit and honor abroad; that no defiance of law shall disturb her tranquility at home. Let it be said on the morning of the 4th of November that the battle has been fought and the victory won on the side of integrity, truth and honor; and from the hearts and voices of every loyal man, whether he be laborer, farmer or capitalist, will go up one glad shout of praise and thanksgiving to Him who rules in the armies of heaven and holds the destiny of man in His hand.

J. C. KNOLLIN.

1416 East Ninth street, Kansas City.

General Sickles' Patriotism.

To the Editor of the Journal.

A pathetic side to the political canvass is very nearly reached in the contemplation of General Sickles, once again arming himself for his country's weal. This man has been for years a sturdy Democrat, with every reason to be a firm supporter of the "other side." Dan Sickles has stood by the Democrats, in all their pleasures, in all their woes.

Now, however, he is confronted with what he considers a menace to the safety of his country.

Now, this tried and true American; this patriot, from the parting of his hair down to the soles of his feet, casts aside the luxuries of his metropolitan home, and once more—and, alas, for the last time—draws his sword for the defense of his dearly loved country.

Here comes in the "pathos" of which I speak in the first lines of the above:

Dan Sickles, shattered and worn, comes to our aid, not for gain, not for renown, but because he knows that this is the last chance God will ever permit him to use in behalf of the idol of his life—the dearly loved United States.

Surely, the expressed belief of this noble creature, disinterested as to men and parties, who comes to us seeking no reward but his country's good; surely, his views should receive respectful greeting from all; conviction must follow as to the vile assault on General Sickles in a disreputable sheet of contemporaneous interest. I will only say that there was a boomerang in every line. I heard the question discussed yesterday in a crowd of good men, and one of them said, "I will never read the damned sheet again."

Another remarked: "Such articles, though one man's opinion, simply make votes for McKinley."

Another remarked: "I bet he would give a thousand dollars if that type had never been set up." HENRY MEREDITH.

Kansas City, Mo., October 9.

Mr. Bryan's Inconsistency.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Bryan claims that we are big enough and rich enough to formulate our own financial policy without consulting England or any other nation on earth, and that it is true even Old Mexico has done that and that what Mexico can do we surely can do. Mexico, by coining silver, has silver monometallism, and all we have to do is—not consult Mexico, even—but just open our mints to free and unlimited coinage and we are there, too. It is said that Bryan is a rank free trader. England is more interested in our having free trade than any other nation on earth, for it would put money in her purse. Can the Journal tell its readers why he is so bitter against England's financial policy and so friendly to her revenue system? Our financial system now is bimetallic. We have more silver money than gold. England's standard is gold. The Republican party proposes to continue our system as it now is, using as much silver as we can and retain bimetallism, and at the same time raise our revenue on importations from foreign countries, with incidental protection to our own manufacturers, and thereby furnish employment to our own people.

Bryan proposes to throw open our mints to the world and coin all the silver offered without charge. In this way he intends to make dollars cheaper. He also proposes to open our ports to all nations, allowing them to flood our markets with goods manufactured by cheap labor, to the great detriment and pauperization of our people. And he is now stumping the country soliciting the franchises of the people to enable him to put his two theories in practice—free coinage to provide us with cheap dollars, free trade, cheap imported goods, made by cheap labor. G. P. O.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 8.

Some Views as to Money.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Having some firm convictions on the "money question" I here present for publication, by request of some of my friends, who desire some able critic to pass upon them. My understanding of the fundamental principles supported by some argument—if my conclusions are wrong will you please correct through the Journal?

As I understand it, money in its legitimate use is a medium of exchange—some say measure of values.

Money has its integer or unit, which we call the dollar—the word dollar expresses the quantity of metal contained in the coin and its quantity expresses its value, or its value is the price of the quantity of metal contained in the dollar, which value may appreciate or depreciate according to the supply and demand of the metal of which it is made. The constitution gives congress the power to coin money and fix the value thereof. How is it to fix or regulate the value? Simply by fixing the quantity to be contained in the coins. The proof that the founders of our monetary system so understood it is found in the fact of their taking such great pains to ascertain the relative value of the two metals, and fixing the ratio so exact, according to the price of the two as then found to exist. If they intended that the values should be fixed, or could be fixed and regulated by the fiat of the government, why all this pains to find and fix a ratio? Why did they not give us dollars of equal size, which would have been much more convenient? And why not $5, $10 and $20 silver pieces? The answer is apparent. The size, the quantity of silver required to give them the requisite value, would make their use as money impracticable.

Another reason why they were so exact as to fix the ratio 15.988 silver to 1 of gold is that they knew that the dollar must contain the quantity of its kind that was of equal value with the quantity of the other, in order to circulate side by side at a parity. That any difference in price of the metals as contained in the dollars would give two mediums—one high and one low—and that the low would drive out the high, yet after all their pains our experience shows conclusively the impossibility to maintain a parity under a free coinage law. Yet we find the issue forced upon us to-day is: Can this government of itself so control and regulate the amount and cost of the world's production of silver and gold as to bring 412½ grains of standard silver to an equal value with 25.8 grains of standard gold, and maintain a parity? It seems to me the only rational answer is a conclusive no.

Why a parity cannot be maintained is found in these facts: First, because it is impossible to keep the amount and cost of production of the two metals at an equal ratio. The discovery at any time of new mines of easier access, and in larger quantities, and superior quality and richness of ore of the one and not the other, would lower the price of that metal, and thus lower the purchasing power of its dollars. Second, values cannot be legislated and maintained or prices fixed by government—except at the expense of one class to the advantage of another.

Values can only be created and prices fixed legitimately by the general sense of the people in the markets of the world, as measured by their (the people's) conception of the service to be rendered them by the use of any article, and the labor to produce and obtain them. Therefore, as money does not express value only as its unit expresses quantity in its kind, there being two kinds, either of which is subject to fluctuation by their supply and demand, it follows that the government would be compelled to regulate the supply of both metals according to the demand, which it could not do under free coinage of the world's product. This would throw the burden of regulating both metals upon this country alone. The whole thing is at once preposterous.

But, say some of our silver orators, it is the supply of money that regulates prices, that with a large volume of money prices go up and with a small volume prices go down. They say money is scarce now, hence it is dear, and we want more money to cheapen it. Yet in the face of this they tell us that free and unlimied coinage of silver will bring silver up to $1.29 an ounce measured by gold. If that be true and money is dear now where will be your cheap dollar? Oh, consistency, thou art indeed a jewel.

But as preposterous as it is, one of our great orators, Mr. Charles A. Towne, in a speech in support of this theory in the house of representatives last February, quoted from John Lock, on the value of money, in which he says:

"By which means it comes to pass that the intrinsic value of gold and silver * * * is nothing but the quantity which men give or receive for them. For they have as money no other value but as pledges to procure what one wants or desires, and they procuring what we want or desire only by their quantity, it is evident that the intrinsic value of silver and gold used in commerce is nothing but their quantity."

This he used in support of his theory that the quantity or number of dollars in circulation fixed and controlled values. The fact is, Mr. Lock had no other reference than to the quantity of gold or silver as expressed in the money unit—and not in the quantity or number of such units.

The question of more or less money is but a related, not a vital, issue in the business and labor oppressive condition of to-day. The greater currency of all countries is the confidence of the people, one in the other, and the whole in the whole. On the strength of this, every conceivable form of credit is given, and a legal tender is needed and used merely to transfer balances, and to adjust and close accounts.

But in a further consideration of the dollar, I may say, as its intrinsic value lies in the pledge that it will procure for us our wants or desires, it may thus be defined: A dollar in its intrinsic character is but the physical expression of credit, or a unit of value in its mathematical determination.

Thus we find that having the confidence in these pledges to procure what we want we accept them one from the other, by which we may justly conclude that the true gold mine of the people is confidence, and the largest nugget of pure credit that can be brought to the surface is the greatest material contribution to the national wealth.

How are we to strike the new lead into this mine? This is the vital issue. I believe the principles of protection to be the entering wedge. R. P. LUKENS.

An Appreciated Compliment.

The fat man was going around the lake in Druid Hill park to beat the orchestra. He was bent over the handle bars in an attitude peculiar to the hands of a clock at 6:15. Little rivulets coursed down his rolypoly face.

"Hi, there!" yelled a bicycle policeman, sharply, "you're going more than eight miles an hour."

The fat man looked aghast and then tumbled off his wheel in astonishment.

"Mr. Officer," he puffed, "if you were not on duty I'd ask you to take a drink. You have paid me the greatest compliment of my life."—Baltimore Life.

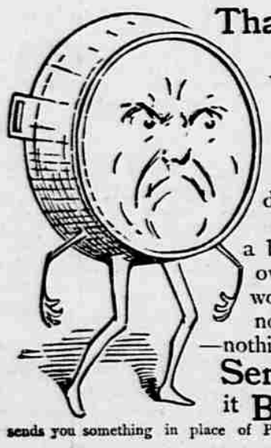
His Burning Love.

"Does he offer any proof of his affection?"

"Proof!" exclaimed the beautiful girl. "Well, I should say so. Why, he says that I have set his heart afire and it has been burning so that it has lit the cigars that he carries in his vest pocket."

"But the proof?"

"He showed me the half-burned cigars."—Chicago Post.



That terrible wash-tub!

This is the way it looks to the women who do their washing in the old-fashioned way. They dread it—and no wonder. All because they won't use **Pearline**. Use **Pearline**—use it just as directed—soak, boil and rinse the clothes—and the wash-tub won't be a bugbear. You won't have to be over it enough for that. No hard work—no inhaling of fetid steam—no wearing rubbing—no torn clothes—nothing but economy.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 510

PREHISTORIC MAN.

THE HUMAN RACE AND ITS DISPERSIONS.

How Long Has the Earth Been Peopled and When and Where Was the Beginning?

The article, "A Prehistoric Battle," which appeared in April last, has called out many letters of inquiry. Time would not allow individual answers, so this attempt must suffice for all inquirers "up to date."

During the past ten years many phases of this subject have been discussed through the columns of the Journal. But in order to bring the facts before the minds of readers that they may the more fully appreciate the subject, it will be necessary to use some of the data that have appeared during the past years.

The exact time and place of man's first appearance on the earth will probably never be known to a certainty.

So far as known, no recognized authority has ever attempted to give us any light on this part of the subject.

Individual writers frequently arrange a few isolated facts, or supposed facts, into a sequence for the sole purpose of proving this or that theory.

Nine-tenths of them have assumed that man originated in Southern or Southwestern Asia. There is absolutely nothing to prove the assumption. It is much more probable that man originated in the present North frigid zone. The earth first cooled within this zone. Within it are found the remains of tropical plants and animals. The elephant, rhinoceros and many other tropical animals were once abundant in Siberia, Lapland and Alaska.

One thing is certain, man retreated from the North as the ice of the glacial epoch gradually moved towards the South.

It is not necessary to go more than fourteen miles from Kansas City to prove this.

In a bed of glacial drift near Courtney, in this county—Jackson—are relics that show the handiwork of man. These relics are not abundant, but several have been found near the middle of the deposit. Among these may be mentioned a rude, unpolished chert, or so-called flint, pipe.

If you were to find a mound of earth and also find an old shoe or a fragment of pottery within or under it, you would be forced to conclude that man existed before this mound was built. Here are relics of man within it.

Now this is what we are forced to conclude with regard to many of the glacial deposits found throughout the north half of the Northern hemisphere.

In the vicinity of Kansas City are numerous glacial deposits—principally sand and gravel. What are the proofs that they are truly glacial?

They contain granite, syenite, quartzite and many other "mountain" rocks, that do not occur at Kansas City, nor within hundreds of miles of it. Nearly every deposit is rich in free gold, but the gold has been triturated so fine from its long journey that it is not practicable to mine it. The deposit mentioned above—fourteen miles east of the city—yields from $1.50 to $2 per cubic yard. Some of the glacial deposits of Howard county—seventy miles east of here—yield twice as much gold. During Governor Woodson's administration—in the '70s—our legislature appropriated $5,000 which the geological survey used in testing these deposits for gold.

Again, these deposits contain an occasional piece of catlinite, the famous Indian pipe stone, which is found at only one place in the world, and that is several hundred miles north of Kansas City.

In fact, there is ample proof that these deposits are of glacial origin, and that man existed before these deposits were made and consequently before the glacial epoch.

When was the glacial epoch?

The Southern hemisphere is now going through a glacial epoch. There have been many such epochs.

They alternate between the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

The precession of the equinoxes from year to year is such that one portion of the earth—either in the extreme north or south—is gradually turned away from the sun and becomes glaciated.

This precession causes a cycle in 23,600 years and a grand cycle in from 236,000 to 411,000 years.

During one of these grand cycles there will be a glacial epoch or ice period in each hemisphere around its polar region and extending from one-half to one-third of the distance from its pole to the equator.

The deposits near Kansas City were no doubt made during the last glacial epoch in the Northern hemisphere.

According to the calculations of astronomers—and they do not differ much—the last glacial epoch in this part of the world commenced about 241,000 years ago and ended about 81,000 years ago.

Man has lived, then, in this locality, not less than one-quarter of a million—250,000—years!

In Switzerland and some other parts of Europe he has lived equally as long.

I have examined thousands of rude flint or chert knives collected in Europe, Australia and throughout the United States. Strange to say, they show from eight to ten characteristics in common. My friend, Mr. T. J. Tidswell, of Independence, Mo., discovered most of these similarities. I have added two or three since he first called my attention to them nine years ago.

This discovery, and scores of others that might be correlated with it, prove the unity of the human race. Under similar conditions man has produced like results from Siberia to Patagonia, and from Australia to Alaska.

The earliest races were no doubt nomadic and never became sufficiently centralized until after the last glacial epoch to enable any of them to attain a very high degree of civilization.

Prior to that time, so far as discovered, they produced no polished tools nor implements. They attempted nothing that indicates a high order of intellect.

Before the glacial epoch there does not seem to have been any focal point at which the probably scattered tribes ever collected themselves. It is doubtful whether fire had come into general use. From the condition of the bones of animals that have been found in close proximity to human remains, and relics in some of the caves of Europe, it is inferred that preglacial man ate much animal food and that it was devoured in a raw state.

After the ice age there seems to have been a number of centers of civilization. It is probable that there have been dozens and scores of dispersing points from which emigration has diverged and overrun a considerable portion of the habitable world.

After correlating all data that have been made public to the present time, the conclusion is unavoidable that the oldest civilization was in Yucatan and Central America. Future discoveries may change this conclusion. It seems that Egypt was first peopled by immigrants from Yucatan. Space will allow only a few facts that clearly indicate the truth of this assertion.

First—The pyramids of Yucatan are some of them much larger than any found in Egypt—that of Cheops not excepted.

Second—The pyramids of Egypt bear structural evidences of having been modeled on those of Yucatan—notably, of the one at Coloma, which covers twenty-three acres.

Third—The early Egyptians and the Mayas of Yucatan had the same system of reckoning time, but the Mayas developed a system that was far superior and which antedates that of Egypt.

Fourth—The Mayas manufactured a cement that was of the same material as that of ancient Egypt.

Fifth—The architecture of Yucatan is of the same general type as that of ancient Egypt, but it is finer and seems to have been the model that the Egyptians attempted to imitate.

Sixth—The art of both countries, as displayed in their ceramics and architecture, is of the same type or school—that of Yucatan being much more highly developed.

Other facts could be easily given, but let these for the present suffice.

As the race dispersed from Yucatan, many arts were lost, and finally civilization became practically a thing of the past.

The Mayas being sun worshipers—as were nearly or quite all of the most ancient races—much attention was given to astronomy. This science was highly developed.

They left a splendid literature, most of which was destroyed by the Spaniards at the time of and immediately after the conquest of 1510-1521. But much remains today. From what survives, we learn that these ancient people based their historical epochs on astronomical phenomena. A certain thing occurred so many days before or after a total eclipse of the sun, which was on a given day, year and hour.

Astronomers of to-day can calculate these eclipses and verify these historical data. They say that these eclipses occurred on the days and hours mentioned and that they were visible in Yucatan!

Now, there is a connected, written history of the country that reaches back about 9,700 years. Back of this are many interesting traditions, and some glimpses of a splendid mythology.

According to one of these traditions, a portion of the Mayas—about 40,000 years ago—rebelled against the ruling king, and finally withdrew to the north.

This branch seems to have passed along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and to have reached Louisiana and the lower Mississippi valley, between 30,000 and 35,000 years ago. Space will allow but little in the way of proof of this last assertion.

A few years ago some cassions were sunk for bridge piers, on Bayou la Fourche, Louisiana. At a depth of about sixty-two feet, some graves were uncovered. They had been made on the sandy beach of the Gulf of Mexico and had been covered with oyster shells. The present coast is about 110 miles from that point. The average thickness of the fresh water mud, so far as surveyed, is not less than forty feet from this point to the Gulf coast.

Taking the average amount of solid matter—mud—that has annually passed down the Mississippi river to form these delta and Gulf plain and we have a measuring unit.

United States government observations made daily since 1872—if I remember correctly—gives the annual amount at 57,872,000 cubic yards per year. By this unit, these graves are at least 29,000 years old.

From the Lower Mississippi these people spread over much of the central portions of the North American continent, especially throughout the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Lake region. They seem to have been the original "mound-builders."

Many thousands of years after they left Yucatan there was another great efflux of people from Yucatan that passed north through the center of the continent. From these last descended the so-called Toltecs, Aztecs and their modern successors, the Pueblos, Zunis, Moquis, etc.

This last wave rolled on towards the north until it met the reflux wave from the "mound-builder" settlements further north, and then a terrible war was waged.

At some future time, perhaps, I shall discuss this war and the evidences of it still in existence. I hope to be able to call attention to many of the achievements of the ancient Aztecs and their contemporaries who constituted the principal element in the wave of emigration last above mentioned.

For many of the facts pertaining to the Mayas of Yucatan I am indebted to Plongon, who has lived and observed in that country most of the time since 1874.

So far as many of the relics nad other data are concerned, I have observed them for myself.

The facts are, there are literature, arts and sciences that have left their evidences in North America that are more ancient and more worthy of careful study than any of that afforded by either ancient Greece or Rome. The time will come when a classical education will include this study.

The late discoveries of the clay tablets under the foundations of Ninevah prove that in our study of history we have commenced a long way from the beginning.

These tablets are in the possession—if I remember correctly—of the University of Pennsylvania.

They give dates that reach back between 9,000 and 10,000 years. Hundreds of these tablets were found and brought to America since the beginning of the current year. EDWIN WALTERS.

PENSIONS.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The following pensions have been granted:

MISSOURI.

Original—Sylvester N. Jones, Thomasville, Oregon; Crawford H. Preuitt, Fredericktown, Madison.

Reissue—August Probst, St. Louis, St. Louis.

Original, widows, etc.—Minors of Burton Smith, Benton and Blodgett, Scott; Emaline Smith (deceased), Benton, Scott; minors of Albert W. Chenowith, Rocky Comfort, McDonald; Laura V. Lamberson, Rocky Comfort, McDonald; Clamanda Hanna, Brunswick, Chariton.

Original—Oscar C. Lewis, St. Louis, St. Louis; William D. Wetherell, St. Louis, St. Louis; George R. Wilson, Panama, Vernon.

Increase—Delos P. Thurber, Cross Timbers, Hickory.

Reissue and increase—(Special, September 30), Andrew Finlay, Kansas City, Jackson.

Original, widows, etc.—Malissa Gifford, Galesburg, Jasper; Mary T. Wetherell, St. Louis, St. Louis; minors of Michael Forster, St. Louis, St. Louis; Nancy Miller, Bloomfield, Stoddard; Matilda McKamey, Paris, Monroe.

Original—De Witt Doolittle, Hutton Valley, Howell; Edward W. Bolbert, Fairfield, Benton; Stephen Wilson, Christopher, Newton; Jonathan S. Knight, Culvre, Anderson; Naoman J. Pettijohn, Kansas City, Jackson.

Increase—William F. Horton, Granby, Newton.

Original widow—Margaret Connell, Rich Hill, Bates.

KANSAS.

Original—Michael Beam, Atwood, Rawlins; George W. Drake, Holton, Jackson; Luther H. Wood, Kansas City, Wyandotte; William H. Harlow, Pottersburg, Lincoln.

Reissue—John Spahr, Chester, Jefferson.

Original widow—Sarah F. Staley, Emporia, Lyon.

Original—Thomas E. Francis, National Military home, Leavenworth.

Restoration and reissue—Thaddeus Crane, Neosha Falls, Woodson.

Reissue—Stephen H. Julian, Kiowa, Barber.

Original—Charles Clements, National Military home, Leavenworth; (special, October 1), Francis M. Shepherd, Pottersburg, Lincoln.

Restoration, reissue and increase—Henry J. Tibbetts, Durachen, Butler.

Increase—(Special, October 1), Jonathan Hull, Ozawkie, Jefferson.

Original widow—Libbie Copeland, Lawrence, Douglas.

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