

MENTAL DYNAMITE.

SCORCHED BY COLORADO'S GRAND OLD GOVERNOR.

Tells Why the Gamblers, Thugs, Prostitutes and Pimps Were Opposed to Populist Government—Populism Froud of Her Enemies.

The following letter by Gov. Waite of Colorado explains itself and will well repay reading:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, DENVER.
Dec. 1, 1894.

"To the First National bank, American National bank; J. C. Mitchell, People's National bank; S. N. Wood, J. H. Poole, T. J. Zollars, secretary Colorado Building and Loan association; John J. Huddart, the Denver Consolidated Electric company; the Appel Clothing company; the May Shoe and Clothing company, the Binzer Bros. and Wright company; R. Douglas Crockery company, the Hughes & Keith Plumbing and Chandler company; the Flanders Dry Goods company; the Parkinson & Wallace China company; Cordes, Feldhauser & Loftus Carpet company; the Roth Importing company; F. E. Babcock, Garson, Kerngood & Co.; E. B. & H. N. Lee, hatters; the Henry Bohm company; A. J. Woodside & Co.; H. Bostwick; the George Tritch Hardware company; the Leonard-Scheck Saddlery company; the Knight & Atmore company; the Brown Hotel company; the Golden Eagle Dry Goods company; the M. Hyman Cigar and Importing company; Seifradsky, Bee Hive Shoe company; A. J. Stark and company, the Denver Consolidated Gas company, the Backus Heating company, the Albany hotel, the St. James hotel, the Windsor hotel, the Markham hotel, the Denver Stove and Hardware company, the Knight-Campbell Music company, Lewis, Son & Barrow, G. H. Braman, H. Z. Solomon, Gano & Co., the Denver onyx and marble company, T. W. Grommon, Western bank, S. Eccles, W. B. Feiker and C. S. Morey mercantile company:

"Gentlemen: Your petition of Nov. 23, 1894, for the reopening of the gambling houses of Denver, addressed to myself as governor, to the fire and police board and to the chief of police of this city, was duly received. To compel the gambling halls of Denver to remain closed is without doubt detrimental to some of the business interests of Denver. Gamblers who are prevented from the practice of their profession, in consequence, vacated buildings and parts of buildings occupied as saloons and residences, which remain unrented, and a large amount of money is withheld from circulation that otherwise would be expended by the gamblers in the purchase of necessities and luxuries. To that extent the suppression of gambling has made hard times in Denver, and I have never hesitated to acknowledge my full share of responsibility for this result. It is no wonder that every gambler in Denver, every pimp and prostitute, every confidence man, bunco steerer, thief and hobo and every all night and Sunday liquor seller, licensed and unlicensed, joined the 'redeemers' to redeem the state from Populist misrule, and furnished money, and men and women to colonize the city with fraudulent voters in the interest of the republican party. The gamblers and the lewd women of Denver had a grievance. The Populist state administration had injured their business, had prevented them from loaning capital for the promotion of business enterprises, and had reduced some 'professionals' to actual poverty. Smarting under a sense of personal injury, the gamblers of Denver poured out their money like water for political purposes, and resorted to any and all means, no matter how fraudulent, to defeat at the late election the Populist state administration.

"The Protestant religious element of this city, represented by its distinguished doctors of divinity, by the Y. M. C. A. and the W. T. C. U., protest against the protection of the gambling business by the police, on the ground that gambling is immoral.

"My own action as governor was not upon any such consideration. Gambling is no more immoral in Denver than in Leadville or Aspen. The laws against gambling and lewdness should be executed at all cities alike, but it so happens that peculiar relations exist between the governor of the state and the city of Denver, which do not exist in any other locality. The governor, by the law, has the power both to appoint and remove the board of police of Denver, and upon him, therefore rests the responsibility of the proper execution of the law by the police. It is the misfortune of the gamblers of Denver whose open halls of business have been closed, and of the lewd women, whose profits have been curtailed by the shutting up of saloons at midnight and on Sundays, that their business is in violation of the law. Their only legal remedy is the repeal of the violated laws. Until such repeal, the present governor, the fire and police board and the chief of police of the city of Denver during the full term of their offices, will compel a compliance with the law.

"The religious sentiment of Denver may be correct in opposing gambling and lewdness in the city, but they have

been exceedingly tardy in their manifestations. In the summer of 1893 the war of the governor of the state upon the gamblers commenced. In all preceding state administrations gambling had been practically licensed and protected by the police. No vigorous wars have ever been waged against gambling by any governor of the state or fire and police board. The present governor found Messrs. Orr and Martin guilty of malfeasance in office in protecting instead of prohibiting the gambling houses of the city and removed them according to law. The officers so removed refused to vacate their offices, in the interest of the gamblers arose in insurrection and by aid of the sheriff's office took illegal and armed possession of the city hall. A district court, in the interest of the gamblers, enjoined the governor from the exercise of his constitutional rights. The issue was sharply defined between the gamblers and the governor, who called out the militia of the state to suppress insurrection. Now there was the clergy of Denver, the Y. M. C. A., the W. T. C. U. and the prohibitionists in this fight? They were dead against the governor. The exceptions are so small and insignificant as to be unworthy of notice. The wealth and aristocracy of the city was a unit against the governor. In many of the churches of Denver the elders and trustees actually voted down a motion to indorse the action of the police board. Even the most prominent and influential members of the People's party assembled themselves together, called the governor before them, and implored him to withdraw his demand that his last appointees should take possession of the city hall, which was their legal right, and consent that the matter should be left for the decision of the various courts, which practically meant that Orr and Martin should continue in office and the gambling houses remain open. All this pressure was resisted by the governor, who contended that Orr and Martin had no legal authority after they were removed, and that the control of the police belonged to Mullins, Barnes and Rogers. The Supreme court of the state, in its final decision, declared the possession of Orr and Martin illegal, and ordered them to vacate in favor of Mullins and Barnes, who were declared entitled to legal possession, and thus the Supreme court sustained the right of the governor to enforce the law.

"But the governor, the fire and police board and the chief of police stood alone. The saints, the pious women and the prohibitionists, who had for years been praying for the suppression of gambling houses and tipping houses, had no words of encouragement for those who had established reform. In the hard fight the governor had been compelled to make in the courts, and by a resort to his constitutional rights as commander-in-chief of the state militia, the entire religious sentiment of the city acting in harmony with the gamblers and lewd women, had denounced the state executive as an anarchist, usurper and tyrant.

"That the republicans in Denver were in league with the gamblers and lewd women is indisputable. Aside from the statement of the gamblers themselves, who tell the amounts they contributed, and the number of votes they colonized, is the fact that large pecuniary offers were made to the People's party to 'let up' on the gamblers, and the further fact that the gamblers have always demanded and received a consideration for their votes. When the republican press and preachers preached continually that the Populist state administration had injured the business of the state, and the only business injured was the gambling halls and houses of ill fame, when the county republican ticket was nominated in the interest of the 'injured classes,' who were induced to vote the republican ticket on the promise that their injuries should be redressed, it is rather late in the day, after the consideration has been fully paid, for the preachers to now maintain that the arrangement made with their political co-laborers and bosom friends—the gamblers and lewd women—is off. Even I, who have had no small experience as the subject of personal and political ingratitude, stand appalled at such heartiness. But I do not think the 'G. O. P.' will betray its allies. The same sweet city council who refused to use funds of the city already in the treasury for public improvements, because the expenditure by law would have to be under control of a Populist board of public works, have cut down the police fund so that there is no money to pay the police, and thus the city authorities, unable to furnish sufficient policemen to police the city, will be obliged to overlook the violations of the law, an opportunity the gamblers will gladly avail themselves of, and then the holy preachers of the city can hold a mass meeting and denounce the inefficiency of the Populist police.

"In the published account of the mass meeting on Friday evening last at the First Baptist church, the speakers were all men of eminent distinction, great ability and no doubt experts in the subjects discussed. But none of them made the least favorable reference to those who had occasioned the reform they seemed so anxious to perpetrate. And this was well. The

churches and conspicuous piety of Denver had no part or lot in the matter. The reform was brought about not only without their help but in spite of their most bitter opposition, and fierce attempt to strike down the power of the governor at the very threshold of the reform.

"In the days of Christ, the scribes and Pharisees denounced the Son of God, as a breaker of the Sabbath, a wine-taker and blasphemer. The strongest bulwark of American slavery was the Christian church, although now that chattel slavery is abolished, none are so eloquent in denunciation of its wrongs as our most reverend doctors of divinity. Industrial slavery which threatens the human race has no more strenuous supporters, and freedom no such dangerous foes as the salaried preachers, who have learned worldly wisdom from the fate of Christ, who preach smooth things to the people, who will not fight vested rights or combat ancient prejudices, never stir up strife or put father against son, or brother against brother, or husband against wife, and who in all probability, will never be crucified. The churches of Denver opposed the Populists on account of their Sunday meetings in the Coliseum, but one half of all the clergymen in the city, on the Sunday evening before election put in the full time in exhorting their parishioners how to vote at the Tuesday election! Who gave to the ordained preachers a monopoly of Sabbath political instruction?

"The Populist state administration, the fire and police board and the chief will continue to enforce the Populist policy to close public gambling houses and shut up whiskey saloons on Sunday and after midnight, not in consequence of the rather late but loud outcries of the Denver doctors of divinity, the Y. M. C. A., the W. T. C. U., the prohibitionists or any other class of people whatever, but because it is a duty imposed upon us by the law.

Very respectfully,
DAVID H. WAITE

RAILROADS ALL RIGHT.

The Wheat and Cotton Raisers Pay the Freight.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its article on the general financial situation in the country at large, speaks of November earnings of some railroads in the northwest, and adds "southern and southwestern lines nearly all have done well and show considerable gains, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with its increase of \$117,894, being a conspicuous instance of this kind."

Southern lines hauling 4 cent cotton, and southwestern lines hauling 35 cent wheat, have all done well.

They can show "considerable gains."

There are some very "conspicuous instances," don't you know?

Meanwhile, have the cotton raisers of the south and wheat raisers of the southwest been "doing well?"

Have the farmers made any "considerable gains," except in wisdom?

Are there any "conspicuous instances" of wheat and cotton raisers increasing their incomes?

No remarkably "conspicuous instances," eh?

Didn't you know that the panic and low prices don't hurt the railroads and banks?

If it had, the "enclivity howlers" of to-day would be bankers and railroad stockholders.

They are getting along all right.

The wheat and cotton raisers pay the freight.

250 PER CENT INTEREST.

How the Bankers Live on the Sweat of Uncle Sam's Face.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Hon. S. S. Marshall of Illinois in the lower house of congress in July, 1886, graphically depicts our present infamous national banking system:

"An association of gentlemen in an eastern state raised \$300,000 in currency. They went to the office of the register of the treasury and exchanged their currency for \$300,000 in 6 percent gold bearing bonds. Then they went to the office of the comptroller of currency, in the same building, organized a national bank, deposited their \$300,000 in bonds and received for their bank \$70,000 in national currency. They had let the government have \$30,000 in currency more than they had received for banking purposes and had on deposit \$300,000 on which they received an interest from the government \$18,000 a year in gold (and exempt from taxation). This was pretty good financing, for those bankers to receive \$18,000 a year in gold on the \$30,000 in currency which they had loaned the government. But this is not the whole story. They had their bank made a public depository. They soon discovered that there was seldom less than \$1,000,000 of government money deposited in their vaults. They did not like to see this vast sum lie idle. They, therefore, took \$1,000,000 of this government money and bought \$1,000,000 of five-twenty bonds with it. In other words they loaned \$1,000,000 of the government's own money to the government, and deposited the bonds received in the vaults of their bank, on which they received from the same government \$60,000 a year in gold as interest. Thus for the \$30,000 in currency, which they originally loaned the government, they received annually in all \$78,000."

The Rise of the Buckwheat Cake

The leaven of yesterday ruins the cake of to-day. Don't spoil good buckwheat with dying raising-batter—fresh cakes want Royal Baking Powder. Grandma used to raise to-day's buckwheats with the souring left over of yesterday! Dear old lady, she was up to the good old times. But these are days of Royal Baking Powder—freshness into freshness raises freshness.

And this is the way the buckwheat cake of to-day is made: Two cups of Buckwheat, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, all sifted well together. Mix with milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle.

Do not forget that no baking powder can be substituted for the "Royal" in making pure, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Had Her Doubts.

She held herself so still to catch what he was muttering in his dreams that she hardly breathed.

"Mary" —

"That's me," she thought to herself, as there was no occasion for her to think of any one else.

"Mary must have a new wrap, even though I do have to take it out of the bookkeeper's salary. It's too bad, too. He is the only support of a widowed mother."

All was still again. She lay there and thought some more.

"He's just as mean as he can be," she murmured. "I don't believe he was asleep at all."

Foggs—Are you the cashier of this bank?

Shoenleather—Yes, but I don't seem to place you.

Foggs—I'm the agent for the Live and Let Live Indemnity Company. For a small amount we will guarantee that when you skip with the proceeds you won't be brought back.

The poet he wrote to the editor a note with bated breath.

"Oh, send me a check for my poem, sir, or I shall starve to death!" The words the editor wrote back made him a drivelling wreck.

"You now have starved to death, no doubt, and will not need a check."

St. Peter—New Yorker, eh? I'll see about your case after I read a few minutes.

Applicant—Is it usual to keep people waiting while you read a few minutes?

St. Peter—Only in the case of New Yorkers; I'm reading the minutes of the Lexow committee.

A Rainbow Show Bottle.

To prepare this, first ascertain the capacity of the bottle and divide by seven, to find the volume of liquid required for each layer. Then take sulphuric acid to begin with, and tint it blue by the addition of indigo sulphate. For the next layer use chloroform; for the third use glycerine tinted with carmalum; for the fourth, castor oil colored with alkanet root; for the fifth, proof spirit tinted with green aniline; sixth, cod liver oil, containing one part of oil of turpentine to ninety-nine of the fish oil; seventh, rectified spirit tinted with violet aniline. Each of these should be poured in through a tube, the lower point of which should be directed against the side of the bottle, so that the liquid may trickle gently over the surface of the layer below it.—National Druggist.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.

The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, Etc. C. O. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

Long Distance House Moving.

A curious case of house moving was recently witnessed in Oregon: A man who owned a residence at Seattle which cost him \$5,000 to erect, removed to Olympia and did not have sufficient funds to build another house. He bought a lot and concluded to remove the building he owned at Seattle. Everyone laughed at him, but he persisted. Rolling the house down to the river he loaded it upon a scow and it was soon at Olympia, a distance of about sixty miles. Then he had it rolled upon his lot, and, strange to say, not a timber was strained nor even a piece of furniture broken, although he had not removed the contents before starting the house upon its unusual journey.

Liquid Fish.

Fish are reduced to small pieces, mixed with a suitable quantity of water cooked in a close vessel by means of steam, the temperature being raised to 160—170 degrees C. When all the soluble parts have been extracted by the water, the liquid is first passed through a sieve, and after skimming off the fatty matter, it constitutes the fish essence, which may be used as food, either alone or in conjunction with other nutritious substances. The waste part of the fish, together with what remains on the sieve, are used for manure, after being first mixed with a suitable amount of lime, clay or similar diluent.

Always scarce—in the Country.
Mrs. Suburb—You look tired out.
Mr. Suburb—I am. I have been searching for the tens of thousands of unemployed that the papers talk about.

"Do you wish to help them?"
"Yes. I want a man to shovel snow, but I guess I'll have to do it myself."

THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WILSON'S SCOTCHIN' BRANCY FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

A Statesman Lacking Opportunity.

A New York woman who has hidden good-bye to the first bloom of her youth, but is making out extremely well on the aftermath has successfully solved the problem of quenching other women's inquiries with regard to her age. "Whenever a woman has the cheek to ask me what my age is," she explained, "I always beam upon her and suddenly exclaim: 'Oh, my dear girl, I am a great deal older than you are—a whole year at least.' And then, before she can find time or breath for another question I add: 'And, by the way, what is your exact age, dear?' The woman, taken by surprise, lies heroically, of course, and consequently makes me out at least five years younger than I would have dared to make myself."

After Physicians Had Given Me Up, I Was Saved By Piso's Cure.—RALPH ELLIS, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22 1893.

A Financial Discussion.

Johnnie Fewcads—Can you lend me twenty dollars for a few days?
Weary Friend—Why don't you pawn your watch?
"Because it is a keepsake from my dear mother, and I don't like to part with it."
"My money is a keepsake from my dear father, and I don't like to part with it, either."

A Lost Opportunity.

Miss Wabash—How long have you been engaged?
Miss Gotham—Four years.
"Miss Wabash—Why, bless me. You could get a divorce where I live on the strength of that, and own the town."

St. Jacobs Oil

MADE IN GERMANY

It cures Aches & Pains

First Reformer—After we close all bars, boths and gambling halls, what will there be left for us to reform?
Second Reformer—We might bring our theology up to date.

LEAVES ITS MARK

every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well! That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system.

Mrs. ANNA U. RICH, of Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb., writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and gradually wasting in strength all the time. It was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments, for two years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" mailed sealed, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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W. N. U., Wichita—Vol. 8, No. 8.

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