# England's Army Under Victoria

# General Sir Evelyn Wood, the Famous Military Authority

### Writes for The Sunday Herald on Sixty Years With the British Troops

it had been a separate profession! The army was in this state when England

The young soldier thorough satisfaction is that our sol- is supplied with a complete outfit at Constantinople. These heroic men, who were destroyed by unnecessary and preventable privations, exposure, disand lay down to die without even a mur- by government.

the indescribable miseries were still inet was considering what retrenchderstood war, and that our expenditure was at the time about three millions sterling a month; but the misfortune was, we commenced to reduce the army without considering what the military policy of the country was to be.

In 1837, our hospital arrangements were as unsatisfactory as those which I have described in regard to the regimental system. In practice, at all events, nothing beyond a bare diet, and medicine, was allowed for the sick, all the articles now termed "medical comforts" being obtained, if at all, at the expense of the officers. One good result springing from the sufferings of our soldiers in the Crimea was the increased attention given to the care of the sick and wounded men. It was furthered in a marked degree by the exertions of women. Miss Nightingale and the ladies who accompanied her to the east, did great service in ameliorating the position of the soldier when in hospital. In March, 1855, the Queen, after a visit to the sick and wounded at Chatham, while men in the hospital, added "the out of them, and that the wards are like interest evoked was the erection of the great military hospital at Netley, and, Woolwich.

The same influence brought about the acquisition of the land on which Aldershot Camp now stands, and many other important changes in the army. During a visit to the troops collected in Aldershot Camp in the summer of 1856, the seen regiments which, after 18 years' foreign service in a trying climate, had butter or jam. spent but seven months in England, when they had been dispatched to the Crimea, and then, after but one year at home, had been put under orders for service was for twenty years.

our troops from the Crimea came the for two years, during which time both the Queen's and the East India Com- to 4d. army of 220,000 volunteers, which has grown steadily in numbers and efficien-4s. 6d. per diem. cy up to the present date. In 1870 im- Passing now to the life of the soldier,

quasi-right of ownership in a commission which existed, and while it lasted the first squad. rendered difficult the practice of selec-

well's great reform

LONDON, May 23 .- During the sixty | were exemplified in 1842 in the battalion years Queen Victoria has reigned, ex- the unwritten history of which I quoted clusive of the chartered and other companies, the British army has fought in guards was permitted to exchange with great or small expeditions, for fifty the lieutenant-colonel of the battalion, years, leaving ten years only of ab- in spite of the fact that the senior major had nearly 40 years' service, had been in In 1852, we had got battalions, but we several actions in the peninsula, was enhad no generals trained and practiced gaged at Waterloo, and whose name was in the duties of that rank; for as soon able to give the over-regulation price of as a colonel was promoted he was placed the lieutenant-colonelcy. The greatest on half-pay, and was very seldom em- gain, however, from the abolition of purployed afterwards. There was no staff, chase lies in the fact that officers now known as such, no field commissariat, being professional soldiers have much ambulance corps, nor transport. There more influence over their men than for was no general qualified to handle more commissioned officers and privates has merly. The duty of instructing the nonthan one arm, i. e., the cavalry or in- rendered my brethren more alive to their fantry, while the artillery was kept as serious responsibilities, and has endistinct from the rest of the army as if abled them to obtain a greater know-

drifted into a war with Russia, of which ing, is in a very different position from the only recollection to be recalled with that of his predecessor 60 years ago. He diers gave to all time an enduring ex-necessaries as brushes, combs, razors, ample of the highest form of discipline. necessaries as brusnes, combs, razors etc. He is supplied periodically, later Forty per cent of those who served be- with the principal articles of his unifore Sebastopol, in the depth of the form without charge; but he has to winter of 1854-55, rest on the uplands of keep up the necessaries, which include the Crimea, or in the Scutary cemetery underclothing, at his own expense, and to pay for any repairs to clothing while it is in wear. He pays for groceries vegetables, and personal washing, the cost of which varies now from 3d, to ease and undue exertion, never gave in. 4d. per diem, but his bedding is washed

It is a fair estimate to put a soldier's In spite of our losses, however, when rations, pay, lodging and clothing as peace ensued in 1856, England stood in equivalent to 15s. a week, which sum a better position for war than two years increases gradually, according to the previously when the great struggle com- soldier's conduct, and consequent pro-The 25,000 men who disem- motion. He is credited also with a sum barked in the Crimea in September, of £3 per annum under the head of "de-1854, had practically all disappeared, but they had been replaced by another 52,- his joining the army reserve, or at the 000, with 96 field cannon, or treble the number landed in 1854. It is strange how ing all stoppages, a well-conducted solslow our countrymen are to learn. While dier of our infantry—the lowest paid of our army-may reckon on having 4s. a fresh in the public mind-even before week as pocket-money. On the other the treaty of peace was signed—the Cabpersonal freedom; but it must be rements could be made in the army and membered that if he were employed in navy. Nor is this extraordinary when civil life on a weekly wage, this ceases we reflect that in those days no British on his becoming ill, and he would have cabinet, so far as I know, had ever un-to pay for medical treatment, which to the soldier is afforded free, 7d. per diem being, however, stopped from his pay while he remains in hospital.

There is a mixture of feudalism and parish life in a battalion. Scarcely a regiment exists which has not a charitable fund, and in most corps either the colonel's wife or one of the rgimental ladies plays the double part of the squire's daughter and parson's wife rolled into one. There are Christmas festivities for the soldiers' families, and in cases of death, or even of outbreak of forthcoming, but I have known personal attention and nursing rendered by officers' wives, under the most distressing

regimental system than others, yet, in the majority of the mounted corps the men have coffee or cocoa at 6 a. m., served outside the stables. All branches of the service have, as a rule, bread and eulogizing the attention being paid to brawn, or some such relish for breakfast. For dinner they have boiled, baked windows being so high no one could look or roast meat, and generally a pudding of some kind, the rations being inprisons." The immediate result of the creased by grants from the regimental institutes to the company messingbook. Not only are the cooks stimulated somewhat later, the Herbert hospital at by the monetary prices given for general excellence of dinners throughout the month, but it is the duty of commanding officers and of company officers to see the bill of fare from day to day. and that the company books correspond in the quantities of groceries to the food which is provided. Between 4.30 and Queen pointed out that she had that day p. m. there is always tea with sugar and milk, and bread with generally either

The appetites and the habits of recruits vary greatly, according to the locality from which they join. Whereas some men will eat but little more than India, where at that time the tour of the ration provided, many recruits will in addition consume a bowl of soup, Immediately following the return of which in most corps is given free, for supper, and at the regimental institute revolt of the Sepoys, beginning in the spring of 1857, which was not put down meal, which is obtainable throughout the evening at a cost varying from 1d.

pany's soldiers performed a succession If at the end of the seven years' service of heroic deeds. Two years later the ex- the soldier does not wish to join the citement of some senior officers in the army reserve, but serves on to complete French army, consequent on the at- 21 years' service, he receives, on final tempt made by Orsini on the French discharge, a lump sum of £36 (deferred Emperor's life, an attempt which was pay), and a pension of 1s. a day for life arranged in London, gave rise to the A Sergeant under similar circumstances fear of invasion, the result of which receives a sum of £63 and a pension has been the formation of an auxiliary varying from 2s. to 2s. 9d. a day, while

perial troops were withdrawn from our he is kept hard at work for the first larger colonies, and 10 years later there three months of his service; but recentwas a further concentration, it being by the drill has been rendered much less recognized that imperial garrisons are irksome by being combined with gymto be maintained only at certain coaling nastic training, which is carried on unstations held to enable the navy to pro- interruptedly for 10 weeks, the men being excused all duties which may inter-In 1871, Mr. Cardwell, then secretary fere with their regular attendance, of state for war, carried out the aboli- which lasts for an hour and a half daily, tion of purchase in the army. In that being divided into a morning and aftersystem, bad and unjust as it was, there noon lesson. There were at first some were good points, the principal one be- commanding officers who lamented this ing that it secured a rapid flow of pro- innovation, thinking it would delay motion, though this was obtained at the squad drill, but everyone now admits expense of the individual officer. Under it has quickened it to an extraordinary the new system the state has had to take degree, the recruits' limbs being ren over that charge, to the enormous in- dered so much more lissom, and the crease of the non-effective vote; but on hour and a half which they spend at the other hand it has abolished that gymnastics materially shortens the t.me which is now required to pass into

After the young soldier has been distion, to which we have only just now missed from drill he has to attend two, Thirty-nine years after it was and at some stations more, parades a suggested by the Queen to Palmerston, day, and to go on guard, which comes to and a quarter of a century after the his turn about every fourth, fifth or country paid the price of Mr. Card- sixth day. When I was at Aldershot it only averaged once in three weeks, and The hardships of the purchase system all officers should keep down this time-

wasting duty. When not on guard or detailed for fatigue duties—such as carrying coal, sweeping and cleaning barracks—the infantry soldier is generally master of his time from 3 to 9:30 p. m., when he has to be in barracks. Should he prefer to remain in barracks in the evening, if he is of a convivial nature there is now in the new barracks agood canteen, to which a miniature music hall is attached, and there is a recreation reserve. Numbers alone, however, give he can amuse himself, and a library in each regiment in barracks, well supplied with books. Nearly every want is

with a slight increase of capital. provement in the tone of our soldiers is war office has thus been enabled to orof the battallions, who cheerfully give vailing sixty years ago.
up their mess dinner for an "early feed"

EVELYN WOOD, V.C., G.C.B.

is attached, and there is a recreation room, where he can smoke and have all the books and papers which are to be can at all times get tea and coffee. These rooms are fairly lit, but the lighting of barrack rooms leaves something to be desired. There are game rooms in which he can amuse himself, and a library in cure subsist and transport the army. supplied on payment in the regimental ourly been in so efficient a state. The institute at the lowest rates consistent growth of the volunteer forces and our with a slight increase of capital. innumerable minor wars have made the Chaplains, to whom much of the imdue, organize smoking concerts, in which ganize a modern system, which has rethey are generally assisted by officers placed the hand-to-mouth fashion pre-

#### DOES THE BICYCLE MAKE WOMEN CRUEL?



PARIS, June 1 .- The doctors of France are puzzled by a new mania which is afflicting women who ride bicycles. The feminine bicyclists are becoming extremely cruel. Medical men who have made a study of the matter are inclined to ascribe it to a form of insanity, the cause of which is to them an absolute mystery. There are in Paris a number of physicians who call themselves bicycle specialists, meaning that they have made an especial study of nervous and other troubles resulting from the use of the wheel. These men are completely mystified.

The first case which came into general notice was that of Mme. Eugenie Chantilly, wife of Desire Chantilly, a well-known silk manufacturer of Lyons. An enthusiastic wheelwoman for a very long time, she even takes her wheel with her when she goes upon visits to friends some distance away. It was on one of these visits to a friend of her girlhood in Paris, Mme. Henry Fournier, whose husband is one of the best known business men upon the Rue de infantile sickness, not only is money l'Opera, that the strange affliction came upon her. Her hostess is also a wheelwoman, and the two went riding one morning along the boulevards which have made Paris famous.

When in the vicinity of the Jardin des Plantes, Mme. Fournier scorched heavy losses because they are compell- or not. ahead of her friend, and as she drew away from her looked back laughingly over her shoulder and called to her, "Adieu, mon amie." Mme. Fournier, who tells the story, said she received no response and looking back a moment later saw her friend darting down upon her at terrific speed. She rode to one side, thinking Mme. Chantilly would be unable to check herself by the time sha came up with her, but what was her horror when her friend deliberately steered the wheel straight at her. Before Mme. Fournier could evade her, Mme. Chantilly had collided with her wheel and knocked her down. Mme. Chantilly rode back a few paces and then, riding at a lightning rate, actually rode over the prostrate form of Mme. Fournier.

Screaming with terror, Mme. Fournier attempted to rise, but was repeatedly knocked down by her infuriated friend, but it was not until others came to the rescue that she was able to gain security from the repeated assaults of Mme. Chantilly. One of the most curious features of the affair is that during this whole time Mme. Chantilly preserved an unmoved expression of countenance, apparently never even looking at the face she was so cruelly assault-When she was taken into custody by those who hastened to Mme. Fournier's rescue she only said, "Why do you interfere with me when I am enjoying myself?" She was conveyed in a carriage to the Fournier residence, and from thence was promptly sent to her husband at Lyons. Since then she has been kept in strict seclusion.

Mme. Fournier's injuries were such that the constant care of a physician was required for several days. Her right arm was broken between the wrist and the elbow, and she received several internal injuries. Naturally, she was obliged to tell her physicians what had happened, although her friends and those of Mme. Chantilly had succeeded in keeping all mention of the affair out of the newspapers. The physician, deeply interested in so singular an assault, took pains to investigate it, and communicated with the insanity expert who had been called to examine into the condition of Mme. Chantilly, Considering the case on the whole, these two medical savants determined

that they had discovered a brand new disease, which was the solely to the bicycle. This determination was arrived at from the fact that the symptoms and the mania were entirely different, even in the smallest detail, from all that pertains to cases of insanity among women resulting from conditions best known to medical men. They also caused a careful inquiry to be made throughout France to discover if possible any cases which bore a resemblance to that of Mme. Chantilly. They found seventeen women who had been seized with the same irrepressible desire to injure all cyclists of their own sex whenever possible, at such times as they were awheel. The desire apparently took the same form in every instance, the first action being a violent collision, and then repeated attempts to ride over the form of the fallen cy-

All were not as successful as Mme. Chantilly, because she is a wheelwoman so expert as to be wellnigh a professional, a fact clearly indicated by the difficult feats she achieved. The doctors also found that not only did the desire to ride down other wheelwomen appear, but there was plenty of additional evidence that the mania inspired a keen delight in all things savoring of cruelty. In some of the instances, women indicated this fact by torturing their pet dogs or cats in the most frightful fashion, although previous to the time the mania afflicted them, they had been kindness itself to the animals. One woman who was found torturing her dog said, when asked the reason, that she was illustrating the methods of the Spanish inquisition, of which she had read not long before. She also stated that she was experimenting with animals in order that she might become sufficiently expert to make similar experiments with human

The physicians found that the first known case of the mania developed last The wheels that the different persons rode who were afflicted in the fashion described were carefully examined to see if it was was the result of the manner of building a certain make of bicycle. It was shown that the wheels were in almost every instance English or American, American predominating. saddles were in every instance found to be properly adjusted, and although the investigation was minute no sign could be discovered which would indicate the slightest peculiarity of the bicycle.

That it was eyeling that brought the mania on there seems no question. Only wheelwomen have been afflicted with it, and oddly enough, in every instance, they have been over 30 years of age. The other theory advanced as to the cause which has been seriously considered is that it is the result of the effect upon the nervous system of the intense exhilaration rapid riding brings about. French wheelwomen ride at a high pace. They are all embryo scorchers, much more so than their sisters in other countries. This being the case, it is suggested that the practice of scorching by women is likely to bring about a new form of insanity corresponding to that which afflicts the unfortunate

It is, therefore, thought probable that if women are not forced to ride at a slower pace on their wheels, this remarkable mania will make its appearance in the wheeling countries other than France. The worst feature of it all is that there has thus far been found no method which would result in curing a patient or even rendering the mania less violent.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\* PANICS AND BOOMS \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Ever since the establishment of th human race on this planet there has been a gradual increase of population and a more rapid accumulation of wealth. Wealth is the result of labor, and with-

out labor there can be no wealth. Men live and pass away, but as they cannot take their wealth with them a large percentage accumulates for the benefit of their successors. Hence the wealth of the world today per capita is much greater than ever before, and it is continually on the increase.

The transfer of wealth or property from one person to another creates business. Under favorable conditions transers are numerous and business is brisk. Under unfavorable conditions transfers are few and business is dull.

During periods of business activity there is work for all, and this of itself makes greater business activity. Durmakes business dull and unprofitable.

The existence of either one of these conditions leads necessarily to the other. ous times or depressed times to continue

means of accumulating wealth, and thus living. all are enabled to provide themselves for goods and property increases and then prices advance.

furnished through their credit.

in real estate. The country is growing; money is easy; times are good; business terialize as a good crop is sure to be is prosperous, and therefore speculation the result of favorable climatic condiis favored. A man worth \$5000 can buy four times that amount of property by using his credit, and cometimes he can ten times that amount or more. gets the benefits of the advance in the price of the property represented by the the capital furnished by his credit.

are falling, the loss does not come on the entire property, but only on that portion of it represented by the cash capital the man has invested in it. The debt never chrinks until the margin is all gone.

use their credit at the same time because they are all governed by the same local conditions. Hence there is a fictitious period of business activity.

where their credit limit is reached there for goods and property, and soon the question is-when? depressed condition of business.

conditions as well as the laborer. Doing popular banking house of Temple & business largely on borrowed capital, he Workman in our own Los Angeles—a loses on all the capital employed in the bank that failed for over a million doibusiness, not alone on the money fur- lars, and never paid a cent on the dollar nished by himself. The value of the busi- to the many unfortunate depositors. ness shrinks, but the debt remains the tunes of others.

large percentage of the laboring people Hon. D. C. Reed, now mayor of the city again sharply: of the world are thrown out of employ- of San Diego, gave a banquet at the ment. Every time a man stops work—
stops producing—his purchasing ability

Horton house in that city, to which he invited business men from all points in shrick is impaired, the demand for goods be- Southern California. In response to the comes less and prices are lowered.

debt paying period-the people at large things briefly reviewed many are forced to economize. The earning principles herein laid down and follow-capacities of all classes have been de-ing the line of thought that waves of "next" was not an epithet, and she coolcreased. A large percentage of people prosperity and depression followed each ed down, but she was still distrustful, are thrown out of steady employment other with more or less regularity, pre- and Dr. Kearney had to attend to her and wages are reduced for those who do dicted that somewhere between the case. secure labor. Some earn enough to pay years 1893 and 1897 this country would expenses of living economically, while again enter upon a period of business having been the cook for Jim Cronin's others do not and are compelled to live depression that would be very severe mother when she kept a boarding house, in part on the limited accumulations of on the business interests of the country. The local speculative boom of 1886-7

ness; some able to meet running ex- but the universal panic which swept each month, awaiting the return of better until the time predicted-1893. It appears times, rather than to lose more heavily to require under present business concannot stand the pressure and quit busi- for the country to pass through a comness, forced to lose the accumulations of plete cycle from one business depression

the case of encumbered property this get ready for business again in 1880. out the margin and a portion of the debt line for business activity. The panic off into hysterics, and yelled like a also. Sometimes the margin is so nearly of 1893 was more widespread in its oper-band of Comanches. She was carried property transfers his interest in the was not so severe as comparatively lit-property to the one who holds the claim the money was lost by depositors by fail-Sometimes the holder of the debt de-clines to thus take the property and re-very heavy.

ren at none. When at 1177 Lucas ave-institution Susan lives at 1177 Lucas ave-nue.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. clines to thus take the property and release the owner.

A person who does business on a partial credit basis, on borrowed capital, dealt very kindly with our people. makes larger profits during periods of Southern California increased in popuprosperity when the prices are advancng than he who is on a cash basis, but of depression when prices are dropping. in 1897, more than doubled.

the period of prosperity closes he would of population, although on account of revenue afterward.

easier again. People live within their incomes and temporarily learn economical habits. Men smoke fewer and chesper cigars and ladies purchase fewer ribbons and occasionally fix over a bonnet and dress instead of gettting

luxuries. As the number of people in such improved condition increases, trade begins to pick up; larger orders are sent to the factories, more wheels are set in motion, more operatives are employed and more people are placed in position to buy more goods, which in turn starts more mills and gives em-

ployment to still more men. Thus the business of the country is ly forced into an active condition, and thus man believes that a high proing periods of business depression there is not work for all, and this of itself rical progression until wages reach their to restore prosperity to the country and maximum point, factories are running to another thinks the free coinage of silver their utmost capacity, prices of all kinds and gold on a basis of 16 to 1 without of goods and all kinds of property ad- making any suggestions to any other It is an impossibility for either prosper- vance, and people begin to purchase again more than they have the money to pay for-some because they want pro-During prosperous times, there being fit on increasing valuations and others work for all, all are supplied with the simply because of extravagant ideas of

Money is plenty, credits are good, and

the masses are good pay because all many of the luxuries, of life; and hence kinds of property are readily convertiduring the prosperous times the demand ble into legal tenders. Improvements, public and private, are pushed to their soon the demand exceeds the supply, and utmost extent, fancy prices are paid with its little shovel can, by piling up for real estate because it can be sold This rule, which is applied to the la- readily again at still more fancy prices. borer, is also applied to the business Individuals of limited captal hold thousman. Prosperous times induce business ands and hundreds of thousands of dolmen to branch out in their several lines lars worth of property on which only a of trade. The volume of trade being small payment has been made. An adlarge, each gets a corresponding propor- vance of 5 per cent on the price of the tion of it. Many business men find that property is an advance of 50 or 100 per they can do more business than is al- cent or more on the cash investment. lowed by their limited capital. They then Another transfer is made and another soul is made happy. In short a specu-Prices are continually advancing, lative boom has struck the country therefore they are able to make margins again gradually but surely. This specuof profit not only on the capital furnish-lative boom is not the result of any ed by themselves, but also on the capital movement on the part of the people or any portion of them to create a boom, This rule also applies to people dealing but it is the result of natural laws of business and is just as certain to ma-

It is not, perhaps, in order here to discuse the millionaire question or inquire into the trust combinations which While prices are advancing he not only threaten to disturb so seriously the business interests of the country. It is, however, safe to say that those who think capital furnished by himself, but also on during a period of business activity that such activity will always continue are When prices of property and goods just as much mistaken as are those who during a period of business depression believe during a period of business dejust as much mistaken as are those who pression that such business depression will never come to an end.

Good times will follow bad times, and bad times will follow good times, just as surely as darkness follows day, and All people in a given section of country day follows darkness. These periods always have followed each other, and they always will.

The seeds of prosperity are sown durstimulation of prices which must come ing the periods of financial depression, to an end. This end brings a financial desurely sown during the period of business activity and speculative boom. There is appear in our favor. The building of the precuion which must necessarily follow a surely sown during the period of business When the people arrive at a point no question as to the soundness of this is necestarily a decrease in the demand these changes will come. The only nental railroad from the east to Los

supply becomes greater than the demand and prices begin to decline. This change comes like a thick in the night. stops speculation. Thousands of people In fact, a thief in the night would be a provement of the vast water powers of engaged in manufacturing or producing | welcome visitor to many instead of a articles of general use are thus thrown change which puts in an appearance, but out of employment, and this causes a the change from a financial depression to enriching the country, all these and still further decrease in the demand for better times comes gradually-so gradgoods, and hence a further decline in ually that for months there is a differprices. Those who have purchased on ence of opinion as to whether a chane foundations solidly for future opera-

ed to sustain the depreciation on goods Glance for a moment over the financial people to stand still they do not own-that is, goods bought history of the century just closing, and tion of the Lord, still it is pretty ceron credit. Because of this decrease in see what has been the condition of the tain that those who stand still will see valuations all are compelled to economize in order to adjust their expenses in the midst of a financial panic. Again thereby so much as they would be if new order of things, they being during the year 1857-twenty years later they didn't stand still. compelled to pay off the accumulated -there was another panic. In 1873 a | The coming boom is not here today indebtedness with the decreased in- financial crisis struck the eastern states and it will not be here tomorrow, but This economy of the masses still and the great banking house of Jay he who has no faith that a period of further decreases the demand for goods Cooke & Co. was found among the finan- very busy business activity, accomand property and this still further in- cial wrecks scattered throughout that panied by a speculative boom is close at creases the supply over the demand, and section of country. In 1875 that same hand, would do well to place himself decreases the price, throwing more peo- panic reached the Pacific coast, closing under the fostering care of a good reple out of employment and increasing the the doors of the Bank of California of liable guardian. San Francisco, together with many other The business man feels the change in banking institutions, including the then

In 1893 the next panic struck the same or increases. Bankruptcy stares United States after having wrecked so

Many business men continue in busi- broke long before this predicted period,

During the periods of depression values of all kinds of property shrink. In ple of Southern California five years to shrinkage falls entirely on the margin A similar period after the panic of 1893 and not on the debt. Sometimes it wipes ought to place this country again in pital. When he told her so sh wiped out that the alleged owner of the ations than that of 1875; but locally it struggling to an ambulance by Driver against it, and another debt is paid. ing banks in Southern California four ren at home. When not in some public

> Again, so far as Southern California ie concerned the past five years has

be all right, but he is in debt, the debt the business depression of the country must be paid, and hence it is not usually and the decrease in valuation all over the world not be in debt.

Gradually the surplus debts of the country are paid and the people breathe easier again. People live within their the very nothing short of a fact that the business depression of the country and the decrease in valuation all over the world, this increase in wealth is not so apparent. With the extraordinary increase in population and wealth country are paid and the people breather that the business depression of the country and the decrease in valuation all over the world, this increase in wealth is not so apparent. With the extraordinary increase in population and wealth is not so apparent. With the extraordinary increase in population and wealth is not so apparent. en years, nothing short of a financial depression all over the country could have prevented that city from experiencing a speculative boom of great mag-

If Southern California in general and Los Angeles city in particular can make A time is finally reached when people begin to get out of debt, and then they begin to live a little better, buy more of the necessaries of life and some of the the country at large?

It is a difficult matter to make the people believe that our country is now entering upon another period of prosperity. Each one has a remedy for hard times. And each one sticks firmly to the proposition that better times cannot come again until his remedy has been applied. These remedies are mostof a political nature.

tective tariff is all that is necessary nation about the matter would bring good times. There is no question but that legislation on both of these ques-tions or either of them will affect the main proposition. Wise legislation will always assist in bringing prosperity, and unwise legislation will always retard the coming of better times, but no legislation, no matter what it be, can prevent the incoming tide any more than the little child on the sandy beach

a ridge of sand, stay the incoming surf. The country is today running into a period of great business activity; it has but recently reached that point. In fact there is a difference of opinion among business men as to whether business is improving or not-the improvement is so gradual. However, Dun & Co.'s Trade Review of June 5th says:

"The statement that, except for the temporary depression in prices the volume of business transacted is now larger than it was in 1892-the year of the greatest prosperity-has been questioned by some. But a comparison of prices this week in the leading branches of manufacture, not only confirms that view, but shows a remarkable similarity to the course of prices in the early months of 1879, when the most wonderful advance in production and prices ever known in this or any other country was close at hand. The key of the situation is the excessive production of some goods in advance of an expected increase in demand. So, in 1879, consumption gradually gained, month by month, until suddenly it was found that the demand was greater than the possible supply. All know how prices then advanced and the most marvelous progress in the history of any country resulted within two years. Reports from all parts of the country now show that retail distribution of products is unusually large and increasing.

This is a remarkably clear statement of the facts of the case, and is evidence from unquestionable authority that the position herein taken is correct.

Local conditions in Southern Califorbreakwater at San Pedro by the governconclusion. There is no question that ment will insure another transconti-Angeles via Utah. Then a 1-cent 3 pound tariff on citrus fruits, the building of more beet sugar factories and the imthe mountain streams, and the setting of that power to work building up and more will help along the good work. Capitalists are now active, laying the verse; and while we would not advise

# PUMPED TWENTY-SIX TIMES

Record of a St. Louis Woman Who Is Bent on Suicide

Dispensary Physician Newcomb the business world in the face. The many banking institutions in South nouncement that he was ready for anweaker go under while the stronger pull through, and sometimes make fortunes the world.

America, Australia and other parts of other victim. Nobody responded at through, and sometimes make fortunes the world. at a little later date out of the misfor- During the year 1886, when the late door into the waiting room. Sitting in speculative boom was getting under the front chair was Susan Jackson. Here is a condition of hard times. A good headway in Southern California, Their eyes met, and the doctor called "Next!"

Susan jumped up with an indignant

"Hyar, you," she yelled. "Who you omes less and prices are lowered.

During this period of depression—this California," the writer, among other a hones woman and wuks for a a hones' woman and wuks for a of the livin'."

Susan enjoys the double distinction of and having been pumped out oftener at the city dispensary than any other mortal who ever lived to tell the tale. The records show that she has swalpenses, while others prefer to lose a little over the civilized world did not appear lowed the rubber just twenty-six times, and yet a thought of suicide has never by retiring entirely from business. Many ditions, from eighteen to twenty years to cocaine and morphine. She likes the entered her simple mind. She is a slave drug so well that she sometimes takes

too big a dose. Susan came to the dispensary Monday to beg for a little cocaine. She had been without it for several days, and was on the verge of collapse. Dr. Kearney concluded to send her to the city hos-Edward Kusch, who had to promise to deliver a thousand messages to the childnue .- St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

# Duties for Private Profit

Duties to suit your genuine Republiclation from 200,000 in 1890 to over 300,000 an must have another purpose besides in 1896. Los Angeles City has increased the one of taxation, and the other purhe sustains larger losses during periods in population from 50,000 in 1890 to 103,000 pose is the giving of somebody or some combination a take out. In fact, most If a man could change quickly from a crdit system to a cash basis as soon as has about kept pace with the increase private profits first and government