PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

Rebellion of the Chinese Against the Geary Registration Law.

COMPARATIVE COST OF IRRIGATION

Historic Exhibits at the California Fair—Washington's Towering Flag Poles—South Dakota's Assessment Roll—Summary of Northwest News.

The Chinese revolt against the law requiring registration threatens serious results on the coast. That vigorous resistance will be made is certain, and a prolonged contest in the courts is about to begin. The head and front of the rebellion against the law is the Chinese Six Companies, composed of a syndicate of wealthy Chinamen in San Francisco. The companies form a composite emperor of the Chinese on the coast. A majority of the latter are the slaves of the former, and its dictum is obeyed as religiously as that of the mogul of Pekin. In view of the power wielded by this organization, its open proclamation of defiance to United States law and determination to resist its enforcement justly excites alarm. The proclamation, translated and published by the San Francisco Call, is a remarkable document, addressed "To All Chinese in the United States," and is as follows:

We give you in this letter the Geary bill, so called, which is about Chinese registering. It is an unjust law and no Chinese should obey it.

The law degrades the Chinese and if obeyed will put them lower than the meanest of people.

We have got the law as we give it from Mr. Quinn, the man who is to enforce it in San Francisco.

The law as he has given it to us is as the white people made it.

It is a cruel law. It is a bad law.

Read it and see how cruel the law is to our people.

See how mean and contemptible it wants to make the Chinese.

We do not want the Chinese to obey it.

We do not believe the Chinese will obey it.

In making this law the people of the United States have treated the sworn treaties made with our country and our emperor with contempt.

They have disregarded our rights and paid no attention to their promises, and made a law to suit themselves, no matter how unjust to us.

No Chinese can read this law without a feeling of disgust.

If any of our people think they are wiser than we are and would obey the law, if any would obey it for the sake of making money, let them stop. Do not do it. You will repent it if you do.

Many white men say this law is not right, and those who obey it are not wise, but ignorant and foolish.

Let us stand together.

We hope all will work with us and then we can and will break this infamous law.

Let no white man fool you and tell you the law is different from what is here.

Again we warn you not to obey this law. It is not right, it is not just.

We have given you the true law.

Signed, JUNG WAH WAI QUEN,
The Six Companies.

The proclamation is supplemented with an appeal for protection to "Tien-Tie—the lord of our government and the Son of Heaven for thousands of years."

Irrigation in Four States.

A recent census bulletin gives a comparative table of the cost of irrigation in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. In the first named state it appears that the average first cost of constructing irrigating ditches and bringing water to the land is $4.03 to the acre, and the average selling value of the water rights, if transferable without the land, is $13.15 an acre. The average annual expense of maintaining the ditches is 75 cents an acre, consisting merely of cleaning out the canals where sediment may have been deposited and in repairing breaks.

The cost of preparing the ground for cultivation, exclusive of bringing the water to the land, but including such items as clearing the land, where necessary, of trees and brush, and also of plowing and fencing, was $10.27 an acre. Adding to this the cost of bringing water to the land, $4.03 an acre, and the original cost of the land at the government price of $1.25 per acre, the total cost of cultivated land to the irrigator was $15.55 an acre.

In comparison with this the estimated average value of the land upon which crops were raised by irrigation is placed at $50 an acre, showing an apparent profit of $34.45 an acre, less cost of building. Deducting the average annual expense of water, 75 cents an acre, from the average annual value of the products, $17.09 an acre, it appears that the annual return per acre is $16.34.

The following table shows the more important facts in connection with irrigation in Washington, as compared with the states of Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

	Wash.	Oreg'n.	Idaho.	Mont.
Irrigated crop area, 1889	48,799	177,944	217,095	350,583
Number of irrigators	1,040	3,150	4,323	3,706
Average size of crops, acres	47	56	50	95
Average first cost of water	$4.03	$4.04	$4.74	$4.63
Average annual cost of water	75	94	80	95
First cost of cultivating, per acre	10.27	12.59	9.31	8.29
Value of land and buildings	50.00	57.00	46.50	49.50
Annual value of product	17.09	13.50	12.93	12.96

Exhibits of Pacific Slope History.

Visitors to the state fair recently held at Sacramento, Cal., had a good opportunity to study the history of the Pacific slope in some interesting exhibits that were made in a pavilion devoted to the purpose. Among them were the flagstaff from the old custom house at Monterey, Mexican cannon from Monterey, the confessional box used at the Mission San Juan in 1773 and the mission bells, missals, vestments and candelabra; Mexican plows and other implements of agriculture; the pioneer Marshall's saddle; the hat Custer wore when shot by "Captain Jack" and a piece of the rope with which "Captain Jack" was hanged; Fremont's epaulettes, which he wore when he wished to impress the California Indians, and which weighed two pounds apiece; and all the gold miners' weapons, tools and equipments. Modes of transportation were aptly illustrated by the Southern Pacific railroad. First in order were the poles which the Digger Indian used for his lodge by night and strapped to the sides of his mule and hung with his goods and trappings by day. Next was shown the clumsy mission cart, the wheels made by sawing off the end of a log and boring a hole in the middle for a wooden axle; then the wagon with four wheels to which the sturdy oxen were hitched; and last, the first locomotive used on the Sacramento Valley railroad and the mountain climber, with sixteen driving wheels, of today.

Huge Flagpoles.

A special train in three sections of fourteen cars each bearing the ten logs destined for the flagpoles of the Washington World's fair building, reached Spokane late last week. Each of the logs equals the length of seven flat cars, though they are loaded in such a manner that the weight is carried by two of the cars. With the exception of the two largest the logs are placed two together on the cars, but it was impossible to load the two largest in that manner owing to their enormous weight.

The two end cars of the sections will support the load on a raised block working on a pivot. The other cars will be empty, and the logs will extend over them above the car floors. This arrangement is necessary, owing to the curves in the road. When the train is on the curve the first and last cars of the section will of course not be in the same straight line and if the logs were supported by all the cars it would be impossible to round the curves without breaking either the logs or the cars. To overcome this difficulty the movable blocks on the two end cars are brought into play, and while the empty cars curve around a bend in the track the pivots are also turned, permitting the logs to always retain the same relative position with respect to each other. On sharp curves the middle of the load will be entirely clear of the cars at the center of the section, and will lie parallel to a tangent drawn at the outer edge of the curve. When the curve is passed the pivots again throw the logs back to their original position.

A Mineral Combine.

David H. Moffatt, the Denver banker who, a few years ago, exchanged $12,000 for a small flask of caster oil in the hands of a nervy robber, is now the head and front of a combination which controls the big mines of Creede, Colo. The mines included in the deal are the New York, Amethyst, Hillside, Golden Eagle, Treasure and Cuba. The group of mines will be consolidated into one huge concern, with a capital of $10,000,000, under the name of the Amethyst Consolidated company. The amount of money involved in the purchase of property and the settlement of differences is placed at $5,000,000, and the deal is therefore one of the largest, if not the largest, ever closed in Colorado. Mr. Moffatt thus appears to be turning his Napoleonic mind to projects of the largest character. The Amethyst company will now control nearly a mile along the famous vein which bears the same name, and it will have the ground clear of all disputes and counter claims. The suit between the Hillside and the Hidden Treasure, filed in the United States courts some months ago, engaged the attention of the leading attorneys of the west, and bid fair to become as standard as a feature of litigation as the half dozen big mining suits whose titles have been familiar for years. This legal contest, of course, comes to an abrupt end under the new arrangement, and the suits will be withdrawn when the organization of the new and all-embracing company is completed. N. C. Creede, founder of the camp, cleans up $1,000,000 on the deal.

Black Hills' Freaks.

A veracious Mulhatan in Deadwood declares the waters of the Black Hill possess in liberal quantities the property of petrifaction. When the pioneer cemetery of Deadwood was recently dug up and the bodies removed to the present cemetery on Mount Moriah a large number of the bodies were found to be partly petrified. The remains of Wild Bill (J. B. Hickok) were thoroughly petrified. Another body recently found in the neighborhood Wind cave of the hills, twelve miles north of Hot Springs, is now on exhibition at Lincoln, Neb., and is attracting large crowds. It measures 6 feet 1½ inches in height and weighed in life probably 190 pounds. The feet and hands are small and shapely. The right arm is off half way below the elbow and the right leg is off half way from the knee down. These parts were not found with the body. The remains, nevertheless, weigh about 300 pounds. Agents of museum managers in New York city are now here endeavoring to secure the remains of Wild Bill, and they have offered a large sum for the petrified body of this noted scout. The remains were removed to their present resting place on Mount Moriah by Charley Utter (Colorado Charley), the noted western dead shot and gambler, and partner of Hickok before his murder in this city by Jack McCall. Utter failed to pay for the lot in which the remains of his friend lay, and the cemetery company threatens to sell them to the New York museum agents.

A Monster Tunnel.

The tunnel on the Great Northern railroad under the summit of the Cascade mountains will be 13,000 feet long instead of 8,000, and will require three years to complete it instead of one. When completed it will be the second longest tunnel in the United States, the first being the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts, four and one-half miles long. The final location of the tunnel is now being made by A. M. Lupfer, resident engineer. Great care and accuracy are required in establishing the alignment and obtaining the correct measurements over the summit. The tunnel will be on a tangent, with a curve at the east approach. No work has been done toward starting the tunnel and it is not likely that any will be done this year. The switchback over the mountains has been located and is now under construction. On the east side it will be nearly finished by October 1; on the west side it will take a little longer. The maximum grade on the east side is 3½ per cent. On the west side it is 4 per cent, the descent being more rapid and the obstacles greater. At one point the line passes back and forth six times on the same side hill. The difference in elevation between the summit and the point where the switchback joins the main line is 1,000 feet. The maximum grade on the main line through the Cascades will be 2.2 per cent, the same as on the Northern Pacific.

The King of Tramps and His Bride.

A novel ceremony, which united in marriage for better or worse Hassan Mohammed, the self-styled king of tramps, and Miss Emily S. Campbell of Sacramento, was performed in the Grand opera house in Ogden, September 18. Mohammed is walking under the terms of a wager from Cincinnati to San Francisco and back and reached Ogden on the homestretch pushing his wheelbarrow. Miss Campbell arrived a few days previous over the Southern Pacific. One of the conditions of Mohammed's wager is that on his journey of 10,000 miles he must marry a woman he never met before.

Miss Campbell was born in Canada and emigrated with her family to California ten years ago. She is 28 years of age, and became acquainted with Mohammed by answering an advertisement in a newspaper. She is a telegraph operator by profession and her father is in the livery business in Sacramento. Mohammed selected her out of 1,500 applications received to marry him. She says she marries him because she thinks he is a true man and not for money, and even if he fails to win the wager she will stay with him should they be compelled to exist on potatoes and salt. From Ogden the couple went to Salt Lake and then started for Omaha.

South Dakota Valuation.

The total valuation of South Dakota, as returned by the State Board of Equalization, is $118,223,307. The total assessment of railroads for 1892 is $8,916,698, and the total assessment of telegraphy, telephone and express companies is $338,263. This, added to the assessment of real and personal property, makes the grand total assessment for this year $127,478,228. The valuation of real and personal property is $118,228,307, as compared with $119,113,906 in 1891, and $129,379,095 in 1890. The high assessment in 1890 was brought about by the State Board of Equalization making a raise of the assessment as returned by the county Boards of Equalization.

The decrease of nearly $1,000,000 in the assessment of 1892 over the year previous was owing to defects in the returns of county assessors. The legislature in 1891 passed a new revenue law, which was very severe on county assessors who did not return an assessment of all personal property and real estate at a good value. This law had the effect of making good returns the first year, but this year the assessors have gotten over the fear of the new law and have grown lax in their returns.

The Corn Belt Exposition.

The corn belt exposition at Mitchell, S. D., begins September 28 and closes October 6. Arrangements have been made for convenient train service. On Sunday, October 2, excursion trains will run by the Milwaukee road to the exposition from Yankton, Chamberlain, Aberdeen, Madison and Sioux Falls, S. D., and Sanborn, Ia. On this date a grand sacred concert will be given in the palace by the Iowa State band.

On Thursday, September 29 and Tuesday, October 4, special excursion trains will run from Sioux City, Ia. On the latter date a special excursion train will also run from Madison, S. D.

The regular west and north-bound trains for Chamberlain and Aberdeen will be held until 4:30 p. m. each day of the exposition.

The Northwestern road will also run excursion trains on September 29, October 2 and October 4.

Blasphemous Names Expunged.

The acting commissioner of the general land office has administered a rebuke to the class of prospectors who make a practice of showing their love of blasphemy in naming their claims. Two would-be humorists in the Okanogan, (Wash.) district recently named their claims the "Holy Moses" and the "Jumping Jesus," and made filings under those names. The register and receiver of the Waterville land office have just received letters from the acting commissioner saying that these names have been stricken from the certificate and receipt and will not be mentioned in the patent when issued, being considered blasphemous and indecent, but that other names may be substituted.

Journalistic Change.

Something of a stir was created in Rawlins, Wyo., last week when the announcement was made that Messrs. Davis and Friend had sold their stock in the Journal to a new syndicate, which takes charge of the plant this week. A. McMicken, a prominent young lawyer, takes the place of Colonel Friend, who has been editor and manager of the Journal for the past twelve years. The other new officers are H. Rasmussen, president; James H. Clause, secretary; W. M. Daley, J. E. Osborne and McMicken trustees. James Egan, a very trenchant writer, will perhaps fill the editorial chair.

Nebraska.

Kimball county's court house is nearly completed.

The Stanton Register has started on its fourteenth year.

The elevator of August Clair at Delta was destroyed by fire.

Nine divorce cases are pending in the Saline county courts.

P. J. Philbin has started an independent paper at Greeley called the Citizen.

Fisher Hartman, a business man of Superior, died very suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Bud Keen, a Custer county farm hand, fell from his horse at Broken Bow and was fatally injured.

G. M. Miller, a prominent farmer of Furnas county, dropped dead while at work on his farm of heart disease.

Six pocketbooks, which were stolen on circus day at Norfolk, were found under the depot rifled of their contents.

Mrs. John Hughes and Mrs. Clark were seriously injured in a runaway at Talmage, both being badly cut and bruised.

Lieutenant Davis, a former Weeping Water boy who is a graduate of West Point, has been stationed at Fort Russell, Wyo.

While feeding an ensilage cutter, C. H. Johnson of Fairmont stuck his hand too far into the machine and lost three fingers.

Mont Johnson of Ashland didn't know it was loaded and Captain Harvey is suffering from a severe gunshot wound in the thigh.

Charles E. Hoggkin of Bartley, who went to New York to have a tumor removed from his face, died while undergoing the operation.

El Dean, an Ashland drayman, quarreled with a man named Landreth and struck him with a hatchet, cutting his head wide open. The wound is a bad one, but will not prove fatal.

Five thousand dollars in premiums will be offered at the Nemaha Valley district fair, which is to be held at Falls City October 4 to 8. The exhibition promises to be a great success.

Jane Barona, the wife of a Plattsmouth fruit peddler, gave birth to a monstrosity. In the place of eyes nothing but the bone sockets appear. The nose was formed correctly but with only one nostril. On each hand appear five fingers and a thumb. It lived but a few moments.

A. Huffager and wife of Holdrege, while on their way to visit a married daughter at Lebanon, Kan., met with a serious accident while crossing the Republican river bridge south of Franklin, which may prove fatal to the lady. They had proceeded to the middle of the bridge when their team became frightened and backed off, throwing the occupants to the bottom twenty feet below. Help was summoned and the old couple were taken to Franklin, where Mrs. Huffager now lies in a critical condition.

William Rasp, a well-to-do farmer living five miles northeast of Gresham, attempted to commit suicide by drinking alcohol. He said his farm last week for $7,000. Someone told him that he sold too cheap; that he should have received $1,500 more for it, and it so preyed on his mind that he became partly insane. He got hold of a bottle of strychnine, but before he could take any of it his wife got it from him. A doctor administered the proper medicines and at last accounts the patient was better.

South Dakota.

The Welcome Smelting company proposes to build reduction works in Deadwood.

The Dakota School of Mines at Rapid City opens next Wednesday.

At a depth of 1,000 feet spouting artesian water was struck in two wells near Miller.

A pelican, measuring eight feet and four inches from tip to tip, was shot near Tyndall.

South Dakota's wheat crop is estimated at 45,000,000 bushels, an increase of 1,000,000 bushels over last year.

A recent strike in the Bristol mine, near Galena, disclosed a considerable body of ore, assays on which return between $800 and $900 a ton.

A threshing machine working under high pressure near Dell Rapid scattered itself and distributed the fragments of three men over the neighboring fields.

Hot Springs has a water works row on hand. The granting of a frachise stirred the taxpayers as did the Holly job in Omaha eleven years ago, and threats of lynch law are directed toward the disobedient city dads.

Six men rolled into Deadwood in a special car last week, whose combined wealth aggregates $40,000,000. They were J. E. Searles of New York, J. Scott, banker of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. Collier, banker of New York; J. H. Millard, president Omaha National bank; C. J. Grable, cashier State bank of Crawford, and J. C. Grable of Omaha, accompanied by their wives and lady friends.

Wyoming.

The democrats and populists are fusing, and a crop of confusion is brewing.

A suit has been commenced at Cheyenne to test the constitutionality of the Wyoming live stock commission law.

Lamarie is passing the hat for sufficient lucre to revive the glassworks. Failure will be a reflection on the town's enterprise.

Wheat, barley, oats and flax were cut at the experiment farm near Laramie, and fine yields prove that such crops can be grown, without irrigation, on the plains about Laramie.

George W. Weeden, a passenger brakeman between Green River and Ogden, was run over and killed in front of the Pacific hotel in Green River. P. W. Gramley, a freight brakeman, was killed a few miles west of the station.

The government buildings upon the abandoned Fort Bridger reservation were sold at auction last week. The buildings numbered fifty-nine, large and small, and originally cost over $200,000. Their appraised value was only $793, and the whole outfit brought but $1,222. One building sold for $105 that originally cost $8,000. Another that cost $10,000 sold for $60, and one $800 structure sold for $5, and all others in proportion.

Utah and Idaho.

Montpelier, Idaho, has granted a franchise for water works to cost $30,000.

The authorities of the Catholic church contemplate erecting in Boise, Idaho, a church building that will cost when completed and furnished about $35,000. The undertaking may be commenced next spring.

Frank J. Cannon, son of ex-Delegate and President Cannon of the Mormon church, is the nominee of the Mormon Republican Territorial convention for delegate to congress. The Mormons are bound to be heard.

There was a falling off in the net profit of the big De Lamar Mining company for August, as shown by its monthly reports just issued. The estimated profit was $29,088 for last month, but it generally goes as high as $40,000.

Coal has been struck in the Richmond mine, in Cache county, Utah. After a shaft was sunk 128 feet prospecting was continued by boring, and within twenty feet the deposit was struck. The coal burns well and much resembles that from the Rock Springs mines.

In the Belfast tunnel, on the Phillips & Sullivan mine, Florida Mountain, Idaho, the vein has been cut about 300 feet south of the ore chute on the upper level and at a much greater depth. The ore here is showing up very rich, surpassing in value any former find. It shows masses of wire and very coarse gold that are very rich.

Three or four years ago a small seam of very rich gold ore was found in the highest butte of Summit Flat, Idaho, but as it was only from half an inch to an inch wide, it would not pay. A few days ago three prospectors discovered a ledge of which it is an offshoot. It is six inches wide and the ore is very rich. They traced it to point several hundred feet below the apex of the moutain and started a tunnel, following the vein. It is their intention to erect a small mill before snow flies.

Montana.

Building operations in Butte will foot up nearly $2,000,000 this year.

The Missoula electric light plant was sold to the Thomson-Houston company for $75,000.

It is positively asserted that the Anaconda company will build an independent railroad between Butte and Anaconda.

Deadly gases, generated by the fire of a year ago, render work dangerous in the lower levels of the St. Lawrence mine, in Butte.

The Anaconda company has filed its annual statement. The capital stock, all paid in, is $25,000,000, and the indebtedness is $4,000,000.

C. H. Waterman of Meagher county will send to the World's fair a splendid specimen of Montana grown oats. It stands over six feet high, with remarkably large heads and shows conclusively the productiveness of Montana soil.

Along the Coast.

With one county to hear from, the assessment roll of Washington foots up $243,270,632.

The season's sealskin catch of the Neah Bay Indians was 1,871 pelts, which were recently sold for $16,839.

According to a Washington court, there is no law in that state authorizing the appointment of a guardian for a common drunkard.

It is estimated that a fire on the North Santiam, Oregon, has burned over and destroyed in the neighborhood of 2,000 acres of valuable timber land.

Salmon are running quite thick in the Klamath river and myriads of them can be seen every day ascending the fish ladders at the Pokeyama river dam.

The Puyallup Indians, near Tacoma, five hundred in number, will sell their reservation for $2,500,000. It pays to be a noble red man, when the investment can pile up wealth in that fashion.

An Indian named "Limpy," about 40 years old, was arraigned in the superior court of Fresno, Cal., on the charge of killing an Indian doctor on August 3. His defense for killing the doctor is that the doctor was a witch. Limpy is honest in his conviction that witches should be killed.

The paper mill at Lowell, Wash., has turned out the largest rolls of paper ever manufactured in the world. Each roll weighs 3,600 pounds and if unrolled the paper in each would make a strip thirty-five miles long. They were taken to Tacoma to be placed on exhibition and will be sent to the World's fair.

The inquest has thrown no light on the mysterious murder of Lawyer McWhirter of Fresno, Cal., further than to prove that his death was not suicide, as his enemies claim. That this crime was no ordinary one is shown by the big reward of $25,000 offered by the dead man's relatives and friends. Fresno has swarmed with detectives ever since the murder, but no clews have been secured. The only hope of discovering the perpetrators is that the men hired to do the bloody work may betray themselves or their principals when in liquor.

The killing of two more officers by the fugitive train robbers in Fresno county has excited great indignation in the county as well as throughout California. The scene of the crime was Simpson's Flat, a notorious rendezvous in early days for cattle thieves and other desperate characters. The men who live in the Fresno mountains are not all lawless, but they have curious notions of property rights, and they are so bitterly hostile to the Southern Pacific company that they will furnish no help to hunt down any one who robs the railroad or Wells-Fargo Express company. These two blood-stained desperadoes, Evans and Sontag, have been shielded from capture by miners and sheepherders, and in return they ambush and murder two officers of a sheriff's posse that was pursuing them. The fugitives will now be shot on sight, as the railroad and express companies will pay a reward of $10,000 for the bodies dead or alive.

IMPROVED MAIL DELIVERY.

Postmaster General Wanamaker's Scheme Tested with Excellent Results.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The order which Postmaster General Wanamaker has just issued deputizing the postmasters in free delivery cities, towns and country communities to put up house letter boxes for collection, as well as the delivery of mail, whenever two-thirds of the householders on a given route signify their desire to have this new double service, affecting nearly 3,000,000 residences. The letter boxes tested in St. Louis and Washington were selected after two years of examination among some 1,600 models; and in St. Louis especially, where the practical test of the collection and delivery box was tried under the most unfavorable conditions possible in that or any other free delivery place, have the results been especially gratifying to Postmaster Harlow, and to the department. The test shows that collections as well as deliveries are possible without any loss of time on the average, and that where circumstances are favorable, as on compactly settled routes, time is actually saved which may be devoted, of course, to putting on extra deliveries at the proper time. It is a remarkable thing to have discovered that this new double service, that of delivery without delay to safe receptacles at everybody's door, and of collections without delay from safe places and upon all regular deliveries, at houses where the little disk indicates that mail is to be collected, are now possible; and all this is without any appreciable change of the carrier force, and hence with out expense to the department, except, of course, as time enough is saved to permit the putting on of more deliveries and the employment of more carriers with the money saved.

The department has not watched the simple delivery to house letter boxes with much interest, as it has always been known that persons could put into their doors simple slots for the reception of mail; and, as they never have done this, it has been assumed that it was a convenience not generally cared for, if it involved any cost at all. A simple delivery box was tried in St. Louis and a saving of time on a whole route was one hour and twenty-five minutes a day. Of course the chief reason why the new double service will be successful is that the householder has the advantage, as never before, of dropping mail at his door. It is a question, as formerly, whether persons would put in the simple delivery box, and it is a question, even more than formerly, because the simple delivery box which has been tested and which it was proposed to sell for 25 cents is expected now to cost $1. Inasmuch as the inside delivery and collection box is to cost only a dollar (for the most durable kind, of course, though, they can be constructed and ornamented to cost sums much larger than that), these boxes would probably have the call, and the reason, too, that the other collection and delivery box tested is to be put upon the outside of the doors or doorposts, and in order to drop mail into them one must go out of doors, which means that the householder is really not to have the advantage of the chief benefit of the system.

There are important incidental advantages in the house-to-house collection system. The chief one is, perhaps, that the safety of the mail would be much greater. The chance of securing booty enough to pay for the risk would be to small for a mail robber, with practically all the mail dropped at the house doors, and the chance of detection would be practically sure. Street letter boxes would, of course, be patronized just the same, but in a degree one hundred times smaller, perhaps, and the same reasons would prevail why it would not be safe for robbers to break them open. Another incidental advantage is that the revenues of the department would be, in the aggregate, very much increased, as the test in St. Louis undoubtedly shows; and there would be no letters kept in coat pockets for weeks may longer. A third advantage is that the householder would be able through the medium of the carrier directly to purchase stamps.

The postmaster general proposes to supplement his first order to the postmasters in free delivery places with more detailed directions for placing boxes, as soon as the boxes are ready to be placed, and that will be very soon. An important adjunct to the success of the matter will be the enthusiasm of postmasters to make this great departure in the free delivery service a success, and also the efforts of the carriers, whose work will be so much facilitated.

The departure is also of the greatest significance to country districts. It is well known that the country free delivery experiment tried in forty-six communities for the past year has been a complete success, and that it is now continued for another year. The Postal Improvement company, the owners of the St. Louis or inside collection and delivery box, have already proposed to equip one or more of these country free delivery routes, free of cost to the department and to the people served, so that it might appear, from actual experience, just what the increase of revenue and the increase of circulation of newspapers would be.