ECKELS TALKS ON CURRENCY

the Situation.

ACTIVE SILVER PROPAGANDA GOING ON

Cannot Isolate Ourselves from Other Commercial Nations-Confidence Essential to Business Prosperity.

DETROIT, Mich, May 2.- Upward of 350 leading business men af Detroit, with their guests of the evening, enjoyed the banquet given at the Hotel Cadillac tonight in celebration of the completion and dedication of the new Detroit Chamber of Commerce. After upward of an hour's discussion of the elaborate menu, the company listened to able discussions of interesting subjects by prominent men. The guesta were welcomed by Rufus W. Gillett, president of the Detriot Chamber of Commerce, and Thomas W. Palmer presiding happily as toast master.

The first toast was eloquently responded to ed to They no longer give recognition to the His fact, attested ty every monetary union formed by Hon. W. C. Maybury of Detroit. His subject was: "No North, no South, no East, no West, but the Commercial Supremacy of

Commerce of the Inland Seas" was re sponded to by Harvey D. Goulder, chief is not even designed that the dollar coined counsel of the Lake Carriers' association.

COMMERCE A BOND OF UNION. In opening Mr. Depew said that while husiness men might differ politically, the various chambers of commerce considered recognized principles of commercial pros the immutable laws of trade, saying: "Thus it is that the commerce of the United States is the ever strengthening bond of union of the commonwealths which constitute the republic.

He referred to the necessity for the asso-ciation of interests and capital and said: "There is no more beneficent form of asso-ciations than those boards of trade and chambers of commerce which are now estab lished all over this country. There will be a central chamber of commerce in Washington in which each of these bodies will

have representation.
"When a business man becomes a member of congress the effort to spread himself over this great country seems to so thin his gray matter as to make him incapable of bringing to the business of the nation the ful at home. The most remarkable illustration of this is the congress that has just adjourned. Instead of relief we had a babe of propositions, which only added to the general confusion and made the day of the adjournment of congress a day of national thanksgiving. The National Chamber of Commorce would be a kindergarten on economica estions for the instruction of the mem-

The speaker went into details on the freight rates of the world, showing that in this country the rate question was only onethird that of Europe. Continuing he said:
"The internal commerce of our country makes it the most wonderful market ever known. Our internal commerce is so vast that the sum of the traffic of Rome when she commanded the world, of Genoa when she was queen of the Mediterranean, of Venice when she commanded the seas, are but as rivulets to the 'Father of Waters.'

We will always and must always avoid complications in European and Asiatic tics, but no foreign power can exercise hos-tile authority in Hawaii or Central America or Mexico or our sister republics of the southern hemispheres without receiving from us protest and resistance.

CONFIDENCE BEGETS PROSPERITY. "How are we to preserve our prosperity With confidence a business of incalculable magnitude can get along with very little currency; without confidence there is not enough money in the world to conduct the business of the United States. We have business of the United States. We have been at the bottom, and we are on the upgrade of prosperity. We should have a revenue system so well defined that it could not be disturbed, except in minor details, for a generation. While not discussing the tariff or free trade, we should have a revenue system which will meet the requirements of the government, and to support it without direct

"The United States is a debtor-national, unicipal, railway and individual, to the extent of about \$14,000,000,000. Of this one third is held abroad. A well defined policy to pay our debts at 75 cents, or at 50 cents on the dollar would lead to \$2,000,000,000 or \$3,000,000,000 of our securities coming home for us to take. The presentation of them in our markets would endanger the stability of every industry, derange every exchange and paralyze every business in the United States. There can be but one standard of value, and that is a metal which will bring the same price whether it is in bar or has the stamp of the government upon it. A dollar must be worth a hundred cents any-where in the United States, and a hundred cents anywhere in the world."

"The Effect upon Commerce of Pooling by Transportation Lines" was responded to by

George R. Bianchard, commissioner of the Central Traffic association. Hon. O. D. Ashley, president of the Wabash railroad, responded effectivly to "Commerce and Transportation, One and In-

separable." TIME TO AWAKE.

In responding to the toast, "The Currency,' Comptroller Eckels said: It is impossible within the brief limits of a conventional after dinner address to do more than touch upon the sentiment which has just been announced, and to which I am asked to respond. I shall, therefore, content myself with giving expression to such general views as seem to me to be pertinent to a single phase of the currency question, as it today engages public thought and commands the people's attention. I am sure all will agree that it is the most important problem with which the executive and legislative branches of the government have now to deal, and as demands that there be brought to bear to its solution a states manship as wise as i patriotic, and as honest as it is wise. It involves too great interests and is too farreaching in its effects to be considered from any other standpoint than the desire to reach such conclusions as will work out the best results to this land, in which the wealth,

the happiness, the aspirations of every patriotic American center.

Its discussion has been precipitated at a

when the country is emerging from period of financial and commercial depression widespread and of long continued duration. It finds every avenue of trade giving evidence of renewed activity; mill and factory again in operation and agriculture promising to those engaged in its pursuit, abundant har-vests and appreciating prices. It presses itwelf upon the laborer now no longer idle, but busy with the employment which has come with the settlement of questions which have long vexed the public mind, and after ample demonstration of the ability of the government to maintain unstinted the public faith and the nation's credit. If under such circumstances the cause of those who stand against the schemes proposed to rid by means of law a people from making proper payment of their just debts, and give them riches through tegislative action cannot be sustained, the experience of all monetary history will be reversed. If this contest shall end otherwise than in the triumph of that which is right in theory and sound in principle it will be because the American people have lost much of that good sense and honesty which a great writer declared, though sometimes permitting an agitation for something wrong and mischievous, always when the danger int is reached brings forth a mass of opinion, which, though ordinarily quiescent, at auch time forces itself into activity, puts down the wrong thing and peremptorily demands the right thing instead.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF STANDARD. I believe we have come to a point in this cussion of our monetary system and agitation for a complete change in our standard of value, when this mass of opinion should not only be aroused but should make itself an active force in putting an end to the cur-jency vagaries of which the free silver movenent as today presented is the culmination If commercial and industrial revival is to con tinue; recurring less to every citizen pre wented; national and individual financial credit and integrity maintained and ultimate disaster averted, there must be no longer a spirit of hesitation in those who know the baneful effects of the thing proposed. There can be se political ends to be served, no party con-

siderations to be advanced, of sufficient import to warrant any man in long debating as to the position he should take when the financial honor of his country is at stake and People Should Be Aroused to the Danger of Here, at least, is no room for party and no place for the machinations of designing politicians or arrant demagogues.

The American people cannot too quickly recognize that they are in the midst of

maintain at home a double standard.

CANNOT ISOLATE OURSELVES.

a larger use of silver in the country's currency at an increased ratio, and drives into the

camp of the opposition every honest champlor

ver should give them neither aid nor succor. They challenge the one and repudiate the

ther, and from both should come a united

The contention which is now made by the

principle from the contention of twenty years ago of the advocate of the unlimited

issue of irredeemable greenbacks, and from that of the issuer of the flat currency of the

period of the continental congress, and the

who bankrupted the citizens of France with their millions of worthless assignats and

King Alexis of Russia, when, more than three

enturies ago, he impoverished his subjects

ind fomented civil strife by undertaking to

force upon them copper copecs of the same

form and value as a substitute for silver

MEDIUMS BORN OF NEED.

It is the theory of the socialist and popu-

list applied to monetary science. It is based upon the belief in what has been aptly termed

'the all powerfulness" of the state, and is it

utter disregard of that great fact in financia

history that mediums of exchange and stand

law, but were born of the needs of trade

and commerce. They came into use through

no legislative action save that which was

and from then until now the enacted laws

the principles underlying them have failed

to control and regulate them. The end al-ways sought by commerce, the great arbiter

of every monetary system since the dawn of civilization has been to have in every metallic

money such intrinsic value as makes the un

stamped coin of the same value as a com

has with equal rigor insisted that in bank

currency there shall be immediate redemption

upon presentation in sound metallic currency

anctions, and accepts no alchemist and b

lieves in no philosopher's stone. It has throughout all the centuries, stood defant against the errors of legislative bodies and the

wrongful edicts of kings, and acting upon the principle that "value knows its own laws and

follows them in spite of decrees and penal-

for what they are intrinsically worth and no

for what the legal stamp represents them to

be worth. The commercial world has with

unvarying precision drawn the true distinction

which exists between true value in a nation's

urrency and the sign of value affixed to i

and standing upon that line of demarcation

it has been as indifferent to the laws of great

CONFIDENCE IS ESSENTIAL.

Those who represent, in this splendid city

is made uncertain by any experimental legis-

which has been here dedicated to the user

pose them, they will continue an active force in monetary agitation and an element in

American politics that warrants recognition

The forces of flat silver currency, of irre-

consideration and sources of disconten

deemable paper and their populistic allies can be permanently eradicated as factors worthy

and financial loss in but one way, and that lies through the gateway of sound monetary

education. To this work the individual and the nation's good demands that in season and

out there be such labor performed as shall

at no distant day result in their being beaten squarely upon the issues for which they stand

and the country rid of the disasters attendant

ment, the first published by the marine hos-

pital bureau, gives the number of deaths

from smallpox which occurred in each state and territory of the union during the year

1894, as well as the number of cases. Deaths were: Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 27; California, 2; Connecticut, 17; District of Columbia, 6;

Illinots, 877; Indiana, 19; Kansas, 7; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 23; Michigan, 84; Minnesota, 4;

Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 12; New York, 337 Ohio, 37; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 3

In several states the disease has been more virulent since the beginning of the

Postal Changes. WASHINGTON, May 2.—(Special Tele

washington, May 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The postoffice at Buffalo, Wheeler county, Nebraska, has been discontinued. Mail will go to Bartlett. Also the postoffice at Clyde. Banner county, Mail will go to Harrisburg.

Postmasters were today commissioned as follows: Nebraska—Katharine Dubois, Ashland. Summerfield; Tignor, Tate. Iowa—John F. Huntington, Oakland; John W. Walter, Valeria. South Dakota—Julia M. Smith, Volga.

Lightning tigarette Machine.

Tennessee, 1: Wisconsin, 253.

Walter, Valer Smith, Volga.

present year than it was before.

and sturdy opposition

nations as of small.

It invokes in behalf of the money which

modity of merchandise as the stamped.

of councils and of congresses in violation

ards of value did not find their origin

wrought in the great parliament of comm

It resembles the reasoning of

assume

er standard.

lenomination

they

which

propaganda, skillfully and zealously being carried on, with the end in view of revolutionizing the country's existing monetary system. Those who now direct the free silver idea, map out the policy of its advocates and What Experience Has Shown in the Inception and Progress of the Work-Marcontrol their actions have censed playing with words and put from them the professions velous Appliances in Use and a which heretofore have characterized their Small Army of Men Employed. utterances when urging the cause for which they have stood. Their demand today, in-terpreted in the light of their acts, is that

CHICAGO, April 26 .- (Special.) -- Doubtless the United States shall at once abandon its present standard of value and substitute the experience of the men who have had charge of the construction of the Chicago therefor, irrespective and without the co-operation of any other country, a single sildrainage canal would be of much value to standard. Nowhere is it suggested by sponsors for this latest tenet in the silver those who may direct the building of the power canal from the Platte river to Omaha, reed that this nation shall even undertake but the difficulty is to get a comprehensive where is their promise given of an attempt record of the experiences of the Chicago offithrough international agreement to make every dollar of sliver which shall be coined the equal in value of every dollar of gold cials. Their work has been in progress for several years, and they have already spent about \$12,000,000, but it is a remarkable fact which comes from the mint and fairly interthat they issued no printed report of their work until recently. The reports of several officers for the year 1894 have been published in a sixty-page pamphlet. It is largely comand conference held, that no nation can iso-late itself from those with which it has com-mercial dealings, and maintain, independent posed of tables, showing how the trustees spent \$7,600,000 during that year. There is a page summary, which includes all expenses of them, a distinctive standard of value. up to 1895, but beyond that there is little nformation about the work of last year. which it purports to carry, but instead a ratio shall exist between coins of the same In the absence of printed records one seeking information about this gigantic work ion which is patently in-and untrue. The position

ing on the Omaha Project.

must go personally to the men who have superintended it. necessity eliminates from their ranks all who heretofore have struggled to bring about Lyman E. Cooley is in many respects the best man for the purpose. He is a civil engineer of standing and has been associated with the enterprise since the time of its inception, and indeed has been credited with suggesting of international bimotallism. The plan laid is of their own making; the issue of their own the project. He frankly admits that he is of a sanguine temperament, and smiles indul-gently when he tells how people call him a hoosing, and in the face of their acts the ellever in a standard of both gold and silrank, but he insists no great enterprise was ever consummated unless there was an optimist behind it. Mr. Cooley was for some years connected with the government work on the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers and was for two years stationed at Nebraska City. In speaking of the proposed Omaha dingle silver standard adherents reduced to its last analysis is silver flatism pure and dimple. It differs in degree only and not in

MAKE IT A PUBLIC AFFAIR. "I have no doubt Omaha can get a great water power by tapping the Platte river, and the soil is such that it can be constructed at a cost surprisingly small in comparison with the Chicago canal. As I recall the topography the arguments of the French revolutionists of the country, I presume Omaha can get fall of about 200 feet. I would like to say this to Omaha people: Make the enterprise a public affair. Many years of study have convinced me that there is less stealing in public enterprises than in private. I know this is contrary to the general opinion, but I ciering of railways and water works wil agree with me. The rings on the hiside grow fat on them, and while they may keep within the letter of the law, they in reality rob the public, because the people are forced to pay earnings on fictitious values.

would advise the men in charge of the Omaha enterprise not to be too economical n their allowance for preliminary engineering expenses. The engineering work on the Chicago canal has cost over \$500,000, but I pelleve it would have been less if a broader view had ruled at the outset, and there would have been large savings in other ways. We had in some sections insufficient data as o the character of the material to be excavated, and when contractors found it more difficult than was expected they threw up their contracts. You cannot hold the bondsmen of a contractor in such case. The courts hold that it is the duty of the party of the first part to give the contractor accurate information of the work on which he bids. If he bids on an uncertainty the transact partakes of the nature of gambling, and the contractor can go into a court of equity and escape the penalty. That may be a point worth knowing.
"In locating the route of the Chleago canal

a number of lines were surveyed, and the final course was selected by a course of elimi-nation. It takes in parts of several of the Here is a point to be rem Every engineer has his own particular idea about a given undertaking, and, being human, he bends all arguments to bolster his plan. ties." has taken the coins of every country ideas. of and proper better result can often Beware of the engineer who is ocksure of his estimates on a large enter rise. The wise engineer is seldom positive because he knows there are too many uncer tain quantities in the problem. The quack in engineering, as in other professions, is generally positive in his opinions. Men in harge of big enterprises often insist on hav ing a positive assurance as to the cost, and the interests of commerce, cannot afford to be unmindful of the condition which con-fronts them. If the standard of value upon there is danger in that fact. We have learned some of these lessons very well in our experience with the Chicago canal.

which all commercial transactions are based TRICKS OF LAND OWNERS. "Don't advertise the exact route of the Omaha canal very long before the right of way is secured. There are probably elablation, if capital becomes alarmed and credit once more restricted, the magnificent temple of commerce, where faith is wanting in a country's medium of exchange and trading demning a right of way, but the ingenuity of the schemes of land owners to blackmail the enterprise will astonish the men in charge. We found in some cases that a reduced to mere betting. The question to which the friends of the maintenance of a number of land owners had formed a com-pact not to sell their land for less than an medium of exchange of unquestioned and unquestionable value, must address them-solves is not how to temporarily defeat the agreed figure. It was our policy to buy the right of way without going into the courts, if possible, and in cases like these we genadvocates of free coinage of silver as they now present it, but how to permanently insure the country against the danger which would flow from chrystalizing into law any monetary suggestion which is based in whole erally succeeded in finding one land owner who would sell at a reasonable figure. Some-times we could find several such. We would or in part upon the doctrine of flatism. Such result cannot be attained by either scoffing use the prices paid them as evidence in court, and generally after defeating one such bstinate men in court, the others would at their leaders or underestimating the sources of strength of those who range themcapitulate. There were other cases in which the owner had sold a strip of his property to selves under their banners. As long as they have the enthusiasm which springs from the belief in their lessening the wees of the another individual on the pretense that it debt-burdened classes to urge them to effort and the encouragement of the timorous and compromising in the rank of those who op-

was for a switch to a projected factory, and he maintained that to cross it with the canal would destroy a valuable right. Other men had imaginary factory sites on the canal right of way, and still others wanted to plat towns on it and enhance its value. We found real estate men vary from \$500 to \$2,000 per acre in their valuation of land, and the tempta-tion to bleed the public was so great that the canal trustees went so far as to have a detective to watch the juries in condemnation suits to see that they were not improperly approached. In two-thirds of the condemnation suits the trustees got the land for less than they had offered the owners. The trustees had a committee from the Real Estate exchange to value the lands for them, and their figures were acceptable in the majority

upon their hope of ultimate success.

Letters of regret were read from President IMPORTANT LEGAL POINTS. Many questions of law and equity will rise in the course of the condemnation of Cleveland, ex-President Harrison and Senland for the Omaha canal, and here again may its managers draw on the experience of those in charge of the Chicago enterprise. NEBRASKA IS NOT IN THE LIST Deaths from Smalipox in the Various Following are brief abstracts, furnished by States Last Year. the law department, of points determined in WASHINGTON, May 2.- A tabulated statethe Illinois courts:

The sanitary district must, of necessity, to a modified extent, be allowed to determine for itself the quantity of land to be taken to be used for its channel, but it has no right to abuse the power conferred or to take more lands than are reasonably necessary to be used in the construction and maintenance of its drains and outlets.
When the amount of land sought to be

taken is claimed to be in excess of a reason-able amount, the land owners will have the right to demand the production in court of the plans and profiles of the proposed imrovement It is not proper for the jury, when sent out to view the premises sought to be con-

demned, to go upon and view other tracts of land in the same locality; and the fail

ure of a party to object to the jury inspect

ing other lands will not waive his object Where no objection is raised in the tria of a condemnation suit, that the petitioner is seeking to condemn an unnecessary amount of land, the refusal of the court to require the production of detailed plans and specifications of the proposed improvement is not assignable as error.

is not assignable as error.

In estimating the value of land taken the jury cannot consider its capacity of being improved by diking the adjoining river, where the effect of such diking would be to overflow the land of others. WASHINGTON, May 2.—There was a contest before Commissioner Seymour yesterday as to the ownership of a patent for a cigarette making machine that is warranted to make 5,080,000 cigarettes a day. The tobacco is spun out in an endless rope and fitted into an endless role is then cut into the proper lengths

PHENOMENAL DITCH DIGGING which require protracted supervision and di-Under the practice of this state, objection

to the equity of a bill may be made by anwer.
The sanitary district, being a municipal orporation, is not subject to garnishment. The Chicago Drainage Canal and Its Bear-Where the statute provides that contracts for work shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, the determination as to whether a bidder is responsible is an exercise of of-TIMELY SUGGESTIONS BY AN ENGINEE ficial discretion which belongs to the board of trustees, and which, in the absence of fraud, the courts will not interfere with.

BEGINNING OF THE ENTERPRISE. About ten years ago: a series of heavy rains so flooded the Chicago river that it go up a current and carried the sewage out to the water works orfbs in the lake, and the people of Chicago had to boll their drink ing water to purify it. A citizens' commit tee began an investigation and called in Mr Cooley as a professional adviser. The committee concluded it possible to construct a system of drainage with an outlet into the lillinois river many miles to the south, and the possibilities were presented in a report to the city council. The council passed an rdinance creating a commission to make an official investigation and appropriated \$60,000. The commission spent a year and a half in the work and reported in favor of the drain age canal to the south. The city people went to the legislature in 1887 for the necessary legislation, but the country people south of Chicago succeeded in having it killed. The legislature of 1889 passed a general law under which the great drainage canal is eing constructed.

The law provides that 5,000 voters may etition for the erection of a sanitary dis-The county judge is directed to call n two district court judges, who shall sit as board to hear evidence as to the proper oundaries for the district. After that is determined the county judge must submit at the following November election the question of establishing the proposed sanitary district. If the proposition is carried at the polls the county judge is directed to call an ection to elect nine trustees, whose term office is for five years. The salary is limed to \$3,000 a year, except for the president, who may receive \$4,000. As soon as this board organizes it becomes a corporate body that may sue and be sued, acquire and sell property and make contracts.

The Chicago district is independent of city

and county political organizations. It includes only that part of the city north of Eighty-seventh street and about forty-three square miles of Cook county outside of Chicago. It has full power to pass all necessary ordinances, rules and regulations for the proper management of the business of the beard and for carrying into effect the ob-jects for which the sanitary district is It may borrow money by issuing bonds to the amount of 5 per cent of the valuation of the property in the district, pro viding the 5 per cent shall not exceed \$15, 609,000. The trustees may levy and collect taxes to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent of the value of the taxable property the district. They are given full power to condems needed land in the same manner as the railroads under the state law for the exercise of the right of eminent domain. DIMENSIONS OF THE CANAL.

A few facts about the Chicago drainage canal will be of timely interest for com-parison with the Omaha enterprise, though must be remembered that the latter will not be nearly as extensive or costly an undertaking. Chicago's canal is to be thirty-three miles. The right of way varies in width long. 600 to 1,000 feet, and the trustees have bought about 6,500 acres for that purpose. The price has varied from \$50 an acre for land in the country to \$5,000 for property in the city of Chicaga, and the total cost has been approximately \$2,500,000. Real estate values have been depressed by the hard times, and it is believed that quite \$1,000,000 has been saved through the purchase of land in hard times. The trustees have been forced to acquire 2,200 acres by condemnation, and have secured 4,200 by direct pur chase

The law requires that the channel shall be of such size as will "produce and maintain at all times a continuous flow of not less than 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute, and to be of a depth of not less than fourteen feet and a current not exceeding three miles per hour; and if any portion of such channel shall be cut through a territory with a rocky stratum, such portion of said channel shall vided for and a width of not less than 160 feet at the bottom, capable of producing a depth of not less than eighteen feet of water." This is intended to supply sufficient capacity for a city of 1,500,000. There is a provision requiring the enlargement of the canal by 20,000 cubic feet for each additional 100,000 of population up to 3,000,000. There is also a provision requiring the capacity to be increased to 600,000 cubic feet per minute whenever the national government shall improve the Illinois and Desplaines rivers in such manner as will permit the passage vessels drawing less than eighteen feet. This provision was inserted in the law with the hope that the government would seize the opportunity to use the drainage canal as the connecting link in a great ship canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. CHARACTER OF THE WORK.

The territory through which the canal passes is of two general formations, designated as rock and glacial drift. The glacial drift is defined as the top soil, earth, muck, sand, gravel, clay, hard pan, boulders, fragmentary rock displaced from its original bed, and other material that overlies the rock bed. In the glacial drift the channel is of varying width, in some places as narrow as 110 feet at the bottom, while in rocky stretches it is never less than 160 feet at the bottom. The reason for this is that th dirt part of the channel can be enlarged at any time in the future by dredging without interfering with the use of the canal, while the cut in the rock is made large enough for a city of 3,000,000 and for navigation. Of course, this anticipation of future condienormously increases the cost of the The contracts for the excavation of work. glacial drift vary from 19 9-10 cents per cubic yard to 56 cents. The cost of taking out the rock ranges from 70 cents to \$1.50. Ground was broken on the canal in September, 1892, and it is thought the work will be done in November, 1896. Contracts have been let for all the excavating, amount ing to over 40,000,000 cubic yards. The whole volume of rock and earth thus removed if dumped into Lake Michigan in forty feet of water would make an island one mile square, with its surface eight feet above the water line. The contracts aggregate about \$18,500,000. On January 1, 1895, about 45 per cent of the excavating had been done The cost of the canal proper had been esti-mated at \$21,000,600, but there are other necessary works, interest on bonds, that will probably bring the cost up to \$27,-000,000. For example, it was necessary to construct a new channel for the Desplaines river for a distance of thirteen miles. This river is a stream of wide fluctuations, with no constant and reliable fountain supply During some seasons its whole discharg would pass through a six-inch pipe and a others its volume reaches \$00,000 cubic feet per minute. Then it floods the whole valley. It was necessary to control this river before building the canal, and that control was secured by constructing what is known as the river diversion channel, which cost \$1,000,000. This work included the building of nineteen miles of dike to separate the river from the drainage channel and the construction of a spillway as a safety valve, to let the surplus water run toward Chicago until the drainage canal is completed.

There are also yet to be constructed bridges and works at the southern end of the canal to control its flow into the Desplaines river at Lockport. The river below that point follows the trough; of the valley down a

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 100 and ast a box. Book free at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

The fluctuations in Lake Michigan will be felt at the controlling works, and provision must be made to meet these fluctuations within a range of five feet above datum and eight feet below, or an extreme oscillation of thirteen feet. The fall from datum at the controlling works to the level of the basin will be about forty-four feet in a dis-tance of four and one-third miles, and a system of locks will be needed for naviga-tion. Up to January 1, 1895, the trustees had raised \$12,780,000. This included \$4. 200,000 from taxes and \$8,000,000 from bonds. They had expended about \$11,500,000.

AN ARMY EMPLOYED. One may take another view of the magni-tude of the work through the number of men employed on it. The drainage trustees have 200 men under their immedite employ, which includes 142 in the engineering department over 6,000 men at work. The trustees had no power to fix the wages of the employes of the contractors, but they passed a resolution expressing the sentiment that common labor should not be paid less than 15 cents per hour, and the contractors accepted that rate as fair. During the labor disturbance of last year there were no strikes on the canal. The trustees also arranged that cor tractors should care for sick and injured When smallpox appeared in this section al the men on the canal were vaccinated, trustees organized a police force of fifty men, with eight horses and four wagons During 1894 this force made nearly 1,000 arrests, cared for twenty-seven dead, twentyeven sick and injured and sent sixteen t This was in an estimated popuhospitals.

ation of about 8,000 The magnitude of this work has spurred the contractors to make experiments in devising machinery for cheapening the cost of ex cavation, and the Omaha canal will doubtles get the benefit of their experience. The chief ngineer estimates that the contractors have machinery and other equipments on the cana of the value of \$3,000,000. Much of this can be used in work elsewhers. One firm has two hydraulic dredges which are doing phenomenal work. In 882 working days they excavated 1,538,000 cubic yards, an average of 1,732 yards per day. Others contractor have a contrivance that resembles a cantilever bridge. It is 640 feet long, dumps soil from a heighth of ninety feet, and has an estimated capacity of several hundred cubic feet per hour. It has a series of steel pane which are filled by gang plows operated by steam. It cost \$32,000. Another contractor uses compressed air and gets his power from locomotive. Others employ systems o

The largest output for a single month was n last August, when it amounted to 1,160,000 cubic yards of glacial drift and 416,000 cubic yards of solid rock, calling for the payment f \$665,000. The record made by the ractors on one section during the month of July has probably never been equaled in all began to quarry ston the ages since ": movement on that section for the month was 74,800 cubic yards of solid rock FRED BENZINGER

NEED OF LIGHT DRAUGHT VESSELS

Practical Illustration of the Advantages o this Kind of traft.

WASHINGTON, May 2 .- The advocates of ight draught boats in the navy are pointing out a practical illustration of the necessity of adopting their theory. The Atlanta has been ordered to Greytown, Nicaragua, to protect American interests in case there should be a revolution, and yet it is asserted that the vessel will not be able to get over the bar in the harbor and will be obliged to lay off two or three miles from the city. Of course in the event of trouble troops could be sent ashore in boats and some good sized guns could also be landed, but the ship itself with its heavy guns would remain far out from the city. It is argued that a light draught gunboat of twelve feet or less would acomplish much better results by getting close the locality of any possible The bar at Grevtown is about fourteen feet under water and the Atlanta draws about eighteen feet, while the Montgomery, which will take the Nicaragua commission to Grey town, is even of deeper draught, and the commission with all its equipments will have to go ashore in boats over a stretch of two or three miles. The desirability of having the new gunboats constructed so they can ascend South American rivers is also being urged on the secretary. It is urged that there are numerous British gunboats which can easily go up this river, while nearly all the ships of the United States ravy would be obliged to remain in the bays. The contest between boats is quite spirited. Secretary Herbert will decide as to which plan is preferable, as the Board of Bureau Chiefs has been unable

Potson Need Not Be in the Meat. WASHINGTON, May 2.- The Department of Agriculture has received no official confirmation of the report from Paris yesterday that seventeen soldiers at Vitrie died from eating American tinned meat Salmon said that the cause of poisoning from eating canned goods was not well understood. It did not necessarily follow that the meat was diseased. Some chemical changes, due to the presence of solder and tin, sometimes took place, which produced the poison-ous effects. A report will probably be re-ceived in due time from the United States consul general.

Only Swiss Exhib ts Wanted WASHINGTON, May 2.—United States Consul Ridgley at Geneva has written to the State department that the Swiss nathe State department that the Swiss national exposition, to be opened May 1, 1895, is to be a purely national affair and neither the exhibits of American or any other country except Switzeriand will be received. An exposition, to be held in Lubeck next September, to illustrate the progress of commerce and industry in Prussia, combined with a dairy exposition, will be confined to German exhibits, save machinery, tools and objects useful to dairy farms which may be of foreign origin.

Orders for Army Men. WASHINGTON, May 2.-(Special Tele gram.)-A medical board, consisting of Col nel H. Alden, assistant surgeon general Major George H. Torney, surgeon, and Cap-

tain Guy L. Edie, assistant surgeon, is appointed for the examination of the graduating class at West Point, June 1.

First Lieutenant Harris L. Roberts, quartermaster, Nineteenth infantry, will relieve Captain George Ruhlen, assistant quartermaster, in charge of construction at Fort Wayne, Mich. Captain Ruhlen will assume charge of the construction at Fort Dies, Tex. taking station at El Paso.

First Lieutemant Charles G. Bailou, Tweifth infantry, is granted leave for ten days. DINKLE AT LARGE ONCE MORE

ment as adde-te-camp.

Captain Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance department, is ordered to inspection of Gatling guns at the works of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing company, Hartford.

Conn.

First Lieutenant Henry D. Sayder, assistant surgeon, is granted two months' leave; Captain Jesse M. Lee, Ninth infantry, two months.

LIKE THE INCHCAPE ROCK STORY

Have Saved Corinto.

nformation on that point. Under these cir-

umstances diplomats are not yet ready to

egard Great Britain's acceptance as an ac-

The official dispatch that affairs are in a

ritical state in Nicaragua discloses the em-

said that the people are indignant at Presi-

dent Zelaya and his associates for not re-

pelling the British by opening fire when the landing was made at Corinto. This feeling

is so great that a revolution is feared. Should

such a change occur the revolutionary party

ing the British with force. A speedy with-drawal of the British from Corinto is relied

Representative Hitt is No Better,

WASHINGTON, May 2 .- Representative

Hitt's condition is unchanged this morning.

would represent the popular feeling of repe

on to quiet the popular feeling.

He passed a very restless night.

arrassment of the small republics. It is

omplished fact.

Charged with Eurglary and Sent to County Hospital for Insanity.

Twelfth infantry, is granted days.

Pirst Lieutenant Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance department, is ordered to inspection of the air compressing plant for the battery of pneumatic dynamite guns, to be erected at Fort Winfield Scott.

First Lieutenant Charles Dodge, fr., Twenty-fourth infantry, will report to Brigadier General Zenas R. Eliss, for appointment as adjecto-camp. BOARD OF INSANITY WAS IGNORED

Body Had Declared Him Sane but Court Would Not Have it that Way-Man

Climbs Through a Window and Es-

capes with All His Eclougings.

Circumstances attending the escape of W. E. Dinkle from the county hospital on Wednesday night furnish conclusive evidence to the minds of the county officials that the man was feigning insanity and that he had been watching for the opportunity for some

Mearaguans Cut the Wire that Would It will be remembered that Dinkle was arrested some months ago and charged with WASHINGTON, May 2 .- State department burglary. It was proved that he entered a officials today said that they had heard nothbarn belonging to Rasmus Gehl of McArdle ing of the condition of affairs in Nicaragua precinct, from which he stole several sets or of the progress of the attempt to effect a of harness. Soon after being placed in cussatilement of the difficulty between Great tody Dinkle commenced to show signs of in-Britain and Nicaragua at London through the sanity, but, notwithstanding this, he was good offices of the Salvadorean minister at given a preliminary hearing in police court and held to the district court. He was con-Some facts have just come to light respect fined in the county fail, where he was exng the earlier stage of the negotiations which amined by Dr. Tilden and pronounced sane. explain in a measure the confidence expressed The case was then called to the attention of by our government that the British troops the members of the Board of Insanity and would not be landed at Cerinto and the surthe man adjudged same. His attorneys, howprise felt by it when the news of the actual ever, were not content to let the matter rest anding came to Washington. It is now said there, and, going into the criminal section of hat orders had been cabled to Admiral Stethe district court, they secured an order for shenson, commanding the British fleet off Corinto, to defer the execution of his orders Dinkle to appear before the judge, who, ignoring the insanity board, summoned a jury for land the troops until he had heard further from the British government. By cutting the telegraph lines connecting Corinto with San Juan del Sur, the nearest cable port, the the purpose of trying the man's sanity. Dr. Tilden and several other experts appeared and testified that Dinkle was frigning, while two doctors, Upjohn and Detweller, testified that it is assorted, stopped this ne was insane. The jurors gave the man all of the benefits of the doubt, and within two nessage in transit, and the admiral had n other course open to him than to carry out his original order. minutes after retiring to their room they returned, bringing in a verdict to the effect An official dispatch has been received by one that the man was insane. With that find-ing he was hustled away to the asylum, but there the superintendent refused to accept of the Central American diplomats at Washngton stating that the situation of affairs a Nicaragua is extremely critical, and that Dinkle, holding that he knew of no law by which a judge of the district court could find it within his power to order a man to an armed conflict between the British and Nicaraguan forces is imminent, unless a setlement is speedly effected. The status of the insane asylum, especially when the Board of Insanity had found the same man to be affairs toward a settlement has not changed so far as can be learned. It is insisted that sane. Receiving this decision Sheriff Drexel returned to Omaha, bringing Dinkle with f Great Britain has acceded to the agreement there is an unexplainable absence of official him, but what to do with him he did not

> To make assurance doubly sure, Dinkle was again taken before the Board of Insanity, but as there were no new symptoms in the case the members simply relievated their decision and said that the jail and not the mad house was the proper place for the admirer of harnesses which belonged to others. At this point the judge of the criminal court stepped in and ordered Dinkle to the county hospital, where for weeks he watched for an opportunity to escape. Wednesday night the opportunity presented itself, and, finding a window open, the fellow crawled through, taking along his clothes and all of his other belongings.

Will Talk on "Mechanic's Liens." B. S. Burbank lectures on "Mechanic's Jens" at the Young Men's Christian association this evening. This is the seventh in the course of law lectures for laymen which have proved so popular and instructive.

What is Death?

Not many folks speak dead languages nowadays and it's very hard to find out. Death is very foolish in some cases. Lots of folks die every year that could postpone it as well as not if they'd use a little common sense. Are you getting all run down? Getting consumption, are you? Doctor says you are in a bad way, does he? Do you want to die? If you do, don't try our kind of medicine. If you want to live, take Ozomulsion. It only costs a dollar to try it. It can't hurt you. There's not much in it but cod liver oil and guaiacol. The doctor probably gives you the common cod liver oil now. But this is ozonized. How's that done? That's our secret. That's what helps the cod liver oil and guaiacol to go where it will do the most good. Try it. It will make you hungrythings will look better to you—you'll eat more—you'll get more flesh on your bones—you'll begin to build up —you may get better right away. If one bottle helps you ever so little, you've started in the right direction—

Druggists sell Ozomulsion. If yours don't, send to the chemists who make it -T. A. Slocum Co., 183 Pearl Street, New York City.

OZOMULSION CURES Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pulmonary Complaints; Scrofula, General Debility, Loss of Flesh, Angemia, and all Wasting Diseases. Thin, pale women get plump and beautiful on Ozomulsion.



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