

# THE NORTHWESTERN.

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LOUP CITY, NEB.

Anton Dvorak, the Bohemian composer, has been made a member of the Austrian house of Lords.

Li Hung Chang probably would be willing to pay the indemnity himself if the empress dowager had not been so rude to him in the earlier stages of the game.

President Schwab of the steel trust will have the most luxurious private car in the country. That alone should sell several million dollars worth of the common stock.

Green and yellow chartreuse may no longer be manufactured in France if the bill against religious associations goes through, as the head of the organization of Carthusians, the monks of the Grande Chartreuse, is situated outside of France.

Detroit will soon celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of its founding by Cadillac. Eastern people are apt to forget that there is so old a city in the west. In the story of the settlement and progress of Detroit much is revealed of the history of "the north-west under three flags."

The latest Paris idea is to pave the streets with glass, and experiments are now being tried to that end. According to the Telegraph's correspondent, pure glass is used without admixture of cement, but subjected to a special treatment, called devitrification. The result is a hard, smooth substance, opaque, absolutely non-porous, absorbing no foreign matter, and thus retaining no dampness or unpleasant odors.

The varied character of the Manila population is shown by such items as these, taken at random from one issue of a local daily: "Sim Viaco, a Filipino, ran amuck on Calle Anda on Thursday night and attacked Lu Tang with a heavy scantling. Mandarin Chang Qing, son of Carlos Palanca, the Chinese millionaire of Manila, has been appointed ambassador to Mexico, and is expected by his father to visit Manila about April 1."

Ex-Empress Eugenie has given to the municipality of Paris the cradle of Prince Louis Napoleon, the only son of Napoleon III, and the Empress. Prince Louis was killed in the Zulu war in South Africa in 1879. The body of the cradle is made of rosewood and is decorated with enamels in antique silver and chiseled bronze. The frames are of silver. A statue holds the imperial crown, in gilt and bronze, over the pillow, which is of white satin embroidered in gold with the letter "N." The cradle was originally a gift from the municipality of Paris to Empress Eugenie.

Farmers of Wabash county, Indiana, are building good roads by co-operation and at much reduced cost. They have an agreement among themselves on road-building, each owner of land abutting on a highway to be improved pledging in work or cash \$1.50 per acre within half a mile of the road. Payment may be made within three years, and the burden thus distributed is hardly felt. The work is done in dull seasons, and gravel roads have replaced the old mud highways over many miles of turnpike. On the completion of a road the task of maintaining it is assumed by the county authorities.

The general design for the naval arch, which is to be erected at the Battery, New York, has been approved by the trustees of the Naval Arch Association and the organization of the finance committee for the collection of the funds, with which to construct it will be effected at once. The design was prepared by Ernest Flagg. It is estimated that the arch, including the stuary, will cost \$850,000, while the sea-wall, beacons and monuments will cost \$300,000 more. In organizing the committee for the collection of the fund, every care is to be taken to make it as representative as possible, in order to give perfect confidence in the project.

The French military authorities, after protracted experiments, are said to be so far satisfied with the value of the motor car in war time, that they are making arrangements to acquire, if necessary, the whole of the auto-cars for military service in the event of the army entering the field. Notices are said to have been sent to owners of auto-cars, asking them if they are disposed to sell their vehicles to the government whenever the country should find itself threatened with war, and also requiring them to fix prices of the cars. The actual purchasing price will be decided upon by the military authorities when the vehicles are handed over after taking into account the depreciation they may have undergone in the meantime.

Recent experiments by railway officials in Berne with an automatic ticket machine, invented by a Swiss, have given entire satisfaction, says a Berne correspondent. The machine is similar to the ordinary automatic machines, but the glass cases contain the tickets on which are printed the names of the stations and the price of the ticket. By dropping in the right amount and pulling a handle the ticket is set free. The machinery is so well constructed that an insufficient sum or any base coins will not work the spring.

# IS NOT RECIPROCAL.

## DEFECTS OF THE SPECIAL TRADE TREATY PLAN.

Convincing Reasons Why the Proposed Scheme of Unrestricted Reciprocity Would Not Operate to the Advantage of the United States.

In the concluding portion of the second lecture on "Economic Aspects of Reciprocity," delivered by Mr. John P. Young of the San Francisco Chronicle, before the College of Commerce of the University of California, various phases of the practical workings of the reciprocity plan in the United States are presented with marked clearness and force. The lack of certainty in the matter of revenue production which attends the operation of special trade treaties is urged as an important objection to that process of enlarging our trade with foreign countries. The question of revenue is held constantly in view by congress when engaged in the enactment of a tariff law, and the schedules are so adjusted as to insure with reasonable accuracy an amount of revenue which, added to that derived from internal sources, will meet the requirements of the government. Not so in the case of schedules altered in miscellaneous fashion through special commercial conventions. If, under these treaty arrangements, the duties on certain articles are materially diminished, so must be the revenues. Moreover, the consequences of this kind of tariff tinkering may prove to be mischievous, for as Mr. Young points out, if we reduce the duties on Russian beet sugar to please the exporters of American machinery, how shall we deny similar reduction of duties to other sugar producing countries without exciting jealousies and retaliation? If, in order to escape this kind of friction, we make the reduction of sugar duties uniform with all countries, as we must in the long run, what then becomes of the revenue from sugar duties?

Another point of the utmost importance is emphasized by Mr. Young in this connection—namely, that while tariff laws may easily be repealed or amended at any session of any congress, commercial conventions constitute contracts and obligations very difficult to retreat from and which often continue in force long after their workings are recognized to be injurious. At best the process of abrogating commercial treaties is a slow and tedious one, and the effect is to create rigidity in a direction where flexibility is highly desirable.

A reciprocity treaty is not necessarily reciprocal. It may prove to be quite the reverse. Mr. Young cites the supposititious case of wine producers and prune growers who were promised protection for their industry and are as much entitled to it as are the makers of machinery. We enter into an arrangement with a foreign country which contemplates an increased purchase on our part of foreign wines and prunes and an increased sale on our part of machinery. This may or may not prove to be the outcome under the arrangement. It is quite possible that the foreigner will send us an additional quantity of wines and prunes without in turn taking from us an additional quantity of machines. The practical workings of reciprocal trade arrangements may thus prove to be far from reciprocal. Mr. Young raises the question whether it is not an economic blunder to assist our overgrown iron concerns by means of special trade treaties to market their surplus product in foreign countries, and thus prevent the creation in undeveloped lands of facilities which would enable the peoples of those lands to supply themselves with articles of iron, and at the same time compel the domestic consumer in our own country to assist in this work of spoliation by charging him more for what he uses of the product thus forced out than the foreigner is compelled to pay. Herein is suggested an aspect of the reciprocity idea which the trust smashers have certainly overlooked.

Of course, so thorough and deep searching a student of cause and effect in economics as Mr. Young has shown himself to be would not pass by the pertinent point concerning the true definition of reciprocity as expounded in the national Republican platform. He directs attention to the fact that in their platforms the Republicans have always insisted that true reciprocity consists in the exchange of non-competing products. This fact is ignored by the advocates of tariff tinkering by trade treaties with a persistency that carries it out of the domain of accident and places it in the category of intentional suppression.

The favorite theory of British Cobdenites and Free Traders that if we wish to trade with foreigners we can only hope to do so by buying from them as well as selling to them is disposed of by Mr. Young as scarcely worthy of serious consideration in view of the facts of commerce as disclosed in the statistics of our foreign trade in the last four years of adequate protection. "Such a contention," says Mr. Young, "scarcely deserves a serious answer. Individuals and aggregations of individuals known as nations do not buy things to please the persons purchased from; they buy because they need the things bought. To buy for any other purpose would be absurd; to buy merely to make trade brisk would be uneconomic and therefore silly." Emphasizing this point, Mr. Young brings his lecture to a close by an illustration borrowed from an article which appeared some months ago in the American Economist, and which he quotes, as he says, "in the full confidence that the appositeness and humor of it will do more to suggest the fallacies of the

advocates of reciprocity treaties than any arguments I have been able to produce." The story quoted is that of a merchant in a small New England town who kept a little store whose chief patrons were children. The shopkeeper, wishing to stimulate business and to establish reciprocal relations with his little customers, proceeded to distribute gratuitously among them one hundred pennies. The result was a marked increase in business activity. He distributed another dollar in the same way. Result, more briskness. When, however, he came to take stock and count the money in his till, he found that the money had not increased perceptibly, while his stock of candy and trinkets had materially diminished. As he glanced at his depleted shelves and thoughtfully rubbed his head, he remarked: "Gee whiz! There wasn't much profit in it; but there ain't no denying that it made trade mighty brisk while it lasted." That little anecdote might furnish food for thought on the part of those who so strenuously advocate the employment of artificial means for the extension of foreign trade.

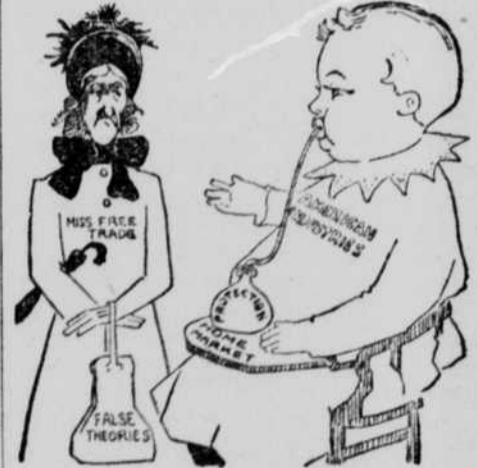
## THE PUZZLE OF ECONOMISTS.

Free Traders Would Reduce Trade Balances by Importations.

The newest puzzle for those who are called economists is the outcome of the Republican policy which, in three years, has enabled us to sell the rest of the world \$1,819,825,819 more than we purchased during the three years which ended June 30, 1900, to which must be added \$750,000,000 for the fiscal year which will end with next June. After they have accounted for all of this cash debt which the rest of the world owes or has owed us, they find that a large portion of it has not been paid, but has been loaned abroad. Economists, as they are called, often arrive at peculiar conclusions, but thus far no one of them has expressed the opinion that Americans are giving foreigners the world over hundreds of millions of dollars annually. The puzzle is, how is Europe to liquidate the indeterminate amount of money standing to our credit? One of them, who is a Free-Trade, suggests that the only way the volume of our exports can be maintained is to so adjust our tariff that Europe can liquidate a much larger portion of the favorable trade balance by selling us merchandise which we are now manufacturing at home in sufficient quantities to abundantly supply the home market. This means that we must close our factories of certain lines of merchandise and turn their employes to idleness and their families to want in order to enable foreign nations to pay the trade balance in merchandise. That would be economics with a vengeance.

There is reason to believe that there is no present cause for fear about the inability of Europe to pay us what it owes. During nearly a hundred years the trade balance of the world was against the United States. It was not a large amount each year, but it was from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000 annually—enough to drain all the bullion the country produced and much of the cotton. For years this drain upon the contribution of this country to the world's stock of precious metals made money scarce and the rates of interest much higher than those of Europe. For years we purchased most of our iron, woollens, glass, crockery, etc., in Europe, and paid them out of the money, stock and materials that should have been kept at home. Now the situation has changed. Under the Republican policy the country came to produce in abundance the articles we used to make an adverse balance of trade by buying. For years we paid high rates of interest on this amount of our indebtedness for goods purchased abroad over the value of those we sold. Then we were a debt-or nation and paid the penalty of such disadvantage, and would be paying it now if the self-styled economists could have their way. Now we have become the world's creditor nation. If our debtors cannot pay at once let them pay interest, as did the United States.—Indianapolis Journal.

## L'ENFANT TERRIBLE.



Miss Free-Trade—It is perfectly disgusting to see how that child persists in getting fat on the wrong kind of nourishment.

Sun Didn't Shine.  
In 1897 Grover Cleveland officially informed congress that there could be no speedy return of prosperity. Poor old Grover, he had been afflicted with a congress of incompetents and there was no silver lining to his cloud. The sky lacked the sun of Protection.—Clinton (Mo.) Republican.

The South Does Not Weep.  
No regrets are being expressed in the South over the defeat of Bryan. The prudent men of the South are satisfied to get double the money for their cotton that they would have received under a Populist administration.—Camden (N. J.) Post-Telegram.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## LESSON XI, JUNE 16, REVELATION I, 9-20.

Golden Text: Jesus Christ the Same Yesterday, and Today, and Forever—Heb. 13, 8.—Jesus Appears to St. John.

1. I, John, who also am your brother, and companion in tribulation, and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, was in the isle that is called Patmos, for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ.

2. I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet.

3. Saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last; and, What thou seest, write in a book, and send it unto the churches, which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea.

4. And I turned to see the voice that spake with me, and being turned, I saw seven golden candlesticks.

5. And in the midst of the seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of man, clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle.

6. His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow; and his eyes were as a flame of fire.

7. And his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace; and his voice as the sound of many waters.

8. And he had in his right hand seven stars: and out of his mouth went a sharp two-edged sword: and his countenance was as the sun shined in his strength.

9. And when I saw him, I fell at his feet as dead. And he laid his right hand upon me, saying unto me, Fear not; I am the first and the last.

10. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.

11. Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter.

12. The mystery of the seven stars which thou sawest in my right hand, and the seven golden candlesticks. The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches; and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven churches.

13. The almost unanimous opinion of antiquity assigns this book to St. John, the Beloved Disciple, "who was known in the early Christian church by the beautiful name of Epistemon, the learner upon the breast." (Milligan.) The term, "the divine," in the title is not found in the most ancient manuscripts. It means "the theologian," "the preacher." The discussion as to whether the same person could have written the Revelation that wrote the Gospel springs from the great differences in the style of the Greek, and from differences in the literary methods and underlying thoughts of the two. The second set of differences is probably a natural result of the difference in theme, and not of differences, those of language, would spring from the second, and also might have been caused by a long lapse of time between the two compositions. Gospel, Epistles and Apocalypse were all written by St. John, the son of Zebedee. The Revelation was written on Patmos, or at Ephesus after John's return from exile. Patmos is one of the Sporades, 24 miles from the coast of Asia Minor, Miletus being the nearest city. It is the tradition that John, having been plunged in boiling oil, and came safely from that torture, was condemned to work there in the "mines," that is, the marble quarries. Banishment to small islands was common, and Patmos is only 15 miles in circumference. It is of volcanic origin, and is extremely rugged and barren. Patmos, now called Patino and Palmosa, contains about five hundred houses, and a massive building, the monastery of St. John. On the mountain side is a natural grotto, where, it is said, St. John had his visions. A small church is built over it. From Patmos (Tristram) "the distant range, under which nestled Ephesus, was visible; and the aged exile, when uttering his words of warning, could trace the outlines of that province, the churches of which he had tended so many years."

14. The ancient tradition declared that John was banished during the reign of Domitian (A. D. 81-96). Some scholars, however, assert that the differences between the Greek of the fourth Gospel and that of the Revelation are so great that no man could write both books without the intervention of many years between the two. Since the Revelation is written in very imperfect Greek, they say it must have been written as early as the reign of Nero (A. D. 54-68), while the Gospel was written toward the close of St. John's life, after a long residence in the Greek city of Ephesus had rendered him familiar with that language. Some competent scholars, however, deem it possible to assign all John's writings to the last decade of the first century.

15. The Revelation is a marvelously written volume. Milligan says: "No book probably ever proceeded from the pen of man, all the parts of which were so closely interlaced with one another." It is written throughout in the language of symbolism, which is as definite as any other language, when once we have the key. Four keys have been proposed: the theory that the book describes events already past, contemporary with the seer; that all its scenes are yet to be unfolded, at the Lord's coming; that the book embraces in outline the world's history, from John's time to the end of the world; that the Revelation is a picture of conflict between the forces of good and those of evil, exemplified and fulfilled by many events, past, present, and future. The last view seems most probable and profitable.

16. The Revelation consists of (1) an introduction; (2) the epistles to the seven churches; and (3) a series of visions, the chief of them being those of the seven seals, the seven trumpets and the seven bowls. These visions picture the struggle of the church against evil, of Christ against anti-Christ; they seem several times to arrive at the climax of judgment, and to revert again to the beginning, until at last, after this varied review, John is permitted to see the millennium, the final judgment, and the new Jerusalem. Throughout the book there is the fullest use of the Old Testament, and especially of Daniel's visions; there is also a remarkable parallel with our Lord's discourse in Matt. 24.

17. The Revelation was doubtless written for an immediate as well as an ago-long object. The immediate purpose was to console and strengthen the persecuted Christians of John's day with assurances that Christ was alive, and that his cause would ultimately triumph.

18. Mineral Reconnaissance of Cuba.  
Three expert geologists from the United States geological survey have been detailed to make a geologic and mineral reconnaissance of the island of Cuba. They are Dr. C. Willard Hayes, T. Wayland Vaughan and A. C. Spencer. Messrs. Hayes and Vaughan have reached the island and taken up their work, after conference with the military governor. It is expected that these geologists will accomplish results of distinct economic value to the island.

# WON PHYSICIAN'S HEART.

Miss Honora Patton Will Marry Dr. W. D. Gross in Pennsylvania.

Miss Honora Patton of Curwensville this state, was taken ill about a year ago while studying in Paris, says the Philadelphia Times. This circumstance gave rise to her acquaintance with Dr. William D. Gross, an American physician practicing in the French capital. As a culmination of a pretty romance comes the announcement that the young couple are to be united in marriage. Miss Patton has been in Philadelphia the last few weeks making final arrangements for the wedding, which will take place at Curwensville, and awaiting the arrival of Dr. Gross. The wedding will be one of the most elaborate affairs ever arranged in that part of the state within years. Music for the occasion is to be furnished by the Pittsburgh Orchestra and a Philadelphia florist has been engaged to decorate the grounds and home. The ceremony will take place in June. Miss Patton is a tall, stately brunette, and since her debut in society some years ago she has been much sought after and admired. She is accomplished and talented in many ways. While at Wellesley College she obtained high honors. After graduating Miss Patton made a tour of the world, and later settled in Paris in order to complete her musical education and study the language. Being devoted to her work, Miss Patton entered little into the gaieties of society, and as a consequence of too confining study her health broke down in February of last year. For many months she was under the constant medical attention of Dr. Gross, and during that time the personal charms of Miss Patton so fascinated the American physician became engaged. After a complete recovery Miss Patton returned to this country, and a formal announcement of her engagement was made. Dr. Gross is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and is recognized as the leading American physician in Paris.

# GAUGING TIDES IN CANADA.

Accurate Survey of Those in Lower St. Lawrence Completed.

The Canadian Marine department has just completed an important survey of the tides and currents of the St. Lawrence River, says a Montreal dispatch to the New York Sun. The survey is based on extended observations, taken during a whole season of navigation, throughout the St. Lawrence estuary from Quebec to Pointe a la Peste, a distance of 300 miles. Tidal instruments of the latest self-recording type were placed at eight different points throughout this region and a continuous record was secured day and night of the form, height and time of the tides. This method largely made up for the shortness of the season as it secured the information in the most complete form. The record was also simultaneous throughout the region, in which the tide increases in height from five feet at the mouth of the estuary to eighteen feet at Quebec. The changes in the tide can thus be easily followed and its rate of progress and other data required for practical purposes can be correctly ascertained. The work of the Canadian tidal survey is now being extended to the Pacific coast and this year tide tables based upon direct observation will be issued for Victoria, B. C., and the Gulf of Georgia. These are the only tide tables issued for the Pacific coast between Astoria and Port Townsend in Washington to the south and Sitka in Alaska. Steps are being taken to bring other western ports into relation with these tide tables.

# Building Churches in Chicago.

There is an unprecedented activity in the building of churches in Chicago, at the present time, and, in spite of the labor difficulties which extended far into the fall of last year, twenty-one churches have been built since then or are still building. Among the buildings in course of construction or already finished, are some rather pretentious structures of brick and stone, costing from \$25,000 to \$75,000. One-third of the number are Roman Catholic churches, and the rest are almost evenly divided among the Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Evangelical and Jewish denominations.

A man expects rounds of applause when he begins to climb the ladder of fame.

# GONE BEFORE.

"It singeth low in every heart,  
We hear it each and all—  
A song of those who answer not,  
However we may call.  
They through the silence of the breast,  
We see them as of yore—  
The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet,  
Who walk with us no more.

"Tis hard to take the burden up  
When these have laid it down;  
They brightened all the joy of life,  
They softened every frown;  
But oh! 'tis good to think of them  
When we are troubled sore!  
Thanks be to God that such have been,  
Although they are no more!

"More homelike seems the vast unknown  
Since they have entered there;  
To follow them were not so hard;  
Wherever they may fare;  
They cannot be where God is not—  
On any sea or shore;  
'Hate'er betides, Thy love abides—  
Our God forevermore."

# AN HISTORICAL LOCATION.

Northwest World's Fair Site Association Discovers Interesting Facts.

The officers of the Northwest World's Fair Site association claim to have made a discovery which they think will have much weight in the selection of the site for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. They say the home place of Gen. William H. Clarke, governor of the territory of Missouri, is located on Goodfellow avenue, in northwest St. Louis, and covers part of the vast property on which the association has obtained options for the benefit of the directors of the World's Fair. Secretary E. T. Grether, President Lewis E. Snow, Treasurer J. M. Williams and others have been visiting the different property owners for the past two weeks, spending hours daily in interviewing the oldest inhabitants and looking over old municipal documents in an effort to get historical data. It was while on these expeditions that they gathered data which they assert shows conclusively that on the identical spot where now stands the Goodfellow mansion, Goodfellow avenue and Natural Bridge road, formerly stood the residence of Gov. Clarke, at which place, known to the Indians as Council Groves, the Indians met to make their treaties, and from where started the Lewis and Clarke expedition. Directors Fred Deibel, Jewett Wagoner, John Fitzgerald, H. E. Hillers, Judge David Murphy, Ed. W. Greer, J. L. Grether, Edward H. Bickley, George P. Prendergast, W. S. Brawner, M. M. Fitzgerald, Fred Spangler, H. B. Schilling, W. J. McDonald, W. H. Redemeyer, Sidney E. Davis and Charles H. Filley, the executive committee, will go before the World's Fair site committee to state that the Goodfellow place is singularly appropriate for a fair site and that the natural conditions surrounding it fulfill all the requirements. The history associated with this place, they will argue, could well be preserved by permanent buildings commemorating the exposition.

# Lamb's Wool.

The new beverage, so-called, that is being introduced under the name of "lamb's wool," is as old as the hills, Victor Smith says. It is nothing more than the juice of apples roasted over spiced ale. Every Irishman should know it. A great day for it used to be the feast of the apple gathering called "la mas ubhal," pronounced "lammas ool." The corruption into "lamb's wool" was easy.

# Teachers and Old Maids Preferred.

A farmer's wife, writing to the American Agriculturist, says that it has been her good fortune to take summer boarders for the past seventeen years, and she sums up her experience thus: "I have had boarders of all ages, from the baby with its nurse to the aged grandmother, but my favorites are maiden ladies and school teachers. They are most always contented."

# Fine feathers may not make fine birds, but they make soft pillows.

# "COMMUNITY OF INTEREST."

Some of the Effects of the Great Railroad Changes Which Are Occurring.

"Community of Interest" seems to be the watchword among the great railroad corporations, nowadays, and certain persons who are apt to decide upon topics of general interest, especially new ones, without thinking upon the facts, have supposed that this meant an arrangement of interest only to the railway companies participating in the deals, traffic arrangements, leases, etc., which show in the stock transactions and engage the thought and ability of traffic and passenger agents. It is undoubtedly the financial interest of the corporations which moves their officers to enter into contracts, but the consideration of this topic necessarily includes that of the convenience, comfort and attractions which they can offer to their patrons. If competition be less intense, and rate wars be relegated to the dead past, it means that more attention will be paid to those inducements which will bring business to up-to-date lines of transportation.

An instance of the early profit of the public is most worthy of mention. Under the plan of arrangements known as "Community of Interest" very close relations have been established by the Missouri Pacific System with the Denver and Rio Grande railway, the Rio Grande Western Railway and the Southern Pacific Railway and other lines diverging from junction points. So that now, for the first time in the railway history of the country, a passenger may take train at St. Louis and remain therein until he has reached San Francisco. The route is one of the most popular because of its great scenic beauty, and because it gives the traveler the benefit of variety of altitude and climate, taking him across the smiling plains of Kansas into the wonderful canyons of Colorado, and through her most noted mining localities, and by the great inland salt sea, where a great religious organization has builded a city of magnificence in an oasis of the desert, and whose political power has been maintained in spite of the objections of the concentrated power of the United States and in the face of all the obstacles which have ever, from the dawn of Christianity, contended against its establishment by any sect or creed.

These places are of great interest to the traveler of today, and since they may be visited with such ease in the magnificent trains of this monster system of railway, the tide of tourist traffic is being turned to them by natural selection. The Missouri Pacific and the Rio Grande reach all points in Colorado, Utah and the West, and thus "Community of Interest" among the railroads already benefits the public in such an everyday way as to convince the thoughtless person that he must revise his hasty judgment.