

river to Riverton in Nebraska and still have time left in which to explore as far north as Lincoln in Nebraska.

The chronicler states that the villages were along the streams, which had wide valleys and but little water. The relief of the country shows this condition to exist from the Kansas river along the Blue and its tributaries, clear to Riverton; and, also, north as far as Lincoln. In the Kansas field, the relics left in the villages indicate that three different tribes of people inhabited them from time to time; two who seemed to leave only stone implements, and one which left pottery, shell ornaments and bone implements. The stone workers differed in the kind and shape of their implements, and showed little indication of agriculture; while with the few pottery shards found, implements of agriculture were unmistakably identified.

No Spaniard, however disappointed in his search for gold and empires, could fail to mention the noble Platte river if he had once beheld its broad and tranquil bosom. The first view of that river from the hill tops is one of awe, and would never be forgotten by those Spaniards if they had ever seen it. So we may conclude they never saw the Platte. This conclusion is important in its bearing upon what is to follow in these papers, so please note it carefully. They heard of a great river, however, farther on, but did not go to it as they were told, so one writer states, that this was the end of Quivera. Now may they not have misunderstood or otherwise have been mistaken, or may not Coronado have influenced this statement and they have been only in the outlying villages of that great empire after all?

You will remember that Quivera was the objective point in the Coronado expedition and if they were tired of the search, or had strong influences drawing them homeward, (as we have seen they had) would they not be desirous to hear that: "This is the end of Quivera?" And, farther, would they not have been likely to terminate their expedition with "The end" whether they really heard it or not?

Quivera must have been a vast empire in some way; its fame reached for a thousand miles in both directions; not only did Coronado hear of it, in what is now New Mexico, but Marquette, when he descended the Mississippi river in 1674, heard of it and described it. He designated it on his map, which may be seen in Toronto, Canada, to this day. Now do you think that twenty or thirty villages of barbarous people that Coronado described would have enough insignia to be called "a great empire," whose fame reached a thousand miles in all directions with enough force to give it a place on every map made in those days? The maps made long years before

Coronado's expedition had Quivera marked on them; some in one place and some in another, but few, if any, exactly correct. How did this come about if Coronado saw and described all there was of Quivera? I think one of two alternatives confronts us—Coronado either deliberately lied and grossly misrepresented the conditions, or he saw only a few of the outlying villages of Quivera and spent most of his time exploring villages of a nomadic people who had little or no relation to Quivera proper, but only occupied their territory for hunting and was, compared with Quivera, low in the scale of civilization.

I am quite certain that the evidences point to the latter alternative, as the country adjacent to these Kansas villages abounds in beds of flint and other suitable materials from which to make their stone implements (arrows, knives, etc.) and this class of people would naturally seek such favorable location. The remains left by these people prove that Coronado told the truth in one instance at least—he said they had no earthenware vessels, but used the intestines of the bison for carrying water, etc. The entire absence of pottery shards in two of the three classes of villages mentioned by Mr. Brower, proves the truth of this statement. The warlike proclivities which Coronado mentioned (and which he may have interpreted as barbarity—and if so how barbarous were the Spaniards, and even how barbarous is old England and our beloved republic in these later days of intense civilization?) are shown by the many warlike implements left as relics. Coronado stated that they raised no corn; still, stone mills were found in one of the villages discovered by Mr. Brower; this seems to support the theory that they got corn somewhere, possibly by theft or barter from their more thrifty neighbors, the real people of the wonderful empire of Quivera.

This condition of things is more than a mere theory. It is supported by numerous evidences, and seems to me as clearly defined as though it were written history. Coronado did not visit Quivera proper, that is he did not visit the capital or the center of the empire. He only saw a wandering tribe or tribes of people who had no relations with the population of that empire, but lived by the bison, which may have been domesticated by the Quiverans. They plundered and made war on these Quiverans (as we shall see later) and lived thus in a low state of civilization, much as did the people of the Stone Age. They called the country Quivera because they knew themselves to be only trespassers. "The Turk," with his last breath, told Coronado that Quivera was farther on. We might cite many other points, but enough has been said to prove, first, that Coronado truthfully described the conditions he saw, in his way, and that he penetrated

to the fortieth parallel of latitude needs no proof or substantiation, as we accepted that point at the beginning. Second, that he never reached Quivera proper—only a part of the territory of that empire, inhabited by and given over to these nomadic people. Third, that Quivera must have been a vast empire, more than he saw, or its fame could never have been so great, nor have reached so far.

E. E. BLACKMAN.

Roca, Nebraska.

FIVE OVERLOOKED SUBSIDY POINTS.

The Frye-Hanna plea for the ship subsidy scheme is incomplete. For instance, it omits these points:

First—Does the bill compel more American sailors at better wages?

It does not. On the contrary, the ship-owner may pocket the subsidy and hire foreign seamen at the lowest wages.

Second—Does the bill assure larger American cargoes?

It does not. On the contrary, it makes it possible for shipowners to sail with empty vessels and still get the subsidy.

Third—Does the bill secure faster ships?

It does not. On the contrary, it makes fast trips of no consequence.

Fourth—Does the bill arrange for more mails?

It does not. On the contrary, it leaves it to the interest of the existing companies to combine, crush competition and divide the subsidy among as few ships and shipowners as possible.

What then does the bill promise?

Large bonuses to be added to the dividends of steamship companies which are at present earning good profits without subsidies.

That is all. But in the name of Hanna and McKinley and the campaign chest, isn't that enough?—New York World.

HAS IT PAID.

The total vote of the 15 states west of the Mississippi river was as follows in 1892:

Cleveland .....	723,846
Harrison .....	793,031
Weaver (populist) .....	482,300

The vote of the same states in 1896 was as follows:

Bryan .....	1,265,080
McKinley .....	1,114,701

The popular vote of these same states in 1900 was as follows:

Bryan .....	1,120,851
McKinley .....	1,389,538

This is pointed to as evidence of the decline of populism, as Bryan lost 145,000 and McKinley gained 418,000 since four years ago in the only states where there has been a populist party. Mr. Bryan got all his electoral votes in the South, where there isn't any populist party.—Nat Snails, in Fremont Herald.