THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER

Nothing Very Great, but Many Sprightly Bits of Fresh Paragraphing.

LATEST IN HANDLING CUSTOMERS.

Monsieur Ryerson Does Some Cyphering-A Say-So Regarding an Ex-Drummer-Suggestion Regarding Federation.

A Promising Financier.

Merchant Traveler We bought our little Billy boy A little bank of tin;

A pretty little thing it was
To put his pennies in;
And many a penny, all of us,
The little fellow gave;
Our object being laudable,

To teach him how to save. Time came when we concluded that

The bank that we had bought Should surely full of pennies be, And open it we ought.

ne opening of the affair Was made a great event, But we were rather startled when We found there not a cent!

And little Billy then confessed,

With some degree of pride, He'd tapped the bank and calmly specific The money all outside.

At first we all were grave, then glad,

For he had made it clear, That he was of the stuff to be A modern financier.

Latest and Rest.

The practice adopted by many salesmen of

locating in a large city and sending invitations to their trade in the smaller neighboring towns to visit them and place their orders, agreeing to nicet railroad and hotel expenses if the invitation is excepted, is growing in favor. Many eastern men locate for weeks at a time in Chicago, bringing their customers from points even as distant as St. Paul. This suggests the idea that if large fire proof buildings particularly adapted for displaying goods were centrally located in per haps half a dozen western cities, they would

be constantly occupied by men who could bring their traders reasonable distances. Buildings of two or three hundred rooms, containing special and desired accommeda-tions would, it seems, be a good investment for the owners and a great convenience to thousands of traveling men.

A Say-So.

An impecunious drummer is said to have turned spotter on an eastern road and by working upon the sympathies of conductors induced them to grant him favors, which he has reported, and therefore brought about their discharge. An exchange remarks that "if the devil should ever become incapacitated to properly administer the affairs of his realm, this spotter would make a most worthy successor to his satanic majesty." If the spotter's record was carefully investigated it could be ascertained beyond a doubt that he had at some time been engaged as a peddler or street fakir and that he has never, even for a short time, been enrolled in the ranks of triveling salesmen. A man so deprayed could hardly prevail upon any reputable merchant to even trust him with a line of

A federation, not of commercial travelers but of commercial travelers' associations, says the Road, is what we are aiming to bring about. We want to see a board of federation established, the personelle of which shall be made up of the presidents of each and every traveling men's association in the United States and Canada. Let every asso-ciation in the country appoint a delegate to visit Denver the last week in June, when the subject will be discussed.

reads as follows: Collections-

382 traveling men. \$1.50 each \$573.00 Broken lumber sold ... 10.0; Expenses, as O. K'd. by executive of

tee-		
Grand stand		
Grand stand expenses		
412 belts	103.00	
240 feet banners and putting up.	36.77	
Parasols and drayage	45.50	
Marshais' sashes		
Marshals horses		
Marshals' gloves	3.75	
Cloak room B, of T, building. Badges and satin hotel invita-		
tions	96.25	
Carriages for disabled Expense committee to Co. B. and	5.00	
Lincoln	11.00	
Lincoln 500 postals and printing Stamps, etc., incidental expenses	7.00	
secretary	14.30	
W. L. Irish, lumber	40.00	
Joe Stout, collection extenses	20,00	
*Unpaid bills from '88 parade	14.10	
Unpaid bills from '88 parade Amount remitted to Mrs. Patrick	28.08	-\$583.0
OMAHA TRAVELING MEN'S	CLUB.	41000
Collections—	ACCRECATE VALUE	
75 members, 88 each	\$600,00	
8 members, \$6.50 each		The state
1 metaber, 85	5.00-	-\$657.0
75 members, \$7.85 each		
8 members, 6.35 each		
1 member, \$4.85	4.85	
Expenses	12,20-	-\$656.6
		111111111111111111111111111111111111111

Which is held in trust for the benefit of the widows and orphansof the poor. Respectfully submitted. M. W. RYERSON, Secretary.

That Coming Event.

The last issue of the Road contains the following notes relative to the forthcomin Travelers' Protective association convention in Denver the latter part of June: Texas, Missouri and Kentucky will be the

banner delegations. All honor to the county and city authorities

for their liberal donations.

The Denver dailies are doing splendid work and are deserving of extra praise for their

From everywhere we learn that delegations are ready to start the moment marching orders reach them.

Louisiana must not neglect to send us a delegation. Send us Ouray and Captain Mellon or others equally as longheaded. The Houston meeting was a grand success in every particular. S. A. Brown of Hous-ton, Tex., was elected state president and

The souvenirs and silver passes are nearly ready. They will constitute the most unique and most valuable mementos ever given away by any association in the world.

Vern W. Jones state secretary.

Senator Walter Baker of Waco, Tex., will accompany the Texas division. Mr. Baker is one of the easiest and most captivating extemporaneous speakers in the country.

English Shoe Drummers.

The English drummer-or "commercial traveler," as he is called there-commands a good social position, though not so high in the shoe trade as in say the soft goods line. Of late years payment by commission has been largely the rule, though more recently there has arisen a tendency there to go back to the salary and expenses system, with perhaps some small percentage after sales have reached a given amount. This is probably the most satisfactory arrangement that can be devised. The trips, of course, in England are shorter than the vast extent of territory here makes necessary. The bulk of drummers are getting a "Sunday at home" every two or

Down in Charleston, The fourth annual convention of the South

Carolina division of the Travelers' Protective association was held at Charleston last week. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. A. Smyth; first vice president, R. P. Evans; second vice president, J. S. Loob; secretary and treasurer, T. E. DuFort; directors, George A. Wagener, J. B. Drake, John Rugheimer, Jake Pinkussohn, I. P. O'Nell, George E. Toalo.

The fourth annual banquet added another plume to the many brilliant feathers which

adorn the cap of the ever-vigilant body of am-

bassadors of Charleston's trade. those present were all of the members of the state press and a large number of the members of the southern press.

Samples. R. N. Harvey was in Newcastle, Wyo., last John W. Hart, a popular St. Joseph dry goods man, spent Sunday in Nebraska City. Jim Kirkendall of Glimore & Ruhl is enjoying a few days rest before starting out

A. W. Hobbs, representing the Consolldated Coffee company, was rustling this week on the Q. J. R. Brinker, a popular grocery salesman of Chicago, was working in eastern Nebraska

Manly N. Rayley spent this week in the city and found several friends among the It is said that the Union Pacific is a stock-holder in the projected \$100,000 hotel at Boulder, Col.

last week

The merchants of western Iowa are just beginning to understand that Omaha jobbers

are the people. A. M. Clark was working orders for his Davenport cutlery house in eastern Ne-braska last week.

Johnnie Beatty, representing Kirkendall, Jones & Co., started west Friday to be gone until the first of the year. J. W. Craig, traveling representative of THE BEE, registered at the Grand Pacific, Nebraska City, Friday night.

Architects are invited to send plans for a proposed seven-story fire-proof hotel in Mil-waukee, to cost about \$400,000.

C. E. Wilkins, representing Peycke Brothers of Omaha, after an illness of two weeks is again among his customers in western

Johnnie Beall entertained many friends from his territory this week and attended the banquet with several of them on Thursday

J. O. Odell, with the Omaha Hardware

company, was soliciting orders this week on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in west-R. J. White, M. E. Smith & Co.'s South Dakota man, got in for a short visit Friday

Will O'Brien who started out for M. E. Smith & Co. took his first order this week and it was a dandy. Will carries about with

night. He reports prospects very good up to

Frank Hunter, who travels for a Cincin nati dry goods house, has just returned from an eastern trip and will start for the Black Hills soon. He will return in time to spend Hills soon. He will return in time to sp July 4 with his best girl at Nebraska City T. J. Barnada of Atlanta, Ga., Charley Ward of Omaha, J. D. Bullock of Kansas City, and H. B. Kooser of Omaha, formed a party of merry freight agents who registered at the Grand Pacific, Nebraska City, last

Wednesday. The great majority of commercial men now on the road are as correct in their habits there as when under home influence. They borrow no strength from dissipation, they fight shy of other immoral practices; they keep their heads level, and as a rule succeed better and last longer.

Thomas Harper of Redditch, England, and manufacturer of Harper's celebrated needles, was in Omaha last week. Mr. Harper has for many years past annually visited the principal cities of the United States, and no city, he assured the writer, has shown the marvelous progress that Omaha during the

A personal inquiry in most of the large cities of the northern states reveals the fact that New York commands the best drum-mers talent and highest salaries. Chicago, Beston and Philadelphia rank next in num-bers and compensation. The west is, how-ever, rapidly coming to the front in most of these matters.

C. E. Latshaw, representing N. K. Fair bank Co., St. Louis, walks away with the ele-cant gold badge which was donated to the State Sportsman's association by the proprie for of the Palmer house, Grand Island, and to be shot for by traveling men only. Latshaw is destined to become one of the crack

Omaha's Sunday Guests. Visit Denver the last week in June, when the subject will be discussed.

Secretary Ryerson's Figures.

Monsieur Ryerson, secretary of the defunct Omaha Traveling Men's club, sends The Best the following statement with the request that it be published. The statement is headed, "The Nebraska Traveling Men," and reads as follows:

Omaha's Sunday Guests.

At the Merchants—Henry Fieldgrove, Shelton, Neb.; John Commack, LeMars; H. C. McIntyre and daughter, Hastings; D. B. Welpten, Omaha's Sunday Guests.

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Kansas City; E. Ricks, Kansas City; G. D.
Williams, Chicago; George G. Thomas,
Chicago; At the Millard—J. V. Berg, Chicago; J. S.
Kemmelstiel, New York; C. J. Schneck, St.
Joseph; F. W. McMillan, Kansas City; P.
Bohme, Meridian, Conn.; H. W. Rockner,
Chicago; G. F. Wheelock, Sioux City; John
Mohat, Dayton, O.; W. H. Richardson, Boston; F. D. Lyon, Binghampton, N. Y.; L. K.
White, Chicago; O. A. Rogers, St. Louis; S.
B. Bixby, Springfield; J. P. Barrigus, Chicago; J. W. Bodker, New York; M. E.
Mcyer, Now York; F. M. Roberts, Kansas
City; C. A. Thompson, Watertown, N. Y.; C. W. Reck, New
York; W. E. Maure, Indianapolis;
W. A. Dartt, Milwakee; W. L. Heaton, Detroit; J. S. Frank, J. L. Morton, Henry Evans, J. C. Henderson, New York; O. A.
Schmide, Jr., New Offeans; Frank Deering,
M. Atkinsox, E. A. Ramgstorff, F. J. Marx,
Chicago; Charles Howers, Buffalo; M. T.
Cole, Oak Park, Ilb.; H. F. McAdam, Kansas City; F. D. Kanstines, W. F. Ludington,
J. B. Hill, C. P. Hall, E. B. Halligan, St.
Louis; H. S. Head, Minneapolis; F. A.
Fox, San Francisco; J. A. Davis, Montana;
C. R. Crawley, New York; E. D. Simmonds,
Toledo; H. K. Sullivan, Atlanta, Ga.; H. R.
Wells, St. Louis; L. M. Crawford, Topeka;
E. M. Hoss, Boston; Lewis Moyers, New
York; Julius Lyons, Keokuk; E. F. Johnson,
Pittsburg; Toss Eldridge, Rochester; A. J.
Doll, Clovelond; C. C. Bond, Chleago; G. H.
White, Boston; Arthur Vall, R. W. Vall,
Kansas City; H. W. Hindius, Mayfield, N.
Y.; A. W. Hamon, Burlington, V.; R. N.
Classon, H. Coln, New York;
At the Casey—H. A. Klaus, St. Louis; L.
C. Chapman, Philadelphia; J. E. Darbelly,
Chicago; R. L. White, Boston, Mass.; A. H.
Vanderyeer, Providence, R. I.; G. H. Bradford, W. H. Kent, Chicago; Thomes,
Rouse, St. Louis; William Roeweys, Concapo; C. K. Kane,
Hartford, Conn.; B. F. Cass, New
York; C. A. Kaufman, New York;
B. T. Hough, Des Moines; A. J. Flood, Chlcago; C. E. Andrews, Connecticut; C. W.
Woodward, Rochester, N. Y.; D. Owens,
Norfolk, Va.; J. L. Wille, Auburun, N. Y.;
Frank Fenby, St. Louis; H. W. M

Quick, Chicago; Charles Bowers, Buffalo, N. Y.; George McGraw, New York: O. C. Wullweber, W. W. Fuller, Chicago; C. M. Mever, Milwaukee; G. S. Jennings, Indianapolis; J. C. Giles, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. L. Ranch, St. Louis; J. B. Arnold, Jeff Varney, St. Louis; F. E. Doyle, Ransas City; J. C. Brown, Philadelphip; Robert Weidensall, Chicago; C. A. Franz, New York; E. L. Herden, Rochester; Robert Veeraker, Chicago; George Crane, Cincinnati; G. A. Gilson, Nashville; B. Marsittutt, St. Louis; Joseph Kendall, Cincinnati; Roy S. Tuttle, St. Louis; M. M. Snider, Des Moines; F. E. Smith, Toledo; W. J. Schubert, St. Louis; H. M. Burt, Brooklyn; George H. Loy, Chicago; W. Etzensperger, Cleveland; P. J. Rice, Janesville, Wis.; J. W. Mackey, New York; H. H. Smith, Philadelphia; L. G. Sharp, London, Eng.; William Fyson, Philadelphia; W. E. Chute, St. Louis; H. W. McCuilough, Chicago. cago.
At the Paxton—D. T. Kemp, Buffalo; F. Meigondollar, Chicago; E. L. Cobb, Philadelphia; S. L. Friedberg, W. S. Bartholomew, E. F. Soule, Chicago; A. Aldrich, New Yosk; Theodore Winningham, Kansas City;

tephen White, Wooster; A. G. Ewing linton; O. B. Wellard, T. Caird, Chicago Stephen White, Wooster; A. G. Ewling, Clinton; O. B. Wellard, T. Caird, Chicago; Joseph F. Kienan, Utica; George H. Hovey, Chicago; George E. Semple, New York; A. R. Swift, N. Downey, Chicago; Lee R. Baxter, Deadwood; V. P. Latimer, Kansas City; J. Gardiner, Indian Territory; J. W. Holmes, A. L. Nickey, I. M. Drought, James Drought, Milwankee; Charles J. Lantry, Manitou; O. L. Green, E. O. Olsen, Kearney; James W. Lusk, J. S. Otis, Kansas City; W. H. Hathmer, Dorchester; E. Boyd, New York; George N. Seymon, Longmont, J. A. Brown, Philadelphia; M. E. Bell, Columbus; S. G. Russell, St. Paul; Kenneth Bryan, St. Louis; T. T. Brown, New York; T. D. Drake, Chicago; G. E. Lorch, Philadelphia; L. Dahlman, New York; F. H. Coe, Chicago; W. W. Montgomery, Red Oak; J. W. Richards, Chicago; Henry Martin, J. Dyer, New York; J. S. Cantiovitz, J. W. Haynes, Chicago; C. C. and F. D. Richards, Ogden; T. J. Mitchell, Kansas City; J. W. Schnecker, St. Joseph; J. E. Miner, Chicago; C. C. Weeks, New York; George E. Stamford, Evanston; H. J. Latshan, Chattanooga; H. L. Howard, New York; D. C. Dodge, Denver; Ed A. Aldrich, Creston, Ia.; Richard Booerchardt, Denver; D. L. Pitcher, Washington, D. C. C. H. Seaman, St. Joe; Lee J. Pitner, Seattle; R. W. Vance, C. A. Washburn, Kansas City; J. M. Groff, C. H. Maffnus, New York; F. H. Gilchrist, Kearney; S. J. Chalfont, E. R. Sweeney, R. E. Letcher, E. A. Berry, A. G. Lackey, John R. Asken, Kansas City; Frank Clough, John R. Drew, Leavenworth; C. N. Prouty, Kansas City; R. M. Geodwillie, Chilough, John R. Drew, Leavenworth; C. N Prouty, Kansas City; R. M. Goodwillie, Ch Prouty, Kansas City; R. M. Goodwillie, Chicago; Frank W. Annin, Toledo; M. D. Darnell, E. W. Richardson, Kansas City; F. G. Baker, Chicago; N. W. Burke, Des Moines; Ed. McCormick, A. C. Craney, Kansas City; S. H. LeWickey, New York; Clarence W. Bowen, Brooklyn; C. Loetsdrer, Dubuque; A. A. Maclean, Chicago; L. D. Maples, New York; D. W. Carter, Topeka; George Wecker, New York; H. D. Hecks, H. Strodtbaumer, E. A. Lockwood, Atchison; H. P. Lowenstein, S. S. Patterson, E. S. H. P. Lowenstein, S. S. Patterson, E. S. Baldwin, Kansus City; D. H. Blair, John Brinedinghoff, James N. Burns, Jr., St. Joe.

Commerce and Industry.

There is a large amount of building going on at Laredo, Tex., and many handsome houses have been built on the heights. Among industries secured during the past municipal year, ending April 1, are a large ore concentrator, ore sampling works, the largest car and machine shops west of the Mississippi river, cotton gin and milling works, a tannery, shoe factory, a woolen mill, a wool scouring mill, a furniture factory, a foundry, machine shops, and an electric railway.-Mexican Financier, City of Mexico, Mexico.

THE G. W. CHILDS MEMOIRS.

Life of the Great Editor-Philan-

thropist From His Own Pen. To live such a life as has been that of George W. Childs is the privilege of but few men in a century, writes Edward W. Boh in the Ladies' Home Journal. And thus when, a little over a year ago. it was announced that Mr. Childs had consented to write his memoirs, it is not strange that a general sense of pleasure was aroused. No name in the world of today is perhaps so closely associated with illustrious friendships and important events, or is more fra-grant of generous charities. It is but right, therefore, that such a life should leave its own record on printed page. Biographers have told it over and over again, but these have always been insufficient. Now, however, in the volume of "Reminiscences" just published, we have Mr. Child's own story of his life. And what a story it is. At the very outset the interest of the reader is won by the author's perfect simplicity and his familiar, chatty style. Formal ity is at once forgotten, and from the first page you feel as if you were sitting at Mr. Childs' own hearthstone listening to him as he first tells you how he started at the age of twelve as an office boy, at \$2 per week; how he became a publisher how he was led to buy his present great newspaper, the Ledger, and gradually you seem to climb with him the ladder of fame and fortune. Shortly, he reaches his wonderful circle of friendships with the greatest rulers of the earth and the foremost men and women of all lands and of every profession, and you are made familiar with the most personal sides of their character. The insight which the reader is given into the per sonal life of General Grant, for example. is more clear and satisfactory than can be obtained from any existing record. Mr. Childs was, perhaps, the closest of all General Grant's friends. The great soldier esteemed him as a valued confi dent, and, so far as Mr. Childs can with propriety, he gives his readers the benefit of this sacred friend ship. At page 190 Mr. Childs turns over the pen to his edi-torial associate and literary adviser, Mr. L. Clarke Davis, who gives, for the first time in print, a satisfactory accounof some of the great gifts and benefac-tions with which Mr. Childs' name will go down to posterity. Further on, in Prof. Richard T. Ely's treatment of Mr Childs' relations to his employes, we have a glimpse of him as a model American employer who has the interests of each one in his employ at heart. Such a thing as a strike or a dissatisfied employe is unknown in the Ledger office.

And thus rounds out the pen-portrait of the life of a man whose whole purpose has been to do good to mankind, and to help the weak and lowly. The extent of Mr. Childs' charities will, perhaps, never be known. Thousands of dollars are given away by him each year of which the world never hears. Wealth has not been misplaced in his keeping. The struggles of others always recall his own. grand, sympathetic heart and great fortune have always tuned to the same music He has lightened the burdens of thou sands; he has strewn flowers in countles thorny paths. His life is fully rounded out in good and gracious deeds, and of no man can it be so truthfully said that the world is better because he has lived in it. The story of such a career cannot have too wide a circulation, nor can it be placed too freely into the hands of the young as a stimulant to earnest en deavor and righteous living. The title of the book is "Recollections of George W. Childs," and is published, at \$1, by the J. B. Lippincott company of Phila-

Never neglect a constipated condition of the bowels, or serious results surely follow, such as piles, impure blood and many chroni Burdock Blood Bitters is the

The only railroad train out of Omaha un expressly for the accommodation of Omaha, Council Bluffs, Des Moines and Chicago business is the Rock Island vestibule limited, leaving Omaha at 4:15 p. m. daily. Ticket office 1602, Sixteenth

MR. REED AND HIS RULINGS.

Republicans Who Shook Their Heads When They Were First Announced.

FILIBUSTERS LAID TO

The People Want More Business and Less Political Scheming in Congress-The Prejudice Against Army Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, May 24. | Special to THE Beg.]-When Speaker Reed announced shortly after his election as presiding officer of the house that he intended to advocate the arbitrary code of rules which has governed the lower branch of congress since last December there were a number of old and heretofore far-seeing members who shook their heads ominously and said: "It won't do; it will be regarded as a revolution and will east odium upon the party in power. Besides we have such a narrow majority that it will cause dissensions in our own party and defeat that absolute control which we must have in order to carry out the pleages of our party." It was decreed in caucus that the code

which now controls the proceedings of the house should be adopted, despite the stern opposition of a number of gentlemen, two or three of whom had aspired to the speakership. When it was seen that at least seveneighths of the members were unhesitatingly in favor of the arbitrary code which was to defeat filibustering and enable the majority to rule, although its majority was never so narrow, the small minority dropped into line, still SHARING ITS HEAD OMINOUSLY

It must be said to the credit of those who were skeptical as to the advisability of the rules that they have given every possible encouragement and support in a faithful adherence to the code. Not a single man has at any time pulled back in the traces on the republican side. The republicans have been fortunate in not having a lobbyist or specialist among their number. Every man who occupies a chair on the west side of the main isle is a republican from the ground up and is not sent here to represent any specialty and is not expected to run off on a tan-

A member of the committee on ways and means who is on familiar terms with Speaker Reed was talking to the latter the other day about the satisfaction which the new code of rules was giving to the country as well as the house, when the presiding officer said something like this:

"From almost every section of the country I have recived letters congratulating me upon the position I have taken for the government of the house. Unques-tionably nineteen honest and thinking men out of twenty, irrespective of party feeling, believe in the rule of the majority, even though that majority is vested in a single man. Not only have our provisions to count a quorum present when there is a quorum within the hall of the house been adopted by all kinds of parliamentary bodies, but those provisions which are intended to prevent fillbustering have also been incorporated in legislative and parliamentary bodies of all classes. We have indoubtedly made some discoveries which will be given to the future generations and which will economize, at least in the matter of time. I had no idea that there would be such general commenda-tion of some provisions in our rules; but if you will study the American people you will find that business interests go higher than political interests and that any-thing looking toward the consummation of business ends will be commended as against political prejudices. I venture the assertion that if the Fifty-second congress is democratic every feature of our rules intended to give the majority the power to rule will be adopted by the democrats and those features adopted by the democrats and those reatures of our code of rules which have been de-nounced as extremely offensive to our minority brethren will be most highly cher-ished by them when they are in the majority. Since the Cashier Silcott incident occurred the credit of the members of the house seems to have deteriorated very perceptibly. Within the last month a dozen members have ned that merchants and banks refuse to eash individual checks upon their banks at home unless identified and endorsed by men whose credit is beyond peradventure of

doubt. A member from one of the agricultural states just beyond the Missouri river said today:
"I went into a bank here the other day and

presented a check against my individual ac-count at home, and the paying teller looked at me in a puzzled sort of way and said that he could not give me the money because he did The check called for but \$30, and I remarked that

IT WAS PRETTY TOUGH when a member of congress could not get a check cashed for an amount scarcely sufficient to pay a week's board, and told him who I was. The teller without a blush replied that there were fifty men in congress who did not have a dollar's worth of credit at a bank, and that they never cashed a congressman's check unless it was endorsed by some one who was known to be responsible and who had money to their credit. I was told that this was i universal rule and that even the smalles private banks here would not deviate from it. There are more than a dozen members of the house whose credit does not extend to the

distance of being able to diduce other members to endorse their checks for small amounts. Some idea of the prejudice existing in the souse and also in the senate to a large degree against the enlargement of the capacity of our army or militia may be gained by the fact that almost every proposition of a general or private character looking towards the expansion of the army or state militia has been smothered in committee. Very few measures have been given so much consideration that they have been reported back, to the house, especially. The senate is a little more liberal, and has reported some bills providing new buildings at the barracks and army posts and the purchase of additional ground; but the house has looked with disfavor upon nearly all propositions of this

kind.
When the Fifty-first congress convened Colonel Henderson of Iowa introduced a bill which was intended to give new cheer and add additional zest to the state militia by giving a larger appropriation and allowance to the men, which would create an incentive for records and cause non-commissioned offi-cers to aspire to promotion. The bill has been favorably reported from the house committee and is on the calendar, but there is no probability that it will be taken up for consideration, although I am asby Colonel Henderson that would receive a majority vote if it could be considered. The friends of the could be considered. The friends of the measure are indifferent as to whether it is taken up, and there are enough economists and individuals prejudiced against the army and the militia to fight over final consideration if a move was made to give the bill a hearing. Militiamen throughout the country are realizing the situation and are writing to their representatives solicities their to their representatives, soliciting their sup-port of this bill, but the prospects are very

liscouraging. Every movement made in the direction of enlarging the list of second lieutenants and giving additional allowances to non-com-missioned officers in the army has been promptly sat down upon, while every been promptly sat down upon, while every suggestion for an extra appropriation for the army, intended to either increase their sai-aries or make it possible to enlarge the en-listment rolls, has been nipped in the bud before emerging from embryo. Evidently congress has come to the conclusion that we have already more soldiers than we have need for, and that there is no demand for the militia.

Within ten days the largest ARMY OF CENSUS-TAKERS.

that ever moved upon a population will begin the work of ascertaining the resources of the the work of ascertaining the resources of the United States in the way of souls and property. Almost as many men will be engaged in this work during the month of June as fought on either side during the late war. The labor of the enumerators is expected to close at the end of thirty days, but the supervisors and special agents will be engaged some time after that period. Every man, woman and child is interested in making the census not only a success in the way of accuracy, but economy and all good citizens should ex-operate with the federal government in its honest endeavors. Democratic

politicians and journals edited by suspiciou persons have conspired with demagogues and cascals to advise the people to refuse to give the enumerators certain information re-

the enumerators certain information required and specified under the schedule of interrogatories. This is all wrong, and if this iil - tempered advice is followed will lead many persons into much trouble. There is a law which punishes by fine or imprisonment or both, those who refuse to approximately. or both, those who refuse to answer faith-fully the questions propounded by enumer-The government has no object in gathering nformation of any kind which is not bene-

ficial to all men and women who live under the stars and stripes. It is intended the this census shall be fruitful of certain valuable information which it has been impossible to glean in a private way. We are to not only to learn how many people there are in the United States so that congressional districts may be reapportioned, but we are to know all about our productions from the soil and fac-tory, to ascertain the physical as well as spiritual conditions of our people, the ravages of disease, and a great many other things, which will lead political and financial economists to avoid many of the trials to which the human family is heir. By a strict ad the human family is heir. By a strict adherence to the requirements of the census laws and a faithful co-operation on the part of the public a fund of information will result which will be the greatest biessing ever passed upon the American people.

It will probably be two years from this time before even the compendium of the census is published so that the average citizen can see the result of this great work; but

en can see the result of this great work; but there will be building and advance sheets which will enable health and other authorities to take charge of the conditions within six months after the completion of the labor of the enumerators. The result of the eleventh consus is expected to give the United States the greatest boom throughout the world that it has ever had, and only people who would sympathize with the enemies of our country are advising against a non-co-operation with

the government's agents.

An incident occurred during the debate in the house on Monday, when the lead section of the tariff oill was under discussion, which brought out from the democratic side a confession of the wisdom of republican dectrine respecting reciprocal commercial treaties and a tariff for protection. After the democrats had fought with vigor to keep lead ore on the free list they submitted an amendment authorizing the president to suspend the opera-tion of the law imposing a duty on lead ore whenever Mexico abolishes the law which it whenever Mexico abolishes the law which it established in retallation to our law making lead ore pay a duty. In 1888 we imposed a duty on lead ore. Up to that time Mexico furnished us nearly all of the lead which we consumed, leaving the unlimited lead resources of this country undeveloped; but when we declared that our lead mines should give us the supply of this material, and the foreign article should pay tribute to our industries in the way of a duty, Mexico flew into arms against us and imposed a duty on into arms against us and imposed a duty on our farm implements and a lot of other arti-cles which we had up to that time sent into

that country without a tax.

If there has been one thing which the dem crats have fought against more than another ecause the solving of the tariff problem by ne adoption of commercial reciprocity, would defeat the democratic idea of absolute and not inure to the benefit of England which has free trade for the world, it is the republican doctrine that whenever we admit free of duty any article from a foreign country we should at the same time compel the country to should at the same time compel the country to admit an equivalent free of duty from our markets. It is the prime republican principle that it would be folly to give free trade to any country unless in return we secured free export of our surplus. Unwittingly the democrats admitted the justice and wisdom of this argument when it made the proposion to once welcowed compensations. on to open reciprocal commercial treaties with Mexico for the article of lead ore. The propositions of the democrats did not come in a feasible form and it was rejected; but all the same the republicans succeeded in driv-ing the democrats into a corner where they had to admit the wisdom of republican doc

It is believed that there will not be another tariff bill passed by congress after the adop-tion of the McKinley measure until there have been very radical changes in our in-terior conditions. Commercial treaties are to solve the export and import problem for the future. This will negative the theory that there is business sense in placing on the free list may acticle without opening into some list any article without opening into some other country a way for the free admission of one of our surplus productions, and will set at rest the talk about free raw materials to be manufactured by protected labor when there is not a protected market for the prod-PERRY S. HEATH.

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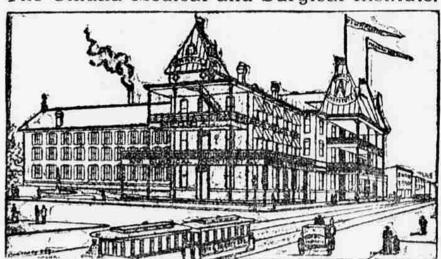
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