

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION,
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I, Geo. H. Rosewater, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending March 19, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, March 13, 1892	25,141
Monday, March 14, 1892	26,646
Tuesday, March 15, 1892	26,641
Wednesday, March 16, 1892	26,641
Thursday, March 17, 1892	27,701
Friday, March 18, 1892	25,639
Saturday, March 19, 1892	24,639
Average	25,437

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of March, A. D. 1892.

Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

FAME won in a day is often short lived. The New York Recorder refers to our Brilliant Billy as "Mr. Bryan of Texas."

DUNCAN waited a long time and endured a great many disappointments, but his ambition to be plumbing inspector has at last been gratified.

A CITY electrician is a necessity. Such an officer, if he performs his duty faithfully, will probably save the city from disastrous conflagrations.

COLONEL DANIEL S. LAMONT has been sick and this may have something to do with the general debility which has affected the Cleveland boom lately.

WHY did not the council direct Coats to reconstruct the steep ascent of the city hall steps which will forever remain an impediment to an easy entrance unless changed.

IT is very generally remarked that the Holman presidential boom went out of sight when Uncle Bill Hatch exposed to view his inconsistencies both as an objector and an economist.

THE state press has done a great deal toward popularizing the movement for home industries. It should not weary in well-doing but keep up the war cry of "Home against the world."

COUNCILMAN MUNRO is entitled to credit for endeavoring to have the city's rights protected in East Omaha. The proceedings so far have been altogether too much of a juggle-handled affair.

THE Denver News cries out lustily for more silver clubs. The eastern democrats think one will be enough with which the republicans can beat out the brains of the democratic party in November.

THE Boies and Russell campaign bureau are not earning their money. Since the Hill episode extending from Washington to Jackson, Miss., occurred, the booms of the governors have been hump and lifeless.

OMAHA has been a trifle slow in discovering that she has an important interest at stake in the East Omaha case pending in the supreme court, but fortunately it is not yet too late to intervene on behalf of the city.

Now that the council has abolished the license inspector, steps should be taken by the mayor and police commission to have the work of inspection carried out by other officers who are in position to look after violators of the license laws and ordinances.

OLDER voters will remember that in 1872 the democrats, greenbackers and disgruntled republicans united under a common banner to prevent the re-election of General Grant. They will also recall the fact that Grant was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

Now that Mr. Coats has the contract for completing the rotunda of the city hall he should put on his seven-league boots and proceed with dispatch to finish the building. It will be practically impossible to open the building to the public until the rotunda floor and corridors are tiled.

SENATOR HILL undertook to snub Congressman Harter for asking him to define his position on the Bland bill. Since Harter's strong anti-silver speech in the house on Tuesday, the New York politician has discovered that he attempted to snub one of the brainiest democrats in congress.

AT LAST an ordinance has been introduced to regulate the use of streets and alleys by wagons hauling earth and the kind of wagons to be used. The experience of the past winter should plainly show the necessity of a law to prevent the indiscriminate use of streets for hauling earth in wagons from which the earth continually drops into the street.

THE council has determined to expend \$18,000 in gas and electric light fixtures for the city hall. In other words the council is bent upon spending all the money available for that structure. The proposed expenditure is inexcusable extravagance. It now looks as if the gas and electric light fixture men were as potential with the council as the agents of the Ketchikan furniture company. To a man up a tree it looks as if there had been a distribution of more orders for plug hats.

ANOTHER ULTIMATUM.

The Bering sea question has assumed a graver aspect, owing to the continued refusal of Lord Salisbury to consent to a renewal of the arrangement of last year for the protection of the seal. The correspondence relating to this matter was submitted to the senate by the president yesterday, and the dispatches state that the reading of Salisbury's note refusing to renew the modus vivendi and making counter propositions was received with evident irritation by the senate. The note is characterized as evasive and equivocating, and the president's rejoinder is said to broadly hint so much, while insisting upon a renewal of last year's agreement without reference to insignificant or irrelevant conditions. The serious phase of the matter is the assurance given by the president that if Great Britain declines to assist in protecting the seals during the progress of arbitration he will proceed to enforce the laws and exclude poachers from Bering sea if the military force of the United States is required to accomplish it. Assuming this to correctly represent the language of the president, it is hardly possible that the British government will regard it otherwise than as a menace which it may deem it necessary to resist.

There appears to be no chance for an honest difference of opinion as to the course of Lord Salisbury in this matter. He has not acted fairly and in good faith. The renewal of last year's modus vivendi, in its original form, or with additional security against the threatened extermination of the seals, was reasonably assumed by this government to be a matter of course. There is manifestly just as valid and urgent reasons for protecting the seals during the approaching season as there were a year ago. Indeed it may be more necessary to supply such protection now, for if the poachers were left to the unchecked pursuit of their business the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals would be carried on more recklessly and extensively than ever before, and even should arbitration result in favor of the United States, this industry would be so nearly destroyed as to be of little value thereafter. The fact that the British commissioners sent to Bering sea reported that the seals are not in immediate danger of being exterminated is not a sufficient justification of the decision of Lord Salisbury hostile to a most important industry in which the United States is chiefly interested, but the preservation of which is really the concern of the whole world. Comity as well as good faith demanded that he should continue last year's agreement.

The position of President Harrison in this matter will be approved by the country. There is a law of congress prohibiting the killing of seal in the waters of Alaska, and the obligation to execute that law is imperative on the president. Agreeably to the mandate of the law he issued a proclamation some time ago warning all poachers to keep out of the waters over which the United States claims jurisdiction. The British government is fully aware of all this, and the refusal to renew the modus vivendi suggests a defiance of the government of the United States to enforce its law according to its own interpretation. It probably is not intended to have this meaning, but it is fairly subject to such a construction. The president will undoubtedly make good his assurance, and congress and the country will sustain him in doing so. Meantime the senate, it is announced, will ratify the arbitration treaty, so that the questions to be determined by arbitration will not be embarrassed by the issue regarding a modus vivendi.

THE FARMER IN POLITICS.

We speak of the farmer in politics as though it were something extraordinary that a farmer should go into politics. From the foundation of the republic until now the United States has been an agricultural commonwealth. The framers of the federal constitution were for the most part planters and farmers. George Washington was a planter and so were Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe and Andrew Jackson. For the past forty years, however, lawyers have constituted the great majority of the national and state legislatures. Lawyers have filled the executive chair and make up two-thirds of the presidential cabinets. For many years the farmer has, as a rule, been content to help his educated city neighbors into places of profit and trust while he has gone on developing his farm and enjoying the serenity and comfort incident to his vocation.

The conditions are changing, however. The farmer is asserting himself, not altogether because the lawyers, bankers and merchants have imposed upon him, but because the general dissemination of intelligence through school and newspaper has roused his ambition to participate in government. It is this confidence in his own judgment of public affairs and knowledge of the science of legislation which have encouraged him to seek to influence the making and enforcement of the laws under which he lives.

There is no cause for apprehension in this fact. On the contrary, it is safe to assert that our public affairs will be more efficiently administered and our revenue more judiciously apportioned by increasing the proportion of sturdy yeomen in public offices. Farming has always been a noble occupation. With the improved methods of later years and the increase of conveniences consequent upon the marvelous inventions and commercial activity of the past few years, more men of culture will turn their attention to agricultural pursuits. A convention of farmers even now contains as fair an average of refinement and intellectual ability as a like gathering of representatives from almost any other walk of life.

The farmer has come into politics to stay. He will henceforth remain an important factor in shaping the destiny of the republic. He may for a time be on the wrong track, seeking redress for real or imaginary grievances. He may be carried away by wildcat schemes, by demagogues and visionaries. But he will not long submit to imposition. He has a mind of his own and can hear, read and weigh political discussions with an accuracy which reaches prompt and

definite conclusions. The eccentricities of Simpson, the vagaries of Donnelly and the insincerity of Vandervoort may temporarily mislead farmers, but they will not be long in winnowing the chaff from the wheat.

ENFORCE THE IRON-POLE ORDINANCE.

The street railway company has applied for permission to erect additional motor line poles in the lower part of the city. This reminds us that the ordinance relating to the erection of poles for motor lines has never been enforced.

Section 23, chapter 69, Revised Ordinances, grants permission to the street railway company to erect and construct its lines of wire under the supervision of the Board of Public Works and suspend the same from iron poles of an ornamental shape and pattern to be approved by the city council and such iron poles shall be of a height that will suspend the wires not less than twenty feet above surface of the street.

An exception was made in the ordinance in favor of the existing motor company, which was permitted to erect wooden poles temporarily, but was required to substitute iron poles within six months from the date of the passage of the ordinance.

This ordinance is and has been a dead letter. The six months within which the wooden poles were to be replaced by iron poles "of an ornamental pattern" expired nearly two years ago. The company has never submitted to the council any pattern for ornamental or unsightly iron poles. Not only have the old wooden poles not been replaced by iron poles, but miles upon miles of wooden pole motor line has been constructed since the passage of the ordinance in violation of law.

That is not all. There is not a single motor wire twenty feet above the street center. The most unsightly nuisance in Omaha is the forest of wooden poles and promiscuous wires. Every stranger who comes to this city is unfavorably impressed with the blockade of our principal thoroughfares by pole lines of every height and size. If we have to submit to the pole nuisance even temporarily, we can and should at least improve the appearance of our thoroughfares by enforcing the iron pole ordinance and compelling the telephone and telegraph companies to take down all poles not absolutely needed and make them string their wires on one set of poles of uniform height, sharing the use of such poles by whomsoever they may be erected.

Omaha is to be the center of attraction for thousands upon thousands of visitors. Our business streets would compare favorably with those of any other city of equal population if it were not for the wire and pole blockade. If we are to spend thousands of dollars in entertaining our visitors, let us also take the necessary steps to exhibit in the most favorable aspect our broad streets and superb business blocks.

THE DECLINE OF SILVER.

The government bought silver Monday at a little over 89 cents per ounce, which according to the assistant treasurer at New York is the lowest price at which silver was ever purchased by the treasury. Except for a short time after the enactment of the existing law requiring the government to purchase \$1,500,000 worth of silver monthly the market value of that metal has steadily declined. Representative Harter of Ohio, one of the democrats opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver, said in Tuesday's debate on the Bland bill that gold sells in all parts of the world for 22.85 times its weight in silver, but the difference is really more than this. At the price paid by the government on Monday last it takes about twenty-three and one-half ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold, so that the actual value of the silver dollar relatively to gold is but a small fraction over 60 cents.

Such is the standing of silver after more than eighteen months of the operation of the law under which the national treasury absorbs the product of American mines. It is a situation very different from what was generally expected to result from this legislation, but none the less it is valuable testimony against the policy of free and unlimited coinage in the absence of an international agreement regarding silver. If the United States cannot maintain its own silver at a parity with gold it manifestly cannot do this for the silver of the world. The production of silver is increasing. The countries of Europe not already on a gold basis are seeking that position. In these circumstances an effort on the part of this country to lift silver to a parity with gold, maintaining the legal ratio of sixteen to one, must inevitably fail, with the consequence of banishing gold from circulation and from the country, and establishing here the single silver standard. Nothing could be more absurd than the counsel of the free coinage advocates that the United States ought to disregard the financial policy of other nations. This country has commercial relations with all the world, and while these continue we cannot without injury to ourselves ignore the policy of countries with which we have the most extensive dealings and create an independent and antagonistic financial system.

By far the greater part of our commerce is done with gold standard countries, and whenever the United States abandons that standard it will be at a disadvantage. We should lose our gold, demoralize our foreign commerce, and introduce instability and uncertainty into all transactions of a financial and commercial nature.

Within the past year more gold has gone to Europe from the United States than ever before in the history of the country during an equal period, and it continues to go, notwithstanding the very large balance of trade in our favor. The most significant explanation of this is to be found in the apprehension of European holders of American securities that this country will adopt free silver coinage, and they could not then get gold for their securities. Secretary Foster said on his return from England that the financial interests of that country would be delighted if the United States should adopt free coinage, because that would put the country on a single silver basis and insure to the

financial and commercial advantage of England, and this too to be doubted that the other nations of Europe entertain similar feelings. Certainly no greater or different mistake could be made than to disregard such admonitions and put this country on a financial level with China, India and Mexico.

This statement made by the finance minister of Canada in the Dominion House of Commons, relative to the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States, fully explains the failure of the Canadian commissioners. They simply proposed a free exchange of natural products, while Mr. Blaine insisted that American manufacturers should be protected against the competition of British manufacturers in the Canadian markets. As Canada would not consent to this the negotiations ended; and in the opinion of the finance minister for years to come. This is very likely unless one of two things should happen—either a liberal government be chosen in the Dominion willing to make fair terms with the United States, or a democratic government be elected in the United States that would be susceptible to the suggestions of the Canadian Tories. Meanwhile this country can very well afford to let the situation remain as it is, and it is certain that no effort will be made to change it by the present administration. The Canadian people are all split up over the question of a commercial policy, and sooner or later they will be compelled to seek closer trade relations with the United States regardless of the interests of Great Britain. This country can wait for that time.

The ordinance requiring inspectors of public works to have the necessary qualifications has been defeated by the council and the contractors' ring is happy. Their howl about a new "Tammany, like the cry of "stop thief" by the pickpocket, was intended merely to distract public attention from their own schemes of jobbery. Now the Board of Public Works will be in position to repeat the farce of appointing political strikers and parties recommended by the contractors to do the inspecting of pavements, sewers and other public works.

A Personal Benefit.

Globe-Democrat.

Mills will capture that Texas senatorship. This house will lose a good member and the senate get a poor one.

A Cruel Shot.

Union Globe.

A Fairmount, Neb., sign was kicked in the mouth by a horse. Horse sense always revolts at the Nebraska politician.

Gone but Not Forgotten.

Union Globe.

From only 250 miles of railroad in 1857 Nebraska now has 5,400 miles, or within 90 of the mileage of all New England. The once "great American desert" seems to be moving to the other side of the map.

A Revolution Spotted.

Chicago Mail.

An alderman says he was offered \$17,000 to vote for a certain franchise. If he had stopped next to this statement would have been believed, but when he added that he haughtily refused it the whole story is robbed of its value as an important revelation.

The Anti-Millionaire Plan.

Denver Star.

Peffer thinks to discourage millionaires by taxing estates of \$2,000,000 33 per cent. At this rate, should a man have \$7,000,000, it would amount to confiscation. His new bill is a sort of an accordion-pleated affair and is designed to make him and his goats popular with the yeoman.

Alas, Poor Boies.

New York Advertiser.

Iowa seems to be having as the celestial phenomenon now. The latest is a beautiful meteor that flashed across the northern sky and burst into fragments when it neared the earth's surface. Alas, poor Boies; they have seen his star in the west and that was the end of it: the glory of a moment and then—fragments.

Ret-ched Imagination.

Boston Globe.

Upon the authority of the chairman of the Iowa republican convention, Mr. James G. Blaine, who was the most conspicuous figure at the earth—the idol, not only of his own party, but of all the earth. It would be interesting to know what percentage of the population of this great earth is not even aware of the existence of the Maine idol.

A Ray of Light.

Chicago Times.

To a correspondent who inquires "What is the matter with Flower or Whitney of New York?" the New York Herald responds: "The country wants a western man. That's what the matter with Flower or Whitney of New York." This bright gleam of intelligence in the editorial page of the Herald will shine as far as a good deed in this naughty world.

Disfranchising Republicans.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The state of Missouri is to be redistributed so that the democrats will have fourteen out of the fifteen districts. As the republican candidate for president in 1888 received 235,257 votes to 201,974 for Cleveland it would seem that the democratic legislature of Missouri is not very anxious to show fair play to its opponents. The only hope decent people have of seeing the gerrymandering abuse abated is that held out by the politicians themselves, who in their anxiety to make good the matter with Flower or Whitney of New York, have made the mistake of operating public sentiment in such a fashion that the demand for reform cannot be resisted.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A Mississippi man who has counted the number of seeds in a bushel of various grains found that corn went 72,137; wheat, 580,000; peas, 109,000; cotton seed, 164,161.

The Mannheim rills is a pretty efficacious remedy for rheumatism. A student, with one the other day. The pupil, after passing through his body, went through the head of another soldier, killing him of course, and made a good wound in the arm of a third.

Charles Parlatto and Antonio Parlatto are brothers, and before they left Italy they married sisters. Both settled in Birmingham, and the March 12th the marriage ceremony occurred of the wives of each giving birth to twins within a few hours of each other. One set of twins was girls, the other boys.

In Surrey county, North Carolina, there is a mountain whose outline displays a striking likeness to the Sphinx of Egypt. It is in the northwestern part of the state, just east of the Blue Ridge range, and lies prone upon the Piedmont plains. At a distance of ten miles the figure is the exact counterpart of that of a gigantic lion, its body at right angles to the precipitous ridge, and with head round about as if in the act of rising.

They have some lofty cities in South America, but they have not a monopoly of them, as one would be led to understand by a recent item in the San Francisco Call, as follows: "The four cities in the world with the highest elevation above the sea level are Patate, in Bolivia, 13,369 feet; Cuzco, in Peru, 11,787; La Paz, in Bolivia, 10,900 feet; and Quito, in Ecuador, 9,548." As Leadville, Colo., is 9,700

THE ARID LAND BILL.

FLUENING, Colo., March 20.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I notice you speak in favor of the passage of the arid land bill. You are, no doubt, unfamiliar with the underlying motive of this bill. It is provided in this bill that "each homesteader or settler of arid lands may have appropriate to him or her, all contiguous grazing lands. This can be with or without price, as the states decide."

Now, is not this plain enough?

Is there a settler or farmer west of the 99th meridian so obtuse that he cannot see that this is a scheme of the cattle barons to gain possession of all public lands lying between the Rocky mountains and the 99th meridian?

Every settler on the table land in eastern Colorado and western Nebraska and Kansas knows that it is practically impossible to irrigate said portions of land unless it could be done by means of artesian wells, which at best would be a costly and uncertain proposition. That should this bill pass nearly all, or at least the greater part of the public lands now open for settlement by homesteaders would be grabbed by cattle men.

We claim that the homestead law has been a great benefit to poor farmers who would have been obliged to work and save nearly all their lives to gain a home had not the homestead law been enacted. We believe that the great majority of farmers in the arid section are opposed to the passage of the bill. We also believe that President Harrison will do well to veto this bill if it does pass. The holders of this bill may succeed in pulling the wool over the eyes of our senators and representatives in regard to this matter, but they cannot blind the intelligent settler on public lands. The lands described in the bill are not "arid lands." We raised as good crops as any section as were raised in any other state as an average, and we intend to continue raising good crops here.

Let the advocates of the arid land bill visit the arid section of the country, and get convinced that the great American desert is "blossom as the rose."

A. M. WILKEY.

Grand Army Men in Texas.

EL PASO, Tex., March 23.—The city is crowded with Grand Army men, their wives and daughters from Texas and New Mexico. A grand parade was held yesterday in which Confederate veterans participated. There were 600 men in line. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Cuples, who turned over to the veterans a sum of money upon which was painted: "Paint this town blue and green." He said the city was theirs. Last night speeches were made by General Canby, General Johnston, General of New Mexico, Dr. Robinson of El Paso, and Mr. Downs of New Mexico.

REMOVAL OF THE DAY.

Chicago Post: An Indian named "Lays-on-His-Mother-in-Law" was killed recently at the Rosebud Agency—and it served him well. This was a queer trick.

Atchison Globe: In most novels girls are taught how to be heroines, not how to be wives.

Chicago Times: "No, sir," said the good young man, "I do not believe in fighting. If I do not like the way of the club, I will turn into him the other one."

"Best thing possible for you to do," responded the other, "is to take the newspapers when I am buried will say in the headline: 'Another Old Lady has died.'"

A SURPRISE.

New York Herald.

He purchased a suit that was English. A case that was quite up to date. A hat that was really stylish.

Then this dude laid a thing quite surprising. At that time he was really afraid. He took a quick purse from his pocket. And honestly paid for the suit.

Washington Star: "Learn to labor and to wait," is the motto of the day. The day on which the disposition manifested to disregard the first portion of the proverb and put all the emphasis on the latter.

Kate Field's Washington: Miss Passie to you Mr. Benedict. I don't know any more who could spare one better.

Indianapolis Journal: "Ah," mused Mr. Huntry Higgins, as the "charitable officer" steered him toward the city wood yard, "I don't believe I ever read one of them either, without doing the 'same thing' returned Hawkey.

New Orleans Picayune: A running account of a good son of a gun and a man's pocket in a go-as-you-please race.

Kansas City Times: Don't try to do too much. It is said that a man in Kansas is now bald-headed because he was determined that his wife should learn to get up with a fork.

Tale Recor'd: "There," said the captain as Jonan was tossed overboard, "that's a clear case of prophet and loss."

Columbus Post: The oftener one's lawyer "flies his bill" the larger the account gets.

GONE WITH THE PINK.

R. J. Buellett, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Where is the thrill of last night's fear? Where is the thrill of last night's fear? Where is the thrill of last night's fear? Where is the thrill of last night's fear?

Where are the clothes that we used to wear? Where are the clothes that we used to wear? Where are the clothes that we used to wear? Where are the clothes that we used to wear?

Where are the bills that we used to pay? Where are the bills that we used to pay? Where are the bills that we used to pay? Where are the bills that we used to pay?

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TARIFF AND THE NEW SOUTH.

Carolina Lumbermen Feel the Need of Some Governmental Protection.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE TRADE.

What the Charleston News and Courier Says Forth on the Subject—Evidence of Progress Observed on Many Sides.

"Down South."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—[Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]—Just now there is a good deal of agitation in the Carolinas over the proposition to put lumber on the free list and the possibility that the effort will succeed. When the United States Mills bills proposed to chop a large portion of the duty off of rice, the two Carolinas came to the front with some of their ablest democratic lawyers and politicians and begged that their "infant" and at the same time old industry be saved. They represented that to even take off a fourth of the duty would so impair the rice industry that it would within a short time be completely ruined, and we would have to depend upon Japan and other rice producing countries for our supply. The duty was preserved. It is represented today by the market columns of the Charleston News and Courier, the leading bourbon organ of the ex-confederate south, that the domestic output of rice is not selling at all. That the Japan product is occupying the market, and at prices which make the domestic production unprofitable and undesirable.

A recent run through the central and coast portions of the two Carolinas convinces your correspondent that the trade in lumber, logs and the product of trees is by all odds the leading business of those two states. Two-thirds of the men at work about the towns and in the country at this moment—and this is the season when farmers are at work—are engaged in either the lumber business or the turpentine and resin trade. The greatest mills recently put up in those states are for the production of lumber or something from trees with which the two Carolinas abound. Pine, cedar and other woods which cover more than half of the surface of the Carolinas are going down rapidly in the country, and the lumber and turpentine industries are the mainstay of the owners of the lands and the prices are so low as to be unprofitable.

Prices and Prospects Then and Now.

I find in a statement in the recent editorial columns of the newspaper above referred to which gives accurate information as to the present value of Carolina lumber and timber lands compared to what they were before our importation of Canadian lumber were developed as they have recently been. Inasmuch as the figures appear in a free trade organ, and are given by a man who is known to be a fair and honest dealer, they must be accepted as true figures. "Southern Lumber," it says, "is today being sold for less money than ever before during the twenty-five years of our history. The lumber was worth from \$12 to \$15 per 1,000 feet. Standing timber was then sold at from 75 cents to \$2.50 per acre, provided it was conveniently located. Now the price of standing timber from eight to fifteen miles from the railroads were considered of very little value and were sold for from 25 cents to 50 cents per acre. The price of land was then from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and standing timber was worth from \$8 to \$12 per 1,000 feet, and standing timber was worth from \$10 to \$15 per acre. The price of land was then from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and standing timber was worth from \$8 to \$12 per 1,000 feet, and standing timber was worth from \$10 to \$15 per acre. The price of land was then from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and standing timber was worth from \$8 to \$12 per 1,000 feet, and standing timber was worth from \$10 to \$15 per acre. The price of land was then from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and standing timber was worth from \$8 to \$12 per 1,000 feet, and standing timber was worth from \$10 to \$15 per acre. The price of land was then from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and