An Able Address Delivered by the Head Panker of the Order.

NOBILITY OF ITS AIMS AND PURPOSES

Founded on Mutual Protection-Co-operative Insurance One of Its Methods-Duty of Every Man to Shield His Family Against Poverty.

Mr. D. C. Zink, head banker of the Modern Woodmen of America, recently delivered the following able address. It will be read with interest by the thousands of Woodmen

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Royal Neighbors and Members of the Modern Woodmen-It is with pleasure that I have the privilege of standing here, under the boughs of this wooded forest, and addressing you upon the subject of "Fraternal Insurance," in behalf of the Woodmen of the entire jurisdictions

The objects of the Modern Woodmen of America are: To promote true neighborly regard and fraternal love; to bestow substantial benefit upon the widows, orphans, heirs, relatives and devisees of deceased members to care for the sick and indigent members, and to comfort the sick by neighborly ministration in times of sorrow and distress.

From the morning time on earth to the present time men, true men, have felt that they needed the help of others, and in some way there came up a something within their hearts which proclaimed to them that the highest type of pleasure was only attainable in proving themselves helpful to others. In the natural world the one is dependent upon the many for the highest fruitfulness and greatest good. One stock of corn or one blade of wheat, standing all alone, will not bear fruit, for each by nature's laws is made dependent upon the other. This inborn prin-ciple of one to another of helpfulness in man has, through the centuries which have come and gone, assumed many forms, and at no time in the history of the world has that duty been so universally acknowledged and carried out as in the Modern Woodmen of Almost countless hundreds of in our broad land have been comforted, helped, cheered and protected through our instrumentality, and at least 110,000 of our citizens have implicit and justifiable faith, entrusting interests most sacred to

It is no unjust criticism to say that co-operative insurance upon the lodge plan is yet in its crude state. To take any other position would be to adorn the originators, promoters and lawmakers of the different fraternal societies with infinite wisdom from the beginning, which I trust no one will claim. One of the most useful instruments of husbandry, the instrument that Hes at the foundation of all agriculture, but a few centuries ago was but a rude instrument made of wood, performing but little service to the husbandman. Now it is brought to a high state of perfection, built of iron for some soils, of steel for others, built singly and in gangs, until, on the prairies of the west, where labor is high, one man with four horses can easily plow six acres per day. So it is in every industrial art, all instruments were crude at first, but, with increasing intelligence and experience, demands for the better and more perfect ma-chinery, improvement after improvement has been added, until the last creation is as a mountain compared with a mole hill in utility, structure and beauty. Compare, if you please, the printing press used by Franklin with any of the modern presses used in printing the metropolitan dailies of today to be convinced. If this is the time for industrial machinery, is it not likely that these same elements of crudity would enter into the incipient conceptions and enactments of societies that we have the honorto represent? In my judgment, such is the condition of these societies today. And one of the most important questions crowding for n is how to increase our numerical growth without increasing our mortality rate or death rate above the increase in membership. In the Modern Woodmen of America we have increased in membership beyond apprehension for the last three years and today we number three times that of three years ago, the death rate not having increased beyond that of three years ago. This simply shows that we have been very careful in selecting our members. We have increased in number and in strength, so that now we are a mighty band for the protection of one another's families. As the years go by and each year we learn lessons and profit by the past, we become more firmly anchored in the hearts of the people. And never has there been a day that the fraternal orders had so strong a hold upon the confidence and good judgment of the members as today. We can look back with upon the path over which we have

I do not know that history records any instance of so marvelous a development of a charitable, or human, or social principle, in the constitution of the Modern Woodmen of America. Citizens divided in interests, in politics, separated by locality, in every tenet of religion, and in every shade of pub lie affairs, unknown to each other, when en-listed under the shade of the white banner of charity and drawn to each other by bonds of fraternity, become brothers in spirit and in deed, giving of their substance as well as of their sympathy to those upon whom want has fallen and upon whose pathway the shadow of misfortune is resting

SOURCE OF THE ORDER. The Modern Woodmen began in darkness, but evermore cur paths have been tending toward the light. We began in ignorance, we have learned wisdom by sharp and profit experience. We have no place upon the statute book on in the decisions of the courts. No more had we any recognized position among the varied social forces which surrounded and controlled mankind. looked upon us with disparagement, legislatures with suspicion, and society as the latest utopian experiment devised by idealists, perchance to live, and living to die. thus marking one more of the failures of enthusiastic and unwise men whose hearts felt more grandly than their eyes were permitted to see wisely. But by patience and intelligence, steadfastly continuing in good works, all this has now been changed. Old principles of jurisprudence have been adapted to this modern beneficiary organiza-

tion, and the judicial conception of fraternal beneficiary work is fast crystalizing into permanent form, and it is halled rm, and it is h that as our works becoming better known among men, and as from time to time judges, some of whom have been members of the fraternal benefit societies and have become acquainted per-sonally with our aims and objects, have declared those purposes from the hench. Judicial utterance has tended to confirm us in our work and to recognize and declare the many important distinctions which exist between fraternal benefit societies and business insurance corporations. One after another the legislatures of the different states, when asked by the Modern Woodmen of America, have written upon their statute books laws which are a safeguard to our people and a recognition of us as well, and also a protection to all of our people. And the great hearts of the masses of our fellow citizens are every year becoming more and more moved with wonder and approval as manifest protection to the nineteenth

century of civilization. Our existence is no accident, nor is it any mere invention of man. In God's great plan for the uplifting of mankind through the ages to the splendor of human perfection there are no accidents. This society is rather the natural outgrowth of this century, and it burst forth because the time was ripe for it.

Never before, under the social and politi conditions existing, would it have been possible to have united the men of the different sections of our broad land into one common society, whose foundation stone is practical fraternity. Stirred by prejudice and by passion, separated by distance and natural obstacles, not always having kindly sympathy one with another, but sometimes rather moved to hate than to love, today. after little more than twenty-five years, at least one in forty of all the population of our country, including meo, women and chiltren, are members of some one or more of the beneficiary societies, and at least one in ten are their beneficiaries. Should one ask

MODERN WOODMEN OFAMERICA are built upon was liable to endure, my answer would be: "Nothing, in this generation can fall that meets so perfectly the com-

tion can fail that meets so perfectly the common wants of a common people."

We come into sharp competition with the
old line insurance companies. We come
into competition with the open assessment
associations, which have taken in part of
our plan but have left our substance. We
come into competition with orders which
claim to be ailied to us, but have neither
our form nor substance. We come into competition with men who say we will soon pass
away and the world will know us no more. away and the world will know us no more. In fact, we come late competition with all classes of people, societies, and all kinds of insurance. But America is our field, never to be successfully invaded by any competitor, for it is our own so long as the warfare we wage is only for the widow and orphan, and not to promote selfish, temporal Interests For benevolence and not gain is our cerner stone, and this grand building of fraternalism shall stand immortal, eternal and forever. Let us stand stendfast and carry out the aims and purposes originally planted in our society, extending the right hand of fellowship to those who wish this protection for their widows and orphans, and thereby place them upon the foundation of fraternity.

ITS IMPERATIVE MOTIVE. The most exalted form of fraternal benev-dence is that exemplified by men who gather round a common altar and take upon them-selves a sacred yow to be faithful unto death to the loved ones, to care for the sick, to comfort the widow, to lift up the orphan, re-lieve them when depressed, and never make the form of fraternity a pretense for

I stand here to tell you that the "Woodmen" in one form or another existed cen-turies before the Golden Fleecs or the Roman Eagle was dreamed of; that the orders of the Star and Garter, the Red Cross, and the Legion of Honor are things of yesterday as compared with them. Far back in the dim misty ages, before the creatures born, before the first stones were laid in the cernal city, in regions unlike those we see round about us, where snow crowned peaks stand guard like sentinels, where bubbling brooks and murmuring rills discoursed soft music to the nodding pines, the first camp of Woodmen was organized. With the ax they cleared the forest, with the wedge they opened up the secret resources of nature, and with the beadle they battered down the op-position of unworthy tribes that sought to bar their progress. So, my friends, we, as Mod-ern Woodmen of America, have the same ax, beadle and wedge, and we are destroying the abiding places of poverty, as they did the wild beasts, so that the blooming roses of happiness, the waving grain of plenty, the lowing herds of sympathy, the rumbling machinery of industry, and the stately cities of the home of the beneficiaries are thus maintained and protected.

Then you cannot say you have no "special motive" No special motive? See a motive in that wife whom you took from loving parents and a comfortable home, and at the altar in he presence of the Almighty God you promised to provide for. Answer to your con-science whether she would be provided for if you were to die at this time. What would she have to pay that incumbrance that is on your home? What would she have to clothe those children? Were it possible for you to make her situation comfortable, then you would not be under obligation to do it. But you can do it, and it is offered you by

the Modern Woodmen of America, so the obligation holds you and you are in duty bound to do it. Beside this cast your eye upon the face of that promising boy and that lovely daughter. No special motive? Read it there! Do you love them? Yes, I dare say more than life Well, then, peril not their comfort. Leave them not exposed to pitiless poverty and its attendant temptations and crimes and upon the charity of the cold, cold world. No special motive? Ah! imagine your precious loved ones driven from their comfortable home and scattered like sheep upon the mountain without a shepherd. Why? Because you left them without the benefits of a life insurance policy in the Modern Woodmen of America. Your wife begging, your children paupers. Is not the love for your family a sufficient motive? What man has not felt the gush and thrill of Joy when, after time and distance have separated him from the loved ones at home, he turns his face once more toward that hallowed spot, and the blood runs cold through his veins to know that his dear ones are not cared for? There is no place like home, home, sweet home. It is for the protection of this home, this retreat is made, from the stings and sorrow of this world, our noble order has been It was founded to protect and shield, through whose massive covering no dart or missile of the enemy can penetrate. It was founded to keep the fire burning in the home of the widow and fatherless. It is the union of the many to remedy the mis-

fortune of the few. My friend, what excuse have you for not providing for your family? Let the matter closed at once. Now is the time. sudden disability may place the boon beyond your reach, and no matter how bad you wanted life insurance you could not get it. compelling you like many others who have lamented their foolish delay to exclaim oo late! too late 'Tis like pardon after exe-

FARMER POISONED THE MELONS

Killed Three Thieves and Was Shot by th Father of One of the Victims. MAGNOLIA, Ark., Sept. 7 .- A sensational tragedy occurred near Kalssville, La., a small town across the state line. Clinton Thomas, a farmer, has a fine melon crop which has been a perfect feast to the boys in the neighborhood. The raids of the boys became so frequent that the old man decided to put a stop to the depredations. He put poison in some of the finest melons and awaited results. The next morning his son Felix, George Bridges, a neighbor's son, and man named Jacob Muir were found dead in the patch. The neighbor whose son was among the victims was the first to discover he dead bodies and called Thomas to show him the corpses. When Bridges learned that Thomas had poisoned the melons and caused the death of his son he drew a revolver and shot him dead in his tracks. The murderer escaped.

KILLED TWO OF THEM.

Man's Brutality to His Wife Leads to

Fight with Her Brothers. NACOGDOCHES, Tex., Sept. 7 .- One man dead and two mortally wounded is the sequel to a family row eight miles east of here. Henry Watson married a Miss Summers, and his treatment of his wife was so brutal that her family remonstrated. He sent word to his father-in-law that he was going to kill him. Two sons remained at the house protect the old gentleman, while Jesse and Joe Summers went to Watson's and began reasoning with him, but he drew his knife, disemboweled Jesse, and began hacking him to pieces. Joe Summers put six bullets in Watson, but not before he had been fatally stabled in the region of the heart. Watson is dead and there is no hope for the Sum-

Artificial Precious Stones.

Artificial pearls and rubies are now mad with such skill as to deceive experts and introduce confusing conditions into the commerce of these costly and precious ornaments. The diamond is also produced by artificial menus, but so far only of small size, though the experimenters look forward to the production of Kohinoors, Regents and Oloffs which cannot be distinguished from the glittering and priceless treasures recovered from the mine. The trophies of art in the modern period are indeed miraculous, working revolutions in all things, mak-ing the wonder of yesterday the commonplace of today, turning old glories into dreams and old historic jewels like those which burned on the breastplate of the high priest or encircled the pontifical miter of the king's crown into pebbles and unregarded trinketry. That state of things has not yet come about, but it seems to be on the way, and may bring with it new social decrees and usages in the matter of ornament and introduce a new scale of prices in the jewel trade.

Scored the Religious Leaders.

DENVER, Sept. 7 .- Bishops, elders, secretaries, editors and ministers of the Metho dist church received today a very pointed dist church received today a very pointed letter from Rev. F. F. Pasnore of George-town, who created a stir in Denver last summer by denouncing the soup house char-ity. His letter is full of cutting languages and accuses the bishops, ministers and other prominent members of the church of giving me whether such a plan as these societies theaters and other alleged evils.

How Omaha is Eucceeding in "Controlling" Its Eig Chimneya.

EFFORTS TO ENFORCE AN ORDINANCE

Buildings Which Cems Under the Ban o the Smoke Ordinance and Yet Have an Excuse for Not Complying with Its Terms.

For eighteen months past the city of Omaha has been the proud possessor of an ordinance intended to put an end to the nuisance created by the dense clouds of smoke that eternally overhang the business district of the city. The ordinance was duly signed by the mayor and incorporated into the municipal jurisprudence. But it has been rather an ornament than a live issue. The bituminous clouds still pour from the down-town chimneys and descend in grimy folds on surrounding buildings. Their sooty deposit continues to find its way to the immaculate shirt bosom of the club man as he saunters up Farnam street, and the conglomerated murky mass still hovers over the city until some passing breeze considerately pushes it off toward the bottoms.

The first ordinance designed to abate the smoke nuisance was passed and approved in April, 1893. It was generally concluded that it failed to fill the requirements and in the following month it was repealed and the present law, known as ordinance No. 2530, was substituted. Since then some spasmodic efforts have been made to enforce its provisions, but not with flattering

Most of the large buildings have adopted some brand of smoke consumer, but in most instances the alleged consumer has failed to consume. When confronted with the ordinance the owner mildly directs the attention of the official to the apparatus in his basement and blandly inquires how many smoke consumers he must put in in order to comply with the law. Usually this is the last of it, but the question has been agithted considerably lately in official circles and within the past few days the building inspector has sent out notices to the owners of offending smoke stacks that the nuisance must be abated and it is declared that the ordinance will be strictly enforced. TEXT OF THE ORDINANCE.

The present ordinance and the one under which it is proposed to bring the recalci-trants to time is, in full, as follows:

ORDINANCE NO. 3539.

An ordiance amending ordinance No. 3,510 declaring the emission of dense smoke from chimneys and smokestacks of buildings to be a nuisance, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof, and repealing said ordinance No. 3,510.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha:

pealing said ordinance No. 3,510.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha:

Section I. That the emission of dense smoke from smokestacks or chimneys of buildings within the corporate limits of this city shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public nuisance; provided, that this ordinance shall not be deemed to apply to buildings used exclusively for private residences.

Sec. 2. The proprietor, lessee or occupant of any building who shall, after the expiration of ninety days from the passage of this ordinance, permit or allow dense smoke to issue or be emitted from smokestacks or chimneys of any building as aforesaid shall be guilty of creating and maintaining a nuisance, and shall, upon conviction of such offense, be fined a sum not less than five (5) dollars nor more than fifty (\$50) dollars for the first offense, and upon conviction of the second offense shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty (\$50) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, and for each subsequent violation shall be fined in the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the inspector of buildings to inspect and to see to the enforcement of this ordinance, and he shall file information in the police court against any and all persons creating and maintaining a nuisance as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. That ordinance No. 3,510 as heretofore existing be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and

tofore existing be and the same repealed.
Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Passed May 15, 1893.
JOHN GROVES, City Clerk.
WILLIAM F. BECHEL,
President City Council.
Approved May 19, 1893.
GEORGE P. BEMIS, Mayor.

As indicated by section 3, the entire re sponsibility for the enforcement of the ordi nance is laid upon the inspector of buildings. It is his business to ascertain what property owners are complying with the law and to bring the penalty to bear on those who neglect such compliance. In discussing the situation Building Inspecto Devereil said that the greatest difficulty that he encountered in the enforcement was the fact that many owners of buildings had put in a smoke consumer that had been practically adopted by the city, and though t was a complete failure, he doubted whether could compel them to take it out as long as the same apparatus was in use in city hall, and by passing the bill for its purchase over the mayor's veto the council

and practically announced that it co

with the law and was sufficient for the re-quirements of the ordinance. The apparatus referred to is the Hutchin-son smoke consumer, which was placed on all of the four boilers in the city hall by W. S. Hutchinson of Chicago soon after the passage of the ordinance. The contract in this case provided that the consumer should reach a certain standard and the bill of \$600 was vetoed by the mayor on the ground that the apparatus did not accomplish what was claimed for it by the inventor and contractor. At that time the veto was sustained but eventually Mr. Hutchinson's claim was recognized.

It transpired that the comptroller given Mr. Hutchinson his warrant without the formality of having it signed by the mayor and the amount was paid at the city treasurer's office, the omission of the signa-ture being accidentally overlooked. The bill then came up in the council in the shape of a resolution to reimburse the city treasurer. The mayor vetoed it for the previous reasons, but this time the item was passed over the

The Paxton hotel and several other buildings which are the most offensive smokers in the city have put in this same consumer and claim that it was recommended to them by the city as sufficient in every respect to comply with the ordinance. Now that they have done this they claim that they have done all that can be required of them and nothing further has been done in the matter.

IT IS A FAILURE. According to Mr. Deverell the Hutchinson nsumer is a failure. He says that on nuperous occasions the consumers at the city hall have been used for half a day and then detached and even the inventor could not tell which half they were in operation. There is but little smoke from the building, but this is claimed to be due to the fact that they have an unusually skillful fireman more than to any merit of the apparatus.

"There is no question in my mind," contin-ned Mr. Deverell, "that there are consumers on the market that will accomplish all that is claimed for them. But when one official has recommended a certain consumer it is a difficult matter for his successor to order prople to take it out. If the council had sus-tained the veto of the mayor on the Hutchinson matter there would have been no diffi-culty in getting effective consumers put into most of the large buildings. Some of the re-plies to notices I have sent out indicate the difficulty of doing much under the existing circumstances. For instance the Paxton hotel people replied that they had put in the apparatus recommended by the city and askel how many more I wanted them to put in." A notice sent to the Millard hotel elicited

A notice sent to the Millard hotel elicited the following:

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 5, 1894.—George Deverell, Inspector of Buildings: Dear Sirvours of the 4th inst. notifying me to abate smoke nuisance at Millard hetel received. In reply I wish to state that we have what is called the Jarvis system of smoke consumers, and have had it for some time and it has been favorably compared with other smoke consumers, recommended and put is by the city a year ago, and we have carefully watched and attended to it for the past year, and there is no more smoke emitted from our chimney than there is from the chimneys of buildings which are equipped with other systems of smoke consumers. Yours respectfully.

quipped with our respectfully. Yours respectfully. THOMAS SWOBE. These are fair samples of the replies re-ceived by the department to the notices sent out. When asked his opinion as to the power of the inspector to enforce the ordinance regardless of what had been done

TO ABATE THE SMOKE EVIL at the city hell, City Attorney Connell said that the law wine supposed to apply to all corporations and individuals alike and that the fact that one neglected the law, whether it was the city or a private individual, ex-cused no one page. If, as claimed, however, these people were using the same appar-atus which had been approved and used by the city the city was in a rather weak pisi-tion to prosecute them for failure to abate the nuisance. There were many circum-stances which relight be taken into consid-eration. The same apparatus that worked eration. The same apparatus that worked satisfactorily in one place might be a failure in ancherous it might be improperly put in or it might not be adapted to the style of boilers in use. In this case it was not a question of the sort of consumer used, but whether it accomplished what it was not a question of the sort of consumer used, but whether it accomplished what it was in-tended for. His personal op.nion was that the alleged smoke consumers were a fraud from first to last.

THE REAL BUFFALO BILL.

A Kansas Man Cla mi a Prior Lien on the Thife.

There lives in Wichita, Kan., the man who is rightfully entitled to whatever fame and honor belongs to the name of Buffalo Bill, says the Great Divide. William Matthewson carried that title through twenty-five years active service on our western plains and mountains before the country t of the Mississippi was settled the whites. Mr. Matthewson is a by the whites. Mr. Matthewson is a hals and hearty veteran of 69, a quiet, unas-suming man, who since his residence in Wichita in 1868 has been one of its most public spirited and influential citizens. In ap-pearance he is not unlike the picture of the typical Uncle Sam. With the exception of a pair of eyes of eagle keenness, he is very un-like the popular impression of the western scout, Indian trader and buffalo hunter. He is not at all given to talk of his exploits, but careful and interested questioning will thaw him out, and the listener will be rewarded by reminiscences enough to fill a book. In answer to the writer's inquiry, Mr. Matthewson said: "No, I have never written

a word of my life for the public, although there have been one or two short sketches in the western newspapers. But as to writing a history of my life, why, I should hardly know where to begin. And why should I The trials and hardships which I endured in early days were a part of the necessities of pioneer times, which I shared in common with the first settlers. If it has been my for-tune to risk my life, it has always been in he endeavor to save human life and prop the endeavor to save human life and prop-erty. If I had thought of gaining any re-nown for the few good deeds I was fortunate enough to do, perhaps I might not have ac-complished them. But the frontier man, in those days, was not thinking of making ma-terial for history or dime novels. He lived face to face with actual peril, and was too busy with the emergencies of the present to care for the curiosity of the future. I did. however, for fifteen years, keep a diary of my daily life, as I lived in connection with my daily life, as I lived in connection with Kit Carson and his party—the two Maxwells, James and John Baker and Charles and John Atterby. I had the record of all our adventures through the Rocky mountains, and the country where Denver new stands; of our getting the Indians together to prevent them raiding into Mexico; of my life with Colonel St. Vrair and Colonel Bent; of all the years that I acted as Indian trader, at the great bend in the Arkansas river, at Cow Creek and at the post on the Little Arkansas, on the old Santa Fe trait. I had several mem-orandum books that would be priceless to me now burnt when my ranch on Cow creek

was burned in '64.
"Did the Indians give me the name of Buffalo Bill? Oh, no, the white settlers gave me that title; not simply because I was a great buffalo-hunter, but because they were grateful to me for saving their lives during a period of great scarcity. It was this way In 1850 there was a terrible drouth in Kan-sas, the crops baying failed entirely. I supposs the people would have suffered some if I hadn't been a hunter. There were plenty of buffals roaming the plains, but the Indians were thick and hostile, and the set-tiers unused to Indian warfare. I took a wagon train and some men and set out to the buffalo grounds, and from September until February we killed buffalo and sent train after train to the famine-stricken people of western Kansas."
"How did William Cody happen to call

himself Buffalo Bill?" "Well, you see, Cody worked for me when he was a young fellow—he is only about 45 now. I reckon he had begun to read Indian stories, and see how much was to be made by that kind of a reputation, and he was always fond of talk and show. I never was always fond of talk and show. I never was always fond of talk and show. I never was always fond to wear my hair long and ro swaggering about the country blowing about what I had done. I've had my hair pretty long at times, but always was glad to get it cut, when I could get back to a place where

could. "Cody knows he has no real right to the name, but if he wants to show off as a dime novel hero I have no objections. I reckon sesing so many of those Indian lies has sort of disgusted me with talking about my adventures, though I've had about as many and thrilling escipes as any of 'em can tell. Mr. Matthewson is one of the best Indian scouts employed by the government. He has been instrumental in managing several mportant treaties with the Indians. In 1855 he was sent by the government to gather together for a council the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Arapatoe and Cheyenne Indians. A treaty of peace was concluded in October. 1855. He entered into a private treaty with the chiefs of the different tribes, in which they agreed to allow him to come and go and trade amongst them, and he agreeing never to take up arms against them again This treaty was never broken, sithough Mr. Matthewson has several times acted as me-diator between the government and the Indians. In 1865 be pre-empted the quarter-section of land on which his hands me resi-dence now stands, and built on it one of the first houses in the town-a log house, which stands yet on the banks of Chisholm creek, an object of interest to visit as who like to of the famous Buffalo Bill

Mr. Matthewson is wealthy and lives in a beautiful residence on Central avenue. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow, having been grand master of the state for three years. He has the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, as William Matthewson, and that is more to him than notoriety as Buffalo Bill.

TEA CULTURE IN AMERICA.

Begun Ninety Years Ago, it Bas Advanced to a Promising Stage. The cultivation of tea in the United States was attempted first by the French botanist, Michaux, who, in 1804, conducted a series of experiments in South Carolina. Since that the climate in the neighborhood of Charleston has been generally regarded as favor-able, and the ultimate success of the experi-ment has not been unexpected. Until recently, however, the experiments have not, according to the Montreal Herald, been altogether satisfactory. Little patches, in some lustances large gardens, have produced tea of fine flavor, though generally it has been argued that this failure in pungency is largely due to defective cutting and especially to inadequate rolling of the lear, in cons adequate rolling of the lear, in consequence of which the cup qualities are not fully de-veloped. About fen years ago the national Department of Agriculture made the first serious attempt to produce commercial tea on a scale sufficiently large to arrive at a decisive result; and since that time a considerable share of the cost of procuring tenseed in Asia has been borne by the United

States government.

The most recent experiment has been encouraging. The experts of a firm of tea merchants in Baltimore have stated that the tea grown on the Summerville estate near Charleston is equal to English breakfast tea of the best grade, and superior to many Chinese and Indian grades. The samples submitted were all of one quality and character. They were black, crisp and well scented. They made a strong bever-age and this fact was stated to be due to treatment employed in the processes ermenting and curing. The firm thinks it highly probable that perfected methods of curing the American product will give tea imilar to the various kinds that come from China and India; and it is freely prophesied that the American tens will be shortly able o enter into effective competition with the

Oplum Smugglers Captured.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., Sept. 7 .- John J. Jacobs and John Green, said to be members of a gang of smugglers with headquarters at Windsor, were arrested early this morning The prisoners crossed the river in a row boat with two trunks and about 600 pounds of opium, and were nabbed by detectives who had been lying in wait for them. The opium was obtained from Toronto. The capture is believed to be an important one.

The Various Artificial Methods of Producing Rain Considered.

ARE BATTLES FOLLOWED BY RAIN?

Deeply-Rooted Bellefs Destroyed by Prac tical Tests-Bombarding the Heavens by Explosives, Fires and Gas Classed as a l'ake.

Hon. J. R. Sage, director of the lowa Weather bureau, contributes a second paper to the Midland Monthly, in which he proves how barren of results are the attempts to produce rain by artificial means. Drouths and floods, he writes, have been scourges of mankind in all ages, and the resources of human ingenuity have been exhausted in efforts to remedy nature's occasional tendency to extremes in the distribution of moisture. So the question, "Can we make It rain?" and its bonverse, "Can we make it dry up?" antedate modern science and civilization.

From the beginning there have been professional rain-makers and rain-stoppers, and among barbarous people faith has been most implicit in their ability to control the elements, or to influence the deities which preside over earth, sea and sky. The ancient "medicine men" seldom failed, for they possessed the gift of continuance, and persisted in the performance of their divinations, incantations or rain-dances until the heavens were propitious.

In modern times the aid of governments and science has been invoked to correct nature's Irregularities, and, curlously, similar methods have been employed both to break drouths and to avert destructive storms; an application possibly of the homeopathic principle, similia similibus curanturthat which makes it rain will cure excess, Din and racket, beating tom-toms, bell ringing, concussions, explosions and making big noises generally have been the agencies used alternately to drive away storms and to break drouths. And if we may credit

contemporancous reports they have been equally effective for both purposes.

Mr. R. de C. Ward (Am. Met. Jour., March, 1892) states that in the memoirs of Benyentuto Cellini there is mention of the fact that an impending rain storm was averted in the year 1539, on the occasion of a procession in Rome, by firing artillery in the direction of the clouds, which had already begun to drop their moisture. M. Arago, the eminent French astronomer, states that as early as 1769 it was the practice in certain towns in France to fire guns to break up storms, but he expressed doubt as to the effectiveness of that method. There have been numerous learned dissertations published by the scientists of Europe, within the last two centuries, relative to the pos-sibility of breaking the force of storms by the use of explosives, and the question seems to have been settled by a negative

In this country in recent years the ques-tion has assumed the opposite form, and the popular belief in the efficacy of explosives as rain producers has stimulated scientific in-quiry and led to some costly experiments under government auspices. The basis of this theory is the statement which large numbers of people accept as true, that great battles have been generally, if not in-variably, followed by storms.

variably, followed by storms.

This belief is deeply rooted in the popular mind, somewhat like the various notions held by many people in relation to the effects of the moon's phases upon the weather. And it appears to be a traditional idea, for the belief that battles cause rain was prevalent before the invention of supposeder. gunpowder

Plutarch says: "It is a matter of current observation that extraordinary rains generally fail after great battles;" and he accounts for it on the supposition that the vapors from blood steam forth and cause precipitation, or that the gods mercifully send rain to cleanse the earth from the stains of warfare. Without doubt there was as hasis for that theory in in modern days, and rains followed battles as closely before as since the invention of

gunpowder. A book entitled "War and the Weather," by Mr. Edward Powers, published in 1871, in-cited renewed discussion of this question, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the recent rain experiments. Mr. Powers presents apparently strong proofs to sustain his theory that explosions may pro-duce rain. He refers to about 200 battles of our civil war which were followed by rain. and also to a number of campaigns and sieges during which it was unusually wet. The intervals between the battles and the storms they are supposed to have produvary from a few hours to one or two days; but it rained, soon or late, after every one of the notable 200 or more battles—that fact is well established. Mr. Powers concedes that his facts do not absolutely sustain his hypothesis, but be contends that the relation of cause and effect is at least placed in the realm of probability. It has been stated that there were over

2,000 battles fought in the late war that are not included in Mr. Powers' list of rainproducing conflicts. If this is correct, it is ot at all singular that in so great a number of battles, salutes, bombardments and similar occasions of cannonading, there were noted 200 instances where rain closely fol-

lowed the firing. We might indeed mar-vel if the number were less.

The writer was in four of the battles included in the list of alleged storm breed-ers, and has a vivid remembrance of all the scenes, incidents and experiences of those hard-fought conflicts. Having always beer something of a "weather crank," the meteorological conditions of those days of ex citement and exposure did not escap servation. And it may be stated, as a clusion based on actual knowledge of the matter, that there was no visible evidence of any connection between those battles and

any subsequent rain storms.

The campaigns in Virginia and Maryland during August and September, 1862, were especially burdensome to the union army ecause of the great heat and infrequency of refreshing showers, albeit there abundance of gunpowder burned. middle of September (19th to 18th) there were seven or eight days of almost coninuous fighting and cannonading at Harper's Ferry, Turner's Gap, Crampton's Gap and the Antietam, and yet in answer to the soldiers' fervent prayers for rain to temper the great heat there came but two light and insufficient showers during that campaign. In matter of fact, during the second decade September, 1862, that portion of Mary land did not receive its normal amount rain. It was exceptionally drouthy for that section at that time of the year.

In that portion of central Maryland and northern Virginia where the Army of the Potomac marched and fought in August and September, 1862, the normal rainfall about one inch a week, and the average quency of showers is one in three to three and a half days. The boys in blue who marched and countermarched under Pope and McClellan through the heat and dust of that campaign, from Manassas to Antietam, had occasion to remark that there vere protracted intervals between drinks and cooling showers. That, at least, is the who about that time took his preparatory de-gree in the Grand Army of the Republic. The Fredericksburg and Chancelloraville campaigns do not furnish material support to Mr. Powers' theory, though they are classed among the rain makers. At Fred-ericksburg the heavy firing began on De-cember 11, 1862, and was kept up at inter-vals through the 12th and 13th. On the 14th and 15th both armies were comparatively quiet. The weather was fair from the 11th until the evening of the 15th, when a cold southeast rain set in with considerable fog. under cover of which the union army quietly recrossed the Rappahannock river on 'tother side from where they had been The rain came at the close of the day after the cannonading began, and forty-eight hours after the close e actual engagement. For verification this statement see "Harper's Pictorial

History of the Civil War." fight at Chancellorsville opened on May 1863, and there were sharp engagements the 2d, 3d and 4th, with the weather all



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5th a cool rainstorm dampened the arder of the belligerents. The weather was fair for a period of seven successive days, during which time the movement of the army began and the battles were fought; then came a rainstorm, with northeast wind and all the characteristics of the ordinary spring rains of that section, covering a wide extent of territory. The interim between rains at that time was about twice as long as the average dry period for that season of the year in that region of country.

The battles of the civil war were fought.

it should be remembered, in the seasons of the year and in the territory having the greater comparative frequency of rains. Look ing over the tables of daily and monthly precipitation for the states wherein military operations were carried on, one is impressed with the idea that a vast deal of the marching and fighting of the war must necessarily have been done in wet weather.

A good general would give much attention to the weather conditions and probabilities in making plans to strike an effective blow, and the main difficulty in that region would be to crowd in battles between rains. So in matter of fact the weather during the war had an effect upon battles, but there is no conclusive proof that battles had the slightest effect upon the weather.

Many of the surviving soldiers on both sides of the contest firmly believe that battles and storms came together with such frequency as to suggest if not prove the relation of cause and effect. This may be accounted for as a trick of the memory. Battles were great events in the life of the soldier, and all the incidents associated therewith were deeply impressed on the mind. A heavy shower falling during the progress of a battle or at its close would be remembered because of its association with so conspicuous an event while the many showers that fall directions. event, while the many showers that fell dur-ing the dull routine of camp life would be forgotten. So in after years when the minor incidents have faded from the memory, the greater scenes and all their details are most vividly recalled.

Coincidents serve thus to aid remembrance

of events which can have no possible relation to each other, as, for example, the occurrence of a great storm on Christmas, Thanks-giving day, New Year's, Memorial day, the Fourth of July or other notable anniversary. But something more than coincidents are required to establish the relation of cause and effect. Thousands of picnics, grove meetings and other outdoor assemblages have been badly dampened or broken up by showers; but that fact does not quite sustain the theory that the concussion of air brought down the rain, or that we may break drouths by getting up mammoth ptenics.

Battle Flag day at Des Moines, August 10,

incre rain than had fallen within the preceding forty days; but this does not justify the conclusion that the shoutings of the veterans and the waving of the battle flags compelled the vapors to condense and come down the Captain Cross of the continue captain Cross of the captain C Captain Crockett's coon, without waiting to be fired at. The coincidence does not imply consequence.

While the question of rainmaking by use explosives was under consideration at Washington the scientists of the Departmenf Agriculture made a thorough investigation of the subject, with all the records of the government at their command, and the clusion reached was that there is no foundation for the opinion that days of battle were followed by rain any more than days when it was all quiet along the lines. The experiments were made, however, un

der direction of men skilled in the work, and the heavens were bombarded by use of explosives vastly more powerful than gun-powder, but no rain followed under conditions that would justify the claim that it was caused by the shooting. The general verdict is shown by the fact that the experiments have been abandoned, and congress could not be induced to make another appropriation for their continuance. And today the con-cussion theory is not supported by any scientist of note. While this fact is by no means conclusive, it throw the burden of proof upon those who adhere to the notion. Some eminent scientific men of the past

generation gave a qualified approval of the theory that great fires may, under certain conditions, give an initiative movement to torms. Espy in his "Philosophy of Storms" (1841), and in his second meteorological repor (1850), cited numerous instances of rains which he thought were evidently started by brush fires. His belief in the theory was so strong that he urged congress and state legislatures to make provisions for experiments in that line. Mr. Espy urged that when the lower air is very moist a large fire may initiate a rising current that in cooling forms a cloud that would expand into the proporons of a local storm.

For a time it was believed that the great fire in Chicago, in 1871, caused a heavy rainfall which checked its further progress. But this was not sustained by the facts as given by Prof. I. A. Lapham, assistant chief signal officer, U. S. A., who said: "During all this time—twenty-four hours of conflagration upon the largest scale-no rain was seen to fall, nor did any fall until 4 o'clock the next morning; and this was not a very considerable downpour, but only a gentle rain that ex-tended over a large district of country, differing in no respect from the usual rains. It was not until four days afterward that anything like a heavy rain occurred. It is, therefore, quite certain that this case cannot be eferred to as an example of the production rain by a great fire."

It is generally agreed among scientists of note that to start a rain by large fires the air must be moist and calm-in fact, it must be just ready to rain without assistance. And under such favorable conditions it would be impossible to prove that it might not have rained without a fire or any other artificial gency to start it. In an address delivered in 1884, Mr. H. C.

Russell, president of the Royal Society of New South Wales and government astronomer, after referring to the old idea that clouds and storms could be dispelled by cannonading, which gave way after 1810 to the opposite view that such dicharges cause rain, reviewed the Espy theory that great fires could be used to produce rain. He cited the records of forty-eight large fires, which led him to conclude that rain in no instance followed within forty-eight hours as a consequence of the fire. He calculated that in rder to get an additional rainfall of 60 per cent at Sidney, a mass of air over an area of 52,000 square feet would have to be raised 1,800 feet every minute, and the total amount of coal necessary to do this would be 9.000,000 tons a day. These startling figures may give some idea of the probable cost and extent of a conflagration sufficiently great to break a drouth covering 500,000 square miles of territory, and keep it broken. So, even if it is fairly proved that under

the most favorable conditions a big biaze may "fire off" a storm, it is wholly impracticable to adopt that method of rainmaking for everyday use in a very dry time. You see, when the air is supercharged with aridity, so to speak, it must take a fremendous amount of priming to start the waterworks! There remains but one other method of that could be desired. On the morning of the artificial rainmaking to be briefly considered



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in this article, viz: the system introduced in this country by Mr. Frank Melbourne, the so called Australian rainmaker. The process is a closely guarded secret, but Mr. Melbourne explained that he employed certain chemicals which were mixed and converted into cloudforming vapors. In making the gas, Mr. Melbourne further explained, the chemicals were "placed in a little box about as large as a tinker's stove, operated by a

Two or three years ago Mr. Melbourne was inveigled into western Kansas, while there other paraties purchased or propriated his idea and improved upon method by using other chemicals and add-ing a small electric battery to the outfit—to raise thunder and lightning. Of course every well regulated aummer shower have that sort of an attachment. The tery used, however, would be insufficient to run a small sized electric street car on a level track, but maybe it is sufficient for use in "touching off" the celestial fire-

There are two drawbacks to this system The rainmakers fix a time limit to their contracts, and they undertake to make rain while the sun shines, and in too dry weather. They should emulate the example of the "medicine men" of the Winnebago Indiana, who break drouths by means of "rain dances," and when they tegin operations never let up until it rains, so they score a

success every time.

This new system must have its run. There is no use attempting to overthrow it by serious arguments or by reasons bised upon known scientific principles. Experience must do the work of tuition, and in this case, as in scores of others, experience is a very high-priced teacher.

To thoughtful and intelligent people, who may be inclined to strike a barrain with success every time.

may be inclined to strike a burgain with one of these rain-making chemists, this single suggestion may be ventured real progress has ever been made, nor genuine scientific discovery introduced, through the methods of patent medicine, street fakirs. When anything comes to street fakirs. When anything comes to you in that form, pretending to be a great discovery for promotion of human weal,

spot it-it's a fake. National Encampment G. A. R. At Pittsburg, September 10. The Union Pacific has been selected as the official route For rates and other information see your nearest Union Pacific agent.