GEN. ACTIVITY IN COMMAND

Manifestations of Cheering Leadership Visible in Bourbon Missouri.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL

Omaha Men in St. Louis—Chats with and Stories of a Company of Doctors Bound for Old Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Missouri went over to Bryan, yet within a short week after the election every one here seems to have settled down to the conclusion that they are glad the political excitement is over and that the result is as it is. Of course, I have not talked with so very many people, but those whom I have met—business men, professional men and common people, such as street railway conductors, barbers and hotel employes—seem to be all of one mind, and if they can be taken to reflect the sentiment of the community there cannot be much divergence of opinion. Conversing with a prominent democratic federal officeholder and a strong party man, I elicited this answer to a very leading question: "Yes, I voted for Bryan, but I did it solely in order to be able to say that I voted the straight democratic ticket. I have always been a great stickler for party regularity and never voted for but two republicans in all my life, and those were for minor offices. But I knew my vote was not needed to defeat Bryan. Had I thought for a moment that McKinley's election depended on my vote, it would have been cast for the republican electors."

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The business men of St. Louis are especially hopeful and are looking forward to immediate progress toward the much-promised prosperity. They suffered in common with business men of other cities of stagnation during the campaign, but insist that things are already picking up. St. Louis banks, always solid institutions, are reporting money much easier and numerous commercial projects of considerable magnitude are said to be on foot.

St. Louis is doing considerable building, and it is not all in the way of repairs and replacement of damages wrought by the great storm of last spring. I went through part of the cyclone area yesterday. The evidences of destruction are still plainly visible, although it is only here and there that a mass of ruins or a partially demolished building obtrudes. But everywhere the line is plain where old brick work is joined to new brick work, indicating the patches that have been added and the new roofs that have been built. Lafayette park, which was the storm center, is still in the hands of the gardeners and workmen, who are trying to restore it to something like its former self, but it will be years and years before the trees and shrubbery are brought again to their condition of a year ago.

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Mr. W. S. Curtiss, who removed from Omaha to St. Louis to take charge as dean of the St. Louis Law school, is building up that institution and improving its standing materially among the law schools of the country. Mr. Curtiss finds the work very congenial and has doubtless just the position he ought to have had long ago. He is an ardent sound money democrat, and had he remained in Omaha would probably have been seriously mentioned in connection with the vacancy on the federal district bench caused by the death of the late Judge Dundy. Mr. Curtiss, notwithstanding all the good resolutions he had formed not to re-enter active politics, was dragged into the campaign which the St. Louis sound money democrats waged upon Bryan and free silver. He made a number of political speeches at meetings of workingmen, as well as of business men, and contributed in no small degree to the notable increase of the sound money vote in this state.

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"You would be surprised to see the effect of a presidential campaign upon the circulation of a great public library like ours," said Librarian F. M. Crunden of the St. Louis Public library. "We took all the books we had that had any bearing whatever on the money question and put them together and in a place where they could be readily accessible to our patrons and the greater part of the books were in use all the time. The people read everything from big, bulky public documents, scientific works by eminent economists and speeches by public men down to the little two and four-page leaflets issued by the campaign committees. It did not matter what the book was, some one would read it if it was placed on the shelf devoted to books about money.

"Our library now has a most unique collection of works on the currency question. Naturally, with so pressing a public demand, we invested in all the standard works. Then I wrote to the chairmen of all the different campaign committees, both national and congressional, asking them to send the library everything in the shape of a campaign document which they might issue. They all complied with the request and I think the St. Louis Public library has the most complete set of documents bearing on the campaign just closed to be found anywhere. I am going to have them bound or preserved in scrap books and expect to see them become very valuable in the course of time, when the pamphlets now so common and to be had for the asking drop out of sight.

"No, there was practically no perceptible increase of calls for works on the tariff during this campaign. During President Cleveland's last two contests the demand went wholly to tariff literature, although it never equalled that of this year for books on money. If there were any proof needed to prove that the financial issue was paramount in 1896 the statistics of our library would be all-convincing."

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On the train coming down here was a group of Omaha physicians on their way to the City of Mexico, where they are to attend the meeting of the Pan-American Medical congress. The members of the Pan-American Medical congress must all be goldbugs, because the membership dues are payable in an American $5 gold piece, and nothing else, and the attending delegates are omitting no precaution to have themselves supplied with the necessary gold coin for this purpose. Strange to say, the doctors stopped talking politics and regaled the passengers with the usual batch of choice medical stories, some old, some new.

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"Do I believe in faith cure, osteopathy, Christian science and other methods of healing without medicine? Yes, for some diseases. These various treatments work imaginary cures for various imaginary diseases. There is no question that people can make themselves sick by imagining themselves sick, and in such cases the only cure is to make them imagine themselves well.

"There is an authentic case of a valuable horse which injured one of its fore legs and whose owner, hoping to save it, employed the best veterinarians to be had. The horse stood the treatment well, and in due course the injured leg healed, but every effort of the veterinarians to get it to walk on that leg failed. It was examined and re-examined, and pronounced perfectly sound, but the horse could not be persuaded to regard it that way. Finally an English farrier was called—a man who knew nothing about veterinary surgery, but had had a great deal to do with horses. He began to strap up the uninjured fore leg, and the horse, finding it could not stand on its hind legs, put down the free fore leg, and from that moment walked as if it had never been hurt.

"I had a case not long ago of a woman who came to me from an interior Nebraska town and said she had been an invalid for years with some spinal trouble. I examined her and could find nothing the matter with her. She, however, was an intelligent woman, she had studied up on spinal diseases and knew the anatomy of the spinal chord better than most physicians. She insisted that she had spinal trouble and wanted to have me treat her. I sent her to the hospital and thought I could gradually get her to the point of self-confidence. She would have hysterical attacks, and during one of them the nurse telegraphed her husband to come to her at once.

"The next day I got word that I need not call on her and the day following her husband called to tell me she was perfectly well. It seems that some one of her friends had been bringing her to get a Christian scientist treat her and that he had finally succeeded in hypnotizing her. The afternoon her husband had been telegraphed. He had obtained her story and then, reasoning on the calendar and remaining on the day of the month, had told her to take the steps around the bed that night precisely as the clock struck 10 and to believe that on the next morning at precisely 10 o'clock by rising and walking about. She had followed his directions and all her friends felt of her remarkable cure after the regular doctors had given her up.

"Another similar case was a woman who came to me with the statement that she had an abdominal tumor. I much feared to examine her more carefully under chloroform. I did so with no better results. As she was recovering from the chloroform I was just about to tell her the facts when she exclaimed: 'Why, doctor, that must have been a beautiful operation. How long do you think it will be before I can get out of bed?' I took the hint and told she might sit up a little in about a week and perhaps rise ten days later. She went home in three weeks a perfectly well woman, does her own housework and believes to this day that I performed an operation on her."

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"Strange, isn't it," remarked another doctor, "how many people who are in railroad accidents fail to discover that they have been hurt until they read about the railroad company settling with some of the victims. Railroad injury cases are among the worst cases of imaginary diseases the doctor has to deal with. It is almost an impossibility to prove that a man who says he was hurt was not hurt. The jury is with the claimant nearly every time. That is why the railroads settle out of court whenever possible on reasonable terms. The Northwestern wreck at Logan, Ia., will cost that road over $200,000 in damages before it is through, but it would have cost twice that sum had it gone into court over every claim. I have been called to examine more than thirty of the Logan excursionists, and settlements in almost every instance have been effected, one of them as low as $5, and others in the thousands.

"By the way, everybody on that fated excursion train must have been rank gold men. There were enough watches lost on that train, according to the claims for damages put in with the road, to stock two jewelry stores. And every one of them was a gold watch—not a silver watch lost in the crowd." V. R.

ROVER.

You're the same old dog that you used to be,
The same old dog with one foot so white,
With the same old bark that so worried me
When you kept me awake at night.

Your teeth quite as sharp as they used to be,
Your growl just as deep, and your sneeze
As acute. But, oh! what astonishes me,
You stick to the same old fleas!

And now, that the summer has faded away,
And life, to you, is a sad romance,
You have clung to the adage: "Each dog has his day,"
And discarded your summer pants!

CLARENCE P. M'DONALD.

Omaha, Neb.

THE HUM OF INDUSTRY.

tinue coming in, the number of employes will be increased to 2,000.

One of the idle Des Moines packeries has started up with 150 men.

A paper mill at York, Pa., increased its force from 300 to 800 men.

The opening of four mills at Piqua, O., gave employment to 500 men.

A marked increase in orders enabled the Trenton (N. J.) potteries to run on full time.

After an idleness of six years, the glass works at Bellefonte, Pa., has resumed, with forty men.

Eight steel and nail mills in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pa., have started up since the election.

The Hayden mills at Chlhonville, Mass., idle for two years, opened up this week with 200 men.

Six steel mills in Pittsburg and vicinity started their fires last Monday, employing from 300 to 800 men each.

After a prolonged idleness the Buell Woolen mills at St. Joe, Mo., are being put in order for resumption next week.

Senator Sherman has given orders for the erection of fifty houses, covering an entire block in the city of Washington.

Practically all the cloth mills of New England are running on full time and some of them are working double forces.

The Deer & Co. factory and the Moline Plow works at Moline, Ill., have started up, giving employment to 500 men each.

Over 6,000 men who have been idle since June last were put to work in the Erie railroad shops at Chicago last Monday.

Thirty odd hat factories at Danbury, Conn., are enjoying such a rush of business as has not been experienced since 1892.

Des Moines has finally clinched a contract for the erection of a union depot, to be completed and ready for use within two years.

Last Saturday the Leopold Desk company of Burlington, Ia., received a table order for 600 school desks, to be delivered at once.

The employes of the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Pavonia, N. J., have been put on full time, together with an all-round advance of wages.

The famous Cambria Steel mills at Johnstown, Pa., have started their fires and will run steadily all winter. Several thousand men are employed.

According to the Manufacturers' Record the election of McKinley will cause the investment of from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 in southern enterprises.

The Ohio Falls Car works at Jeffersonville, Ind., which have been closed for two years, are about to resume. The company employed 2,000 men four years ago.

John H. Baas of Fort Wayne, Ind., proprietor of three car wheel foundries, reports the receipt of orders aggregating $550,000 since the election.

The silk mills of Cheney Bros. at Manchester, Conn., are running full time. The mills employ 2,500 men, and have been on reduced time for three years.

Dubuque's funding bonds, which could not find a market before the election, have been taken by Chicago parties at par. The city saves 2 per cent in the interest rate.

New York City gold bonds, which went begging for purchasers before election day, were subscribed several times over, this week, and sold at a handsome premium.

The Harlan & Hollingsworth Shipbuilding company of Wilmington, Del., has sufficient orders ahead to keep its force of 1,200 men employed for a year. If orders con-

The Three States Lumber company of Cairo, Ill., added 100 men to its force in mills and yards. Two other mills in the city have increased their forces by 150 men.

The New York World prints a long list of mills, factories and shops in all parts of the country which have reopened or increased their force of workmen during the four days following the triumph of sound money. The list shows that 280 concerns, employing 155,885 men, took on new life and activity, while nineteen concerns, employing 10,650 men, abandoned short hours and put the men on full time. The list has been doubled since the first of the week, and every day adds to the number. The World computes that 1,000,000 men have been given employment since the 3d of November.

FALLEN LEAVES.

Samuel Longfellow.

The dead leaves their rich mosaics
Of olive and gold and brown,
Had laid on the rain-wet pavements,
Through all the embowered town.

They were washed by the Autumn tempest,
They were trod by hurrying feet,
And the maids came out with their besoms
And swept them into the street.

To be crushed and lost forever
'Neath the wheels in the block mire lost—
The Summer's precious darlings,
She nurtured at such cost!

O words that have fallen from me!
O golden thoughts and true!
Must I see in the leaves a symbol
Of the fate that awaiteth you?