

ANSWER OF SHERMAN

To a Radical Woman Writer Who Has Issued a Pamphlet Charging

SEVEN FINANCIAL CONSPIRACIES.

The Acts She Condemns Were All for the Country's Benefit.

ASSERTIONS THAT ARE PROVEN FALSE

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—The following letter, written by Senator Sherman, has been made public:

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 12, 1891.

My Dear Sir, Your issue of the 8th, accompanied by Mrs. E. V. Emery's pamphlet called "Seven Financial Conspiracies Which Have Enslaved the American People," is received.

Some time since this wild and visionary book was sent to me, and I read it with both amusement and astonishment that anyone could read it with approval or be deceived by its falsehoods.

The "seven financial conspiracies" are the seven great pillars of our financial credit, the seven great financial measures by which the Government was saved from the perils of war and by which the United States became the most flourishing and prosperous nation in the world.

The first chapter attributes the civil war to an infamous plot of capitalists to absorb the wealth of the country at the expense of the people, when in fact the civil war was organized by slaveholders to destroy the National Government and to set up a slaveholding confederacy in the South upon its ruins.

THE FIRST CONSPIRACY.

The first of her "conspiracies" she calls the "conspiracy" of the 25th of February, 1862, by which the duties on imported goods were required to be paid in coin in order to provide the means to pay the interest on our bonds in coin.

AN INCREASING CURRENCY.

As for the national banking system—the second of her "conspiracies"—it is now conceded to have been the best form of paper money issued by banks that has ever been devised.

THE THIRD CONSPIRACY.

The third "conspiracy" referred to is construction of the currency. It has been demonstrated by official documents that from the beginning of the war this time the volume of our currency has been increasing year by year more rapidly than our population.

PALPABLE FALSEHOODS.

These statements of Mrs. Emery are palpable falsehoods, which if stated by a man would justify a stronger word. It is true that in 1888 Mr. McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury under the administration of Andrew Johnson, wished to bring about a resumption of construction and a bill was passed providing for a gradual reduction of the greenback to \$300,000,000, but this was very soon after arrested and the greenbacks retained in circulation.

HER WIDOWHOOD ENDED.

A Wife Confronted in Court by a Husband Supposed to Be Dead. OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—There was a sensation in Justice Kennedy's court here to-day when John H. Gately walked into the court house and confronted his wife, who was present, presenting a claim of \$2,000 against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York.

THE FIFTH CONSPIRACY.

The fifth "conspiracy" of what she calls "this infernal scheme" was the refunding of the national debt. This process of refunding is regarded by all intelligent statesmen as a measure of the highest value, connected with remarkable success.

RUSK ON HUSBANDRY.

The Secretary Sets Forth the Needs of American Farmers.

A GLORIOUS FUTURE PREDICTED.

Men Will Yet More Eagerly Prefer the Country to the Town.

ADVICE TO THE RISING GENERATION

Having long ago consented to say something as to the present needs of American agriculture and its future scope, I will endeavor now, in accord with recent reminders, to indicate as briefly as possible some of those needs of American agriculture which I regard as the most urgent.

Unquestionable, American farmers need fuller information regarding the kinds and extent of our home supplies which American agriculture, properly directed, could produce, but for which we are now dependent upon the foreign producers.

The next "conspiracy" complained of by the alleged demonization of silver. By the act revising the coinage of 1875, the silver dollar, which had been suspended by Jefferson in 1835 and practically demonetized in 1853, and which was issued only in later years as a convenient form in which to express the value of the whole amount, which from the beginning of the Government to the passage of the act referred to was only \$8,000,000, this silver dollar was, upon the petition of the legislature of California and upon the motion of her senators and by the unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, without objection from any one, dropped from our coinage and in its place was substituted the trade dollar containing a smaller amount of silver.

WHAT THE FARMERS NEED.

Our farmers need, next in order, the fullest and latest information in regard to the foreign demand for their surplus crops. In staple crops this country produces a surplus, it is probably true, but it is not a surplus for any long period to come. For the disposal of that surplus we must depend upon the foreign demand; and the price fixed for that surplus, even though it bear but a small proportion to the entire supply, will affect the price of the entire crop.

ONE LINE OF WORK.

It has been my earnest effort to supply the farmers of the country with accurate and reliable information regarding the supply of the principal products of agriculture and the demands of the home and foreign markets. This line of work is, however, capable of great extension. An instance of this is furnished by the efforts now being made by the great shorting syndicate in Europe to introduce American corn in all its various preparations as an article of human diet.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Another instance of the need of work similar to the above is suggested by the comparative insignificance of our trade with tropical America in agricultural products. An employment of the great shorting syndicate in Central America, stated not long ago, in my hearing, that every potato and every pound of butter he had consumed while in that country had been imported from Europe.

DANGER OF HIGH PRICES.

It is quite evident that the prices of those crops of which we now produce a surplus vary according to the foreign demand. The importance of this will, I fear, be painfully realized should the probable high prices of our cereal crops, but very due to an utterly abnormal condition of European crops, result in a great extension of the acreage under cereals in this country another year, when a normal crop in foreign countries would result in a depression of prices as would utterly wipe out the possibility of reasonable profit.

OUR GREAT MEAT SUPPLIES.

For years and years to come, however, the number of animals raised in this country will provide a meat surplus; and that meat surplus must be disposed of abroad. If we can command for a steady and profitable market, the best of all things, our surplus home will be maintained at a figure allowing reasonable profit to the producer.

As has been shown so strikingly in the results of our meat inspection law, one of the conditions essential to our finding a foreign market for the surplus of our food

products, especially meats and other animal products, is purity and wholesomeness. Our competition abroad is not confined to the actual competitors of goods offered for sale from other countries, but in part, grows out of local jealousies and antagonisms, which seek every opportunity to create prejudice in the minds of consumers against American products.

There is no doubt that, in the matter of our dairy products, a serious injury has been done to our export trade by reason of the frequent export of inferior goods, and even of goods containing foreign and sometimes deleterious substances.

TO RECOVER LOST GROUND.

To recover our lost ground in this respect fully will be a matter of time and vigilance, but the prospects justify the effort. Even in regard to the most urgent of our needs, we must learn what will best suit the foreign consumer. It is well understood that butter should, in all cases, be put up originally in the package in which it will be eventually consumed.

Other conditions, urgently needed for the full fruition of my anticipations as to the future of American agriculture undoubtedly exist, many of which are not necessarily dependent upon the natural growth of the country and the various changes, especially in regard to questions of labor and capital, which such a growth must inevitably bring about.

OTHER THINGS NECESSARY.

In course of time in this country, as in other and older countries, capital will be more and more disposed to seek security rather than a high rate of interest. As our population increases, the vast majority of lands necessarily remaining stationary, the ownership of land will naturally be more greatly desired.

LAND VALUES WILL RISE.

As everybody now has come to understand, it will not be a great many years before all land available for agricultural purposes without special preparation involving a very considerable expense will be in the hands of private owners. Just as the value of land increases, the value of land throughout the country, this being accompanied, as I opine it will, by a restriction of the many opportunities which now exist for the employment of capital in various ways affording a comparatively high rate of interest.

The attention of capitalists will then be directed more and more to the possibilities of agriculture, which, though affording a comparatively low rate of interest on the money invested, will at the same time, afford, in the ownership of land and its steadily increasing value, an element of security as well as of ultimate increase of value of the original investment.

PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE.

It is from such convictions as these that I am led to call the attention of our American youth to agriculture as one of the industries most worthy of their attention in considering their future careers. I say unhesitatingly that the young men of our country who will bring to agriculture the education and intelligence, the industry and perseverance essential to success in every career, whether of the highest or of the lowest, will, in the course of the next 20 years attain a far greater degree of material well-being on the average than awaits them in any other calling.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and diseases incident thereto.

SEE BLAINE

Before You Buy a Lot.

Employment here for workers, business for merchants and tradesmen and large profits for investors. Do not be carried away by the promises of the great shorting syndicate. Blaine is on the navigable river, in the valley of great factories and successful towns, and her immense safe works, now nearing completion, will give employment to more than 20 establishments, such as are claimed by competing "manufacturing" towns. Blaine extends an invitation to everyone to visit and investigate her site and resources.

Grand Millinery Opening.

Our opening of September having been delayed by fire, we have taken advantage of the interval to secure the very latest novelties in French pattern hats, etc., and will display same on Thursday and Friday, October 15-16.

A Good Suggestion.

If you have valuables kept where they will be safe. The safe deposit vaults of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 66 Fourth avenue, offer you security, strong vaults, perfect ventilation, good light, spacious coupon rooms, separate apartments for women. Boxes rented at \$5 and upward.

New Fall and Winter Dress Goods.

Elegant and carefully selected stock of camel's hair plaids, Bedford coats, serges, henriettes, cashmere, cloths, French embroidered robes, etc., from the ateliers of close buyers and Exposition visitors is especially called.

For Office Furniture.

Go to the Henry Auction Company, 24 and 26 Ninth street.

PIKE'S PEAK BY RAIL.

Scaling America's Celebrated Mountain by the Aid of Steam.

THE SCENERY ALONG THE ROUTE.

Unsuccessful Efforts of Its Namesake to Climb the Elevation.

THE PERILOUS PIONEER TRAIL

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Oct. 12.—Being compelled by falling health to seek a more congenial climate, I left the "City of Gems" on June 1, for this inviting atmosphere. Having located myself here at the Springs, in a few months I have regained my health sufficiently to enable me to take that most desirable trip to "Pike's Peak."

The fame of this lofty mountain is world-wide. Fearless and erect it stands, as if in its mighty strength to bid us all defiance, pushing its snow-covered summit far above the clouds, now light and bright in the dazzling sunshine, again dark and ominous from the breeding storm. Up from the surrounding foothills it rises, the unseated warrior of many a fierce battle with the elements, the silent but ever watchful sentinel of the wide spreading plains.

Major Zebulon Pike once said, "No human being could ascend to that summit," but late in the fall of 1808 he and his small party made strenuous efforts to reach the top of "The Great Snow Mountain."

MAJOR PIKE GIVES IT UP.

After many weary miles of climbing, hampered by the chilling blasts of an early winter and delayed by the depth of the fast-falling snow, they finally reached the summit of what is now known as Cheyenne Mountain. The outlook from this point was discouraging that Pike positively refused to risk his men further, so further efforts were abandoned. Such was the first-known attempt to scale the lofty heights of the now celebrated mountain, which, although that intrepid explorer never set foot even at its base, ever afterward took his name.

The steep snow of 40 winters or more were driven against the hardy face of old Pike's Peak before another good description of this mountain was given to the world. George F. Ruxton in 1847 pitched his lonely tent on the banks of that rapid little mountain stream, Fontaine qui bouillie. It was the intention of this doughty sportsman to try to ascend to the mountain, but before he undertook the task he had to see for his life from the Indians, who came there to partake of the health-giving mineral waters. In honor of the memory of this man a park in that section now bears his name.

It was along in the fifties that the first trail was made almost to the top, but it was a very dangerous one, and not many people undertook the task of following it. In 1871, 1872 and 1873 three or four trails were made, but in 1879 a carriage road was built, which is a very pleasant way of ascending the mountain, but it takes at least a day to make the trip, and sometimes longer.

THE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY FINISHED.

The 20th of October, 1890, is a memorable day in the history of Pike's Peak. On that day the golden spike was laid, completing the highest railroad in the world, and the finishing stroke was made that assured to the tourist a safe, easy and speedy transit to the tiptop pinnacle of the most celebrated mountain in America. Such was the victory gained over the mighty works of nature, and to the untiring efforts of a zealous few must be ascribed the credit of the conquest.

In no respects only does the Maniton and Pike's Peak road differ from the ordinary railway. The first and greater of these is the very heavy grade that in a few feet short of nine miles makes an elevation of 7,225 feet, and the other is the system of rack rails, that forms a continuous track upon which the 90 tons of the locomotive operate. The exact length of the roadway is 19.225 feet, upon an average elevation of 844.4 feet to the mile, making an average grade of 16 per cent. The maximum grade is 25 per cent. The locomotives weigh about 28 tons apiece when loaded; are of 200 horsepower and have no tenders. They are designed to push the train when going up the mountain and precede them on the descent, thus having perfect control of the coaches. While the cars are not coupled to the engine, if desired, they are let down independently of the locomotive.

A SLOW AND SAFE TRIP.

At last we start, not at a rapid gait, but on the car at any time during the ascent, for it takes two hours and 30 minutes to go up and one hour and a half to return. First we pass the Shady springs, and at this point is where the Gray and Ragged look down upon the passing train. Now we enter the Grand Pass, where for 2,000 feet the puffing engine pushes us up one of the longest and steepest inclines of the whole grade.

On we go, passing Echo Lake, Hanging Rock, Artist's Glen and Sheltered Falls. Again, the musical sound of fast falling water is heard. A little way farther we come into view of the beautiful Minnehaha Falls, one of the prettiest sights on the trail. Still up, up we climb, until we reach the Half Way House, going through the narrow walls of Hell Gate, and soon we are at Ruxton Park. Here for two and one-quarter miles we travel on a comparatively level stretch to be seen covered with beautiful groves of pine and aspen.

A little farther on "Baldy" (Bald Mountain) elevates itself, and at our left is the castle-shaped Sheep Rock, while beyond is Lion's Gulch, where we get the first grand view of the majestic proportions of historical old Pike's Peak, the father of mountains. A steeper incline is soon below us. On we go. Now we are at timber line, 11,025 feet above the level of the sea. Sharp turn is made and we have passed Windy Point and are fast climbing into "the Saddle." From this point a good view of Maniton and the Garden of the Gods, lying far below, may be had.

REACHING THE SUMMIT.

But we must not stop here; 7,500 feet more and we have reached the upper terminal, the old Government signal station, and the long talked of summit of hardy old Pike's Peak.

It was on one of Colorado's "best" days when we were there with the aid of the glass we could see Denver on the north, 75 miles away; on the east the broad buffalo plains of Colorado; on the south, Pueblo and the Spanish Peaks, and on the west the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky range.

We were on the summit for 30 minutes, walking around over the rugged rocks, and did not experience any disagreeable feeling with the exception of being a little "light-headed." The prices there at the lunch counter correspond with the high altitude. Our return journey was made with much pleasure. The fare is \$5 for the round trip, and the railroad carried, during the season, upward of 9,000 persons. The road is closed now on account of the deep snow, and will not open until June or July of next year.

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, is the most excellent laxative known, illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely gratifying to the California Fig Syrup Company.

Hundreds of New Jackets.

Just opened. Also beautiful long capes and cape newmarkets at interesting prices. Compare at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

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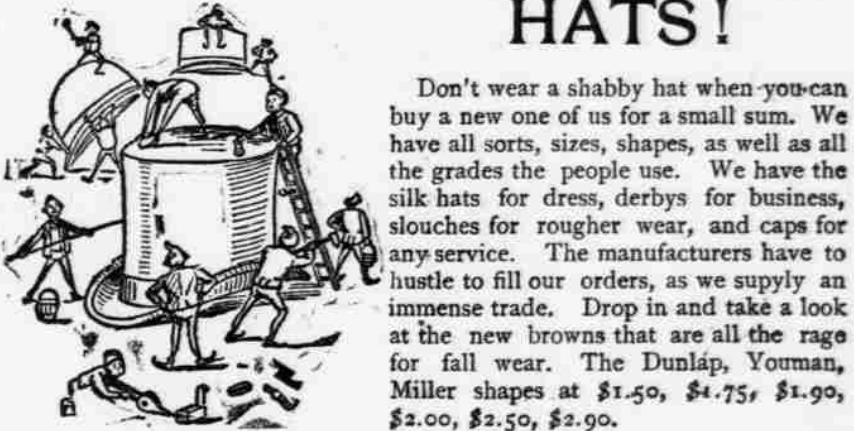
CLOTHING!

Go search the world from pole to pole, And scan the planets as they roll In grandeur through the realms of space And you will never find a place, Where Clothing just as good and nice As ours sells at such a price. The man who lives up in the moon, Will tell you, and that very soon, There's no such bargains in the skies As those we daily advertise.

Anyone who has looked at our stock of FALL CLOTHING will make the same statement as the man in the moon. We have the best assortment of

- Men's Suits, \$8, \$10, \$12 to \$30, Overcoats, \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$40, Boys' Suits, \$5, \$8, \$10 to \$20, Children's Suits, \$2, \$4, \$5 to \$15, Children's and Boys' Overcoats.

FREE! FREE! In our Boys and Children's Department with every \$5 purchase goes FREE the greatest novelty of the age—THE MUSICAL BELL TOY.



HATS!

Don't wear a shabby hat when you can buy a new one of us for a small sum. We have all sorts, sizes, shapes, as well as all the grades the people use. We have the silk hats for dress, derbys for business, slouches for rough wear, and caps for any service. The manufacturers have to hustle to fill our orders, as we supply an immense trade. Drop in and take a look at the new browns that are all the rage for fall wear. The Dunlap, Youman, Miller shapes at \$1.50, \$4.75, \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.90.

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\$2.18 a Pair--\$2.18 Only

EVERY PAIR WORTH FOUR DOLLARS! All Perfect and Warranted.

Ladies' elegant Dongola Kid Button Boots; also, fine cloth tops and patent leather, finely made, silk stitched. Silk or kid top facings. Silk-worked button holes, reinforced. Common Sense, Opera, New York or Philadelphia lasts. Patent leather tips or plain toes. Light, flexible and heavy soles. Very latest styles. Perfect fitting, all sizes and all widths.

If you think of buying a pair or more this week or later, at any price from \$2 to \$5 a pair, look at this lot first. They are truly a bargain—every pair—and cannot be duplicated at this price.

Remember, \$2.18 a Pair.

They're Well Worth \$4 a Pair.

Gents' fine Wescott Calf, Lace or Congress, seamless silk stitched; wide or narrow toes, tipped or plain; fine dongola kid tops; best inside trimmings and custom finish; fine light single soles for dress or special wear, and medium or heavy soles for business, professional or any service that may be required. This is the finest, most tasty and perfect lot of gents' fine shoes we have ever offered for the money. See them promptly; they will move off quickly.

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