ANSWER OF SHERMAN

To a Radical Woman Writer Who Has Issued a Pamphlet Charging

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

SEVEN FINANCIAL CONSPIRACIES.

ASSERTIONS THAT ARE PROVEN FALSE

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

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 12, 1891.

Mr. Charles F. Stokey, Canton, O.: My DEAR SIE-Yours of the 8th, accom panied by Mrs. S. 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 ould 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 has become 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 all the world knows that 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 "Shylock" de-scribed by Mrs. Emery is a phantom of her imagination. The "Shylocks of the war" were the men who furnished the means to carry on the Government and to put down the rebellion, and included in their number the most patriotic citizens of the Northern States, who, uniting their means with the services and secrifices of our soldiers, put down the rebellion, abolished slavery, and preserved and strengthened our Govern-

THE FIRST CONSPIRACY.

The first of her "conspiracies" she calls 25, 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. This clause had not only the cordial support of Secretary Chase, but of President Lincoln, and proved to be the most important financial aid of the Government devised during the war, Goods being imported upon coin values, it was but right that the duty to the Government should be paid in the same coin.
Otherwise the duties would have been constantly diminishing with the lessening purchasing power of our greenbacks. If the interest of our debt had not been paid in coin we could have borrowed no money abroad, and the rate of interest instead of diminishing as it did would have been largely increased, and the volume of our paper money would necessarily have had to be increased and its market value would have gone down lower and lower, and probably ended, as Confederate money did, in being as worthless as rags. This exception clause saved our public credit by making a market for our bonds, and was paid by foreigners for the privilege of entering our market.

AN INCREASING CURRENCY.

As for the national banking system—the second of her "conspiracies"—It is now conmoney issued by banks that has ever been devised. It was organized to take the place of the State banks, which at the beof the war had outstanding over 00,000,000 of notes, of value varying from State to State, and most of it at a discount of from 5 to 25 per cent. It was absolutely necessary to get rid of these State bank substitute in their place the notes of banks which were secured beyond ould by the de sit of United States bonds a system so perfect that from the beginning now no one has lost a dollar on the circulating notes of national banks. The system may have to give way because we are paying off our bonds, but no sensible man will ever propose in this country to go back to the old system of State banks, and if some security to take the place of United States bonds can be devised for national bank notes, the system will be and ought to

The third "conspiracy" referred to is contraction of the currency. It has been dem-onstrated by official documents that from the beginning of the war to this time the volume of our currency has been increasing year by year more rapidly than our popula-tion. In 1860 the total amount of all the money circulation was \$435,000,000, when our population was 31,000,000, and half of this was money of variable and changing value. Now we have in circulation, \$,1,500,000,000 with a population of 64,000,000 and every follar of this money is as good as gold, all kinds equal to each other, passing from hand to hand and paid out as good money not only in the United States but among all the commercial countries of the world. Our money has increased nearly four-fold while our population has only doubled. The statements made by Mrs. Emery about the contraction of our currency are not only mis-leading, but they are absolutely false. She tates that in 1868 \$473,000,000 of our money was destroyed and in 1869 \$500,000,000 of possed into a cremation furnace and in 1870 \$67,000,000 was destroyed. Now these statements are absolutely false. What she calls money in these paragraphs was the most burdensome form of interest-bearing securities, treasury notes bearing 7 3-10 per cent interest, and compound interest notes, The e were the chief and most burdensom items of the public debt. They were paid off in the years named and were never at any time for more than a single day money in circulation. When issued they were received as money, but as interest accrued they became investments and were not at

PALPABLE FALSEHOODS. These statements of Mrs. Emery are palrable falsehoods, which if stated by a man would justify a stronger word. It is true that in 1886 Mr. McCulloc, Secretary of the Treasury under the administration of Andrew Johnson, wished to bring about resumption by contraction, 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 green-backs retained in circulation. I was not in favor of the contraction of the greenbacks and the very speech that she quotes in which I described the effects of contraction and the difficulty of resuming was made against the bill providing for the reduction of the greenbacks.

The next "conspiracy" to which she reters was the first act of General Grant's administration "to strengthen the public credit." A controversy had existed whether the 5-20 bonds could be paid in greenbacks. I maintained and still believe that by a fair construction of the loan laws we had a right to pay the principal of the bonds as they matured in greenbacks of the kind and existence when the bonds were ssued, but I insisted that it was the duty of the Government to define a time when the greenbacks should be either redeemed or maintained at par in coin, that this was a plain obligation of honor and duty which rested upon the United States, and that it was not honorable or right to avail ourselves of our own negligence in restoring these notes to the specie standard in order to pay the bonds in the depreciated money. This idea is embodied in the credit-strengthening

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 the passage of the refunding act, July 14, the complainant

1870, we had outstanding bonds bearing 5 and 6 per cent interest for about \$1,500,-000,000. By the wise providence of Congress we had reserved the right of redeeming a portion of this debt within five years and a portion of it within ten years, so that the debt was, in the main, then redeemable at our pleasure. It was not possible to pay it in coin and it was not honorable to pay greenbacks, especially as that could only have been done by issuing new greenbacks far beyond the volume existing during the war, and which would at once depreciate in value and destroy the public credit and dishonor the country. We, therefore, authorized the exchange, par for par, bonds bearing 4, 4% and 5 per cent interest for the bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. The only contest in Congress upon the subject was whether the new bonds should run 5, 10 and 15 years, or 10, 15 and 30 years. I advo-cated the shorter period, but the House of Representatives, believing that the new bonds would not sell at par unless run-ning for a longer period, insisted that the 4 per cent bonds should run for 30 years. Greenbackers, like Mrs. Emery, who now complain that the bonds run so long and cannot be paid until due, are the same people who insisted upon making the bonds run 30 years. It required some ten years to complete these retunding operations—of which the larger part was accomp when I was Secretary of the Treasury accomplished they resulted in a saving of one-third of the interest on the debt. So far from it being in the interest of the bondholders, it was to their detriment and only in the interest of the people of the United States.

THE SILVER ISSUE.

The next "conspiracy" complained of is the alleged demonstization of silver. By the alleged demonstration of silver. By the act revising the coinage of 1873, the sil-ver collar, which had been suspended by Jefferson in 1805 and practically Jefferson in 1805 and practically demone-tized in 1835 and suspended by minor coins in 1853, and which was issued only in later years as a convenient form in which to export silver and the whole amount of which rom 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 few more grains of silver. A few years after-ward, silver having fallen rapidly in market prices, Congress restored the coinage of the month, and under this law in a period of 12 rears issued over 400,000,000 silver dollars, 50 times the amount that the silver dollars, 50 times the amount that the silver dollars. ars, 50 times the amount that had been coined prior to 1873.

And now under the existing law we are purchasing 54,000,000 ounces of silver a ear; so that what she calls the demonete ration of silver has resulted in its use in our country to an extent more than fifty-fold greater than before its demonstization. In spite of all, and growing out of the in-creased supply of silver and the cheapening processes of its production, it is going down in the market and is only maintained at par with gold by the fist of the different govern ments coining it. Now the deluded people belonging to the class of Mrs. Emery are seeking to cheapen the purchasing power of the dollar in the hands of the farmer and aborer by the free coinage of silver and the demonetization of gold. Silver and gold should be used and maintained as current money, but only on a par with each other, and this can only be done by treating the cheaper metal as subsidiary and coining it only as demanded for the use of the people.

A PRIDE AND BOAST.

The seventh "financial conspiracy" is the

pride and boast of the Government of the United States, the restoration of our notes long after the war was over to the standard of coin; in other words, the resumption of specie payments. This measure, which met the violent opposition of such wild theorists as Mrs. Emery, has demonstrated its success in the judgment of all intelligent people not only in the United States, but in all the countries of the world. There is no stand-ard for paper money, except coin. The United States postponed too long the resto-ration of its notes to coin standards. Since it had the courage to do this under the re-sumption act, on the 1st day of January, 1879, we have had in the United States a gold with coins of silver. nickel and copper maintained that standard by the fiat of government, and paper money in various bank notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and treasury notes all at par with gold. To call this a "conspiracy" or an "infamous plot" is a misnomen of terms which will not deceive any intelligent man, but it is rather the glory and pride of the people of the United States that it not only has been able in the past 30 years to put down a great rebellion and to abolish slavcry, but to advance the credit of the United States to the highest rank among nations, to largely increase the currency of the coun try, to add enormously to any productive interests and to develop our resources of the mine, the field and the workshop to a degree unexampled in the history of nations. Intelligent people who reason and observe will not be deceived or misled by the wild fanaticism and the gloomy prophecies of Mrs. Emery. Temporary conditions growing out of the failure of any portion of our crops will not discourage them; the exaggerations of the morbid faucy will not mislead them. A candid examination of the great financial measures of the last 30 years will lead the people to place what Mrs. Emery calls "the seven financial conspiracies" as the seven great, wise and statesmanlike steps which have led the people of the United States through perils and dangers rarely encountered by any nation, from a feeble confederacy with 4.060,000 slaves and discordant theories of constitutional pewer, to a great, free republic made stronger by the dangers it has passed, a model and guide for the nations of

As for Mrs. Emery's criticisms upon me personally, I do not even deem them worthy answer. She repeats the old story that I was interested in the First National Bank New York and gave it the free use of the people's money, a plain lie, contra-dicted and disproved over and over again. I never had the slightest interest in the bank, direct or indirect, and, as the public records will show, gave it no favors, but treated it like all other depositories of pub-lic money and held it to the most rigid accountability; nor have I in any case derived the slightest pecuniary benefit from any measure either pending in or before Con-gress since I have been in public life. Very JOHN SHERMAN.

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. Gatly walked into the court house and confronted his wife, who was present, prosecuting a claim of \$2,000 against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York. Since July 21, 1890, Mrs. Gately has deported herself as a widow. Two years before that her husband left and his whereabouts were unknown to her. He carried two life insurance policies; one for \$1,200 and the other for \$2,000. July 21, 1890, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Eric canal, near Lighton's lock, Syracuse. Is was not identified, and being badly decomposed, was buried. From the descripcomposed, was buried. From the description, Mrs. Gately thought she recognized her husband. She got four men who were well acquainted with Gately to go to Syracuse and examine the dead body. They identified the body positively and made affords

Mrs. Gately donned mourning and then called upon the insurance companies to set-tle. One settled, but the other hunted up Gately, who had been at work in Syracuse. When Lawyer Burnham led him to the witness stand to-day, there was the liveliest kind of sensation. Gately was immediately measure of the highest value, conducted arrested upon a warrant charging him with with remarkable success. At the date of having abandoned his family. His wife is

RUSK ON HUSBANDRY

The Secretary Sets Forth the Needs of American Farmers.

A GLORIOUS FUTURE PREDICTED.

Men Will Yet More Eagerly Prefer the Conntry 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 same of those needs of American agriculture which I regard as the most urgent, writes Secretary of Agriculture Rusk to the New York

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. When, a little more than a year ago, I called attention to the fact that American consumers paid annually to foreign countries some \$250,000,000 for products which could be, and ought to be, supplied by our own farmers, the statement was greeted on all sides with expressions of doubt, and in some cases with derision, even though I had taken pains to accompany my statement with an enumeration of the articles I referred to, and with the figures showing the

extent of these importations. In a general way, it may be said that, with the exception of tea, coffee, and spices, almost all the agricultural products we import could be supplied by American farmers. That this has not been done up to this time, is due to a variety of causes-amo others, to the pioneer condition of agriculture in the States and Territories so won derfully and rapidly settled during the past quarter of a century, and to the fact that, until recent years, the steady demand at remunerative prices for most of our ordin-ary staple crops rendered the farmers con-

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 will probably continue to do so for pius; it will probably continue to do so for a very long period to come. For the dis-posal 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.

It is only by possessing the fullest and most reliable information in regard to the foreign supply and the foreign consumption of these products, that we can judge of the amount of surplus, which, under normal conditions, we can expect to dispose of in foreign markets at a profitable rate. We must, however, do more than this. Our interest in the foreign market must not be confined merely to the profitable disposal of

the surplus of our staple crops.

I am satisfied that many articles could be roduced in this country at a price and in quantities sufficient to supply part of the foreign demand for which we at present do not compete in any way. In many countries American agricultural products are comparatively unknown, notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the agri-cultural products therein consumed are imported and are such as could be profitably raised in this country.

ONE LINE OF WORK.

It has been my earnest effort to supply the farmers of the country with accurate and reliable information regarding the sup-ply of the agricultural products of the country and the demands of the home and foreign markets. This line of work is, however, capable of great extension. An in-stance of this is furnished by the efforts now being made through a representative of this department in Europe to introduce American corn in all its various prepara-tions as an article of human diet. These efforts are now being put forth with special energy, in view of the great shortage in European cereal crops, and especially in that which forms the principal part of the farinaceous foods of a great proportion of

European populations, namely, rve.

No man can tell how great the demand
would have been to-day for the products of
our Indian corn, under the present conditions of cereal crops in Europe, had it been in the power of this department to employ for the purposes mentioned above, during the past two years, not one, but three or or four active and capable agents, or had due advantage been taken of the Exposition in Paris in 1889 to present the cause of "King Corn" to the people of Europe as it might and should have been presented.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Another instance of the need of work similar to the above is suggested by the com parative insignificance of our trade with troprical America in agricultural products. An employe of my own department, once a resident in Central America, stated not long resident 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. That fact emphasizes strongly the opportunity which exists of building up a profitable trade for American agriculture in these countries, and the ne-cessity of ample information as to their markets, the prices agricultural commodi-ties command, whence supplies are obtained, and in what form they must be offered to command a ready sale and the highest price.

My conclusion is that a diversification of our agricultural products, sufficient to supply the home markets with every article which can be grown upon American soil is one of the pressing needs of American agri-culture; and another is the supplying our farmers with the fullest information as to the demand existing in foreign countries for articles they are able to grow and as to the extent of the foreign demand, under normal conditions, for the surplus of our staple

DANGER OF HIGH PRICES.

It is quite evident that the prices of those crops of which we now produce a surplus will 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 this year, due to an utterly abnormal condition of Europea 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 such an abasement of prices as would utterly wipe out the possibility of reasonable profit.

The present year has illustrated in a striking manner what may be accomplished in the enlargement of foreign markets for American farm products as the result of the meat inspection laws which have been put in force during the past few months. Our pork industry is unquestionably capable of very great development; but, without the freedow of forces weather. American farm products as the result of the freedom of foreign markets, any great ex-

freedom of toreign markets, any great ex-tension of this industry must simply entail a depreciation in values, which will leave no profit to the producer.

There is no country in the world where live stock can be raised more economically than the United States; and, in common with all other countries in the world, we must depend largely on live stock for the preservation of the fertility of our lands. OUR GREAT MEAT SURPLUS.

For years and years to come, however, the number of animals raised in this country will provide a meat surplus; and that meat will provide a meat surplus; and that meat surplus must be disposed of abroad. If we can command for it a steady and profitable market, the price of all that is consumed at 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 for-

eign 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 natural competition of goods offered for sale from other countries, but, in part, grows out of local jealousies and antagonism, which seek every opportunity to create prejudice in the minds of consumers against American products. The only way for us to fight this spirit successfully is the giving to our American products a character and guarantee of absolute purity and healthful-

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 some-times deleterious substances. As it is, a large part of our foreign trade in dairy pro-ducts has been taken from us, and has gone

swell that of other countries.

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 the matter of form and size of package, we must learn what will best suit the foreign consumer. It is well understood that eign consumer. It is well understood that butter should, in all cases, be put up orig-inally in the package in which it will be sold eventually, thus avoiding the necessity of rehandling. All these are little things, but it is by close attention to these little things that farming can alone be made profitable. We must in all things seek to cater to the tastes of consumers, whether at home or abroad, and it is of the first conseuence that in foreign countries the name American" should be synonymous with onesty and healthfulness. Among other needs of American agricult-

re which I regard as urgent is a thorough and systematic inquiry into the soil, climatic and market conditions of all portions of our country, to the end that we may thoroughly understand to what special crops or particular line of agriculture each section is best adapted and and account to the section is best adapted. is best adapted, and what products will, in each section, reward the farmer as being the most readily and profitably disposed of. We must understand what methods of cultivation are best adapted to the several locali-ties, with a view to combining successful production with economy.

OTHER THINGS NECESSARY.

Other conditions, urgently needed for the full fruition of my anticipations as to the future of American agriculture undoubtedly exist, many of which must necessarily depend somewhat 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 in-evitably bring about. For instance, rela-tively to the profits of agriculture, farm labor is far more costly than in many other industries. The remedy in this particular, however, cannot be forced, and must await, necessarily, the change in conditions which will attend the general progress of the coun-

Somewhat analogous in its condition to this question of labor is that of capital. At present it is thought that of all industrial occupations agriculture offers the least inducement to the investment of capital. The principle remedy for this state of things we must necessarily look for in the general tendency of an abatement in the profits of speculation which time will bring about. 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 amount of cultiva-ble 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 fully, 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 soon as that per dis reached, we may look for a considerab rise in the value of land throughout the country, this being accom-panied, 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

The attention of capitalists will then be directed more and more to the possibilities of agriculture, which, though affording a money invested, will at the same time, afford, in the ownership of land and its stead-ily increasing value, an element of security as well as of ultimately increased value of

the original investment.

These conditions will undoubtedly also be accompanied by many others in the natural development of the country, such as the extension to country districts of advantages and facilities now difficult to obtain outside of our towns and cities, which will remove many of the objections which now exist in the minds of many persons to residence in the country.

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 nost worthy of their attention in consider ing their future career. I say unhesitat ingly that the young men of our country who will bring to agriculture the education and intelligence, the industry and persever ance essential to success in every career, whether mercantile, industrial or pro-fessional, will, in the course of the next 20 years attain a far greater degree of material vell-being on the average than awaits them

I believe that 20 years from now the now almost universal desire of youth resident in the country to abandon it for the city will be reversed, and that numbers of those brought up and trained in city life will look forward to life in the country as the most desirable, uniting the prospect of ample competence with independence, health and

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and diseases incident thereto.

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Call for free tickets at 129 Fourth avenue. THE BLAINE LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.

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., etc., and will display same on Thursday and Friday, October 15-16. Yours respectfully, E. S. GILES,

92, 94, 96 Federal street, Allegheny, and 56 Sixth street, Pittsburg. A Good Suggestion.

If you have valuables keep them 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 up-New Fall and Winter Dress Goods.

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PERILOUS PIONEER TRAIL

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Oct. 12 .-Being compelled by failing health to seek a more congenial climate, 1 left the "City of Gas" on June 1, for this invigorating 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 unseathed warrior of many a fierce battle with the elements, the silent but ever watchful sentinel of the wide spreading plains. At the dizzy height of an altitude 14,147 feet above the level of the sea, tired nature finished her ponderous task and left as the result of her labors an everlasting monument.

everlasting monument.

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 sumfailing snow, they finally reached the summit of what is now known as Cheyenne Mountain. The outlook from this point was so discouraging that Pike positively refused to risk his men farther, 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 fleeer snow of 40 winters or more

The fleecy 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 bouille. It was the intention of this doughty sportsman to try to ascend the moutnain, but be-fore he undertook the task he had to flee 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, 1873 and 1877 three other trails were made but in 1889 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 BAILWAY FINISHED. The 20th of October, 1890, is a memorable day in the history of Pike's Peak. On that day the golden spike was set that completed 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 on this hemisphere. 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 two respects only does the Manitou 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 of rack rails, that forms a contin-uous track upon which the 90 cogs of the locomotive operate. The exact length of the road is 46,992 feet, and the average elevation overcome 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 horse power and have no tenders. They are designed to push the trains 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, they can, if desired, be let down inde-

pendently of the locomotive.

In company with friends I took a front seat in the coach, wondering what nature had for me to see.

A SLOW AND SAFE TRIP.

At last we start, not at a rapid gait, but one in which a person could easily jump off or on the car at any time during the ascent, for it takes two hours and 20 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 Gog and Magog look down upon the passenger. Now we enter the Grand Pass, where for 2,000 feet the puffing

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 Falls, 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 road. Still up, up we climb, passing the Half Way House, going through the nar-row walls of Hell Gate, and soon we are at Ruxton Park. Here for two and one-quarter miles a comparatively level stretch is 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 just beyond is Lion's gulch, where we got 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, on we go. Now we are at timber line, 11,625 feet above sea level. A sharp turn is made and we have passed Windy Point and are fast climbing into "the Saddle." From this point a good view of Man-itou 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 ter-minal, 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 and 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-mantled peaks of the Rocky

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 "lightheaded." 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 seaso upward of 9,000 persons. The road is closed now on account of the deep snow, and will now on account of the user survey, not open until June or July of next year. W. H. S.

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