

THE MAN OF DESTINY.

(Continued from page 1.)

Meantime the senate has done its best to kill time while waiting for the bill to be reported from the committee. Senator Peffer got in a bill to do away with the secret session fraud. Will it pass? Well, hardly.

Brother Bland got furiously in earnest pending the filibuster; no wonder, either. There sat democrats smoking and smiling in serene indifference to the calling of their names, and no quorum could be had, though the saucy members were in full sight. Their indifference vanished like lightning when Mr. Bland scolded them by calling them anarchists and revolutionists. And when irate Mr. Bland repudiated his placid name and said: "If we resolve ourselves into a body of anarchists, and if someone in that gallery should pour down a dynamite bomb and explode it among us we would be no less and no more of an anarchist than members of this house," then you should have heard the hisses and the cries of shame." Wasn't it awful for Mr. Bland to startle his fellow-members in that rude way? After that the house had, as Samantha Allen would say, a gloomy and "depressed" air, as if the threatened bombs might burst from the galleries at any moment. Continuing, Mr. Bland said: "We are here and we are supposed to be doing our duty, when large masses of people are begging for bread. The people of this country do not go to their beds in comfort, in peace or in safety, and we are teaching to the anarchist mobs that mobism is the prevailing rule in this house." Oh, what a satisfaction it must have been to talk to that filibustering democratic house just as it deserved to be talked to. Bravo, Mr. Bland. Who says there's no good democrat but a dead democrat? And bravo, Messrs. Broderick, Curtis and Funston, for voting with the solid Populists and the unsolid democrats because it was right. Who says there are no good republicans but dead republicans? Not I.

WALL STREET AND CONGRESS.

Whoever has doubted that Senator Plumb's assertion that Wall street and the United States treasury were in partnership, would doubtless have been convinced that Wall street and congress were also in close business connection could he have been at Washington the past three weeks and noticed how the ups and downs of the senate committee work tallied with the fluctuations of sugar and other stocks at our great national gambling headquarters in New York. Wall street speculators get advice by wire from senate committees, and stocks affected by the bills under consideration go up or down according to the prospects of the bills. Thus if the committee is to report the Wilson bill with "free sugar," sugar stock goes down and the speculator who gets his pointer from the committee unloads; if, on the other hand, the tip goes from Washington that a duty will be put on sugar, the speculator buys heavily. Stocks move up or down simultaneously with congressional action. Wall street is the barometer which registers national legislation. It is openly stated that Cal Brices, the coal millionaire from New York, who bought his way into the United States senate through the Ohio legislature, made \$1,000,000, by using his knowledge of the senate committee's attitude toward sugar. He bought when the "tip" said no duty, and sold when the "tip" said duty. It is thus that the tariff builds up home industries and protects the American laborer. It is thus that Senator Snarman's statement that "there is no way to get rich except

through the good old way of economy and hard work" is given a discolored optic. It is thus that Senator Ingalls' sneer at the possibility of producing prosperity by legislation is rendered innocuous.

LEGISLATED PROSPERITY.

"Money can't be legislated into man's pockets." Kansas republican editors said this and laughed long and loud in 1890 at the numbskull Populists who wanted the prosperity which had been legislated away from them legislated back again. "Quit your dry goods box whittling, mind your deep plowing and stay away from the Alliance, you gumps; don't you know that hard times or good times are the natural causes with which legislation has nothing to do?" So said the editors big and little. The same editors, by the way, who always claim that legislated "protection" produces prosperity; who claim that prosperity is so closely related to legislation that the sensitive pocket nerve shrinks and shrivels whenever new legislation utters a threat toward the old. Carnegie is a case in point. More than a year ago a workman in the Homestead Rolling Mill revealed the fact that the company filled their government contracts for armor plates with quite different and less expensive metal than that put in the plates which were subjected to tests, thus saving by fraud millions of dollars to the company. The charge made by this workman never saw newspaper light except in the reform press, and was but casually mentioned there. The workman was among the discharged hands and his statement was rated as a revengeful utterance, but recent developments have substantiated the workman's story. In the early part of the winter the attention of the secretary of the navy was called to the fact that the Carnegie steel company were filling their government contracts with armor plates of inferior quality. Instead of ordering one of those investigations of which congress is so fond, because they carry appropriations along with them, Secretary Herbert quietly sent for Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick, who came and were admitted to a strictly private interview with Secretary Herbert and President Cleveland, on which occasion the president and his secretary of the navy compounded a felony by accepting a settlement of \$140,484 from Carnegie and Frick. Recently the affair was ferreted out by a bothersome snoop of a newspaper fellow, and Secretary Herbert explained that neither of the honorable gentlemen, Messrs. Carnegie or Frick, was cognizant of the fraud which had netted them several millions of dollars.

Mr. Cleveland, with a fine sense of delicacy, sought to spare these honest gentlemen the annoyance of publicity, and so kept the matter shut up in his ample bosom, contenting himself with "imposing a fine" of the sum above mentioned. Mr. Herbert farther said: "the matter was entirely a business transaction between Mr. Carnegie and the department and as such had been closed."

I once knew a little girl whose wrought-up feelings could not be composed until she had ejaculated with much passionate emphasis, "Hello, telephone!" I remembered that small girl and experimented on my feelings with her ejaculation when I learned of this shady transaction. I would not have minded so much to have the man of destiny put an additional smirch upon himself, but I did feel bad to have the rascality transacted in the dear, old White House. I love that blessed old edifice despite its present debilement, and I hope some day to see it occupied (after a long and

thorough fumigation) by a man who will not shield and whitewash thieves, who will not conspire with gamblers to wreck the business of the nation; a man who will not gorge, and gormandize, and stuff and feed, while thousands of his fellow creatures just beyond the odors of the White House kitchen are faint and weak with gnawing hunger-pains and never give one penny to the poor whose poverty he brought on by his object "lesson."

Since this Carnegie affair leaked out from the White House "secret session," a sequel has been added. It is charged by Mr. Frick that "the government conspired against the company and placed men in their employ instructed to intersperse defective plates among the lots delivered to the navy yard." This is rich enough to make a graven image smile. What a cheerful story we shall have when these rogues who have fallen out tell the whole tale.

To be continued in our next.

ANNIE L. DIGGS.

The Wheat and Corn Product.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The statistical returns of the department of agriculture for March consist principally of estimates of the distribution of wheat and corn, the amounts remaining in farmers hands, the proportion of merchantable corn and the average prices of both the merchantable and unmerchantable. The report is based upon returns of a corps of correspondence of each county of several states and territories and also by an independent corps of statisticians reporting through the state department. All grain in the hands of farmers, including the surplus of previous years, is embraced in the estimates given.

The returns of correspondence of the department throughout the great surplus states; indicate a new factor in the consumption of wheat, viz: The feeding of the same to hogs, a fact due as declared to the unprecedented low prices, the claim being made that this mode of disposing of the cereal is profitable as compared with marketing it for human food.

The returns also indicate that considerable portions of the wheat now in farmers' hands comes from crops prior to that of 1893, and especially from that of 1891-'92. Such stocks have been held principally by larger growers. Some damage to such stores is reported from Michigan and Washington. The indicated stock of wheat in farmers' hands is 114,000,000 or 28.8 per cent. of the volume of the crop of 1893. This is nearly 21,000,000 bushels less than the estimate for March 1 last year, and nearly 20,000,000 less than the average of the past eight years.

On to Wash'g'on.

MASSILLION, O., March 10.—At last the Coxe concert has assumed a definite shape that gives notice to the local authorities that it is something more tangible than the theorizing of a crank. Coxe and Carl Brown mustered the advance guard of the "Commonweal" this afternoon and the authorities were surprised to see more than 500 men most of them strangers arriving under the banners of the "On to Washington" crusade. A gentleman who has information as to some things Coxe and Brown are not giving to the public as yet, said to-night that he had positive knowledge that the forces now in sight would give Coxe anywhere from 5,000 to 8,000 men with which to begin the march. The authorities say that this community can not and will not allow the assembling of half that many tramps in this vicinity. They held a meeting and nominated a full city ticket.

BOODLERS OR COWARDS.

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that he did not own, at this time, any sugar stock, nor any other stock except 1,000 shares of Atchison. He confessed that he occasionally did deal in stocks, but only for investment purposes, and not for speculation. He had a standing order with his brokers in New York—not the same, by the way, mentioned in the World article—to buy certain stocks when they should fall to or below a certain figure. It happened when he was south for the benefit of his health that, acting under these instructions, his brokers bought for him 1,000 shares of sugar stock. As soon as he returned from the south, realizing that sugar was one of the commodities that would, unquestionably, be under consideration in the tariff matter, he ordered his brokers to sell this stock at once and buy no more for him. Since that time he has sold all of his stock except the Atchison. He made it a point to get rid of coal and iron stock, and in fact, every commodity that might possibly be brought up in a tariff discussion.

There are longer but no better roads in this or any other country than the Chicago & Alton railroad. This line makes a permanent patron of every traveler who once gives it a trial. Its tracks are of the heaviest steel and as smooth as glass. Its road bed is stone ballasted throughout. Its equipment is superb. It was the first line on which a Pullman sleeping car was ever run, the first line to adopt dining cars, and the first line to run free reclining chair cars, and to-day its solid vestibuled trains, containing all of these modern luxuries, are running through on fast time to and from Union depots in Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago with astonishing regularity and with exceeding comfort to its ever increasing patrons. If you ever make a trip in any direction between Kansas City and Chicago, or Kansas City and St. Louis, or St. Louis and Chicago, and fail to patronize the Chicago & Alton, you may be sure that you have missed at least one opportunity for increasing your happiness in this life.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.



Apples
\$2 00
Per Bushel;
Wheat
50 Cts.

When apples bring \$2 00 per bushel and wheat only about 50 cents, when the expense of taking care of an acre of apple orchard is no greater than that of an acre of wheat, while an apple orchard will yield ten bushels of apples to one bushel of wheat, it is about time fruit growers are opening their eyes and taking care of crops which pay the largest profit. What is true of apples may also be said of other varieties of fruits. By properly spraying your fruit trees, vines and vegetable crops, you are sure of a crop no matter what the weather conditions may be. Send 6 cents to William Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue of spraying outfits and complete treatise on spraying. It will pay you to do so. Mr. Stahl has been interested, himself, in growing fruit largely for many years and fully understands the wants of fruit growers in this direction.

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IS THE TIME

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