

The Democratic Sentinel

J. W. McEWEEN, Publisher.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

LEAD MINES INACTIVE

LOW PRICES HAVE RESTRICTED OPERATIONS.

Old Schooner and Cargo Lost in Tuesday's Gale—Secretary Morton Will Enforce Laws Concerning Stock Transportation—Juvenile Scamp.

Lead Mining in Lead States.

In discussing the lead mining industry for 1894, the geological survey report says that the year was one of exceptionally low prices. Mining declined, and it was necessary to draw on foreign sources to supply the deficiencies. The production of refined lead in the United States has grown from 1,500 short tons in 1825 to 219,000 in 1894. The product of 1893 was the largest on record, amounting to 229,000 short tons. The lead markets of the United States are supplied from four sources. The first is from domestic mining, divided between the soft lead ores of the Mississippi Valley and the silver lead ores of the Rocky Mountains. The second source is Mexico and British Columbia. The third is the base bullion sent from Mexico for desilverizing and refining in bond in this country, and the fourth is refined foreign lead. The following table shows by States the domestic product smelted:

State	Tons
Colorado	50,600
Idaho	33,300
Utah	23,300
Montana	9,600

Other producing States are Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin and Tennessee. The total domestic product is put at 132,700 tons. Prices during the year ranged from 3.70 to 3.02 1/2 cents per pound.

ROADS ARE WARNED.

Must Take Better Care of Live Stock in Transit.

Comparatively frequent complaints have been filed at the agricultural department alleging violations of the law by railway companies in keeping live stock in transit confined in cars for over allotted limit, or failing to give the stock continuous service, and provide the necessities. Most of the complaints involve Western roads. Secretary Morton is determined that the laws regulating the transportation of stock shall be enforced, and has sent to all railway companies engaged in live stock transportation a circular insisting on strict compliance with the law, in which he says: "The failure of the railway companies to conform to this law causes animals great suffering while in transit to points of destination, which is the intention of the law to prevent. Railway companies will therefore make such arrangements as are necessary in their train service, and provide the necessities feeding and watering stations, to comply with the statutes, and any failure to do this will render them liable on conviction to the penalty provided in section 4388."

SCHOONER REPUBLIC SINKS.

Crew Rescued from the Rigging, but Boat and Cargo Are a Total Loss.

During a heavy gale Tuesday morning the schooner Republic, in tow of the steamship Swallow, coal laden, became waterlogged and sank in forty feet of water, two miles off Lorain, Ohio. The tug Cascade succeeded in rescuing all of the crew of eight men, who were clinging to the rigging. The cargo of the barge was 615 tons of soft coal for Detroit. The Republic is so old and unworthy that it is not likely any attempt will be made to recover her.

YOUTHFUL INCENDIARY.

Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Admits Starting Numerous Fires.

Henry G. Clark, 15 years old, was in the municipal court at Chelsea, Mass., charged with breaking and entering. His case was continued in order to permit State Fire Marshal Whitcomb to prefer more serious charges against him. By his own confession the boy is one of the most dangerous firebugs in Massachusetts. Last spring he started fires that caused a loss of more than \$50,000. Clark has already served time for incendiarism.

Refuse to Accept Salaries.

Five members of the Ohio General Assembly have refused to accept salaries for the current year for the reason that there was no session of that body. The law, however, provides for their payment as if they actually performed duty. These five members are: Senators Joseph McKen, of Butler County, and Jay Manning, of Huron, and Representatives W. A. Reed, of Huron; D. A. Spooner, of Seneca, and W. A. Walton, of Wyandot.

Underground Wire a Success.

The first regular trains were run at Washington Monday over the new Ninth street electric railway, equipped with the underground system of a Chicago company. It is declared the road is a success, and the problem of the successful operation of an underground railway system has been solved. Work will begin at once on the construction of an electric railway between Baltimore and Washington, a distance of forty miles.

West Superior Bank Fails.

The West Superior, Wis., Keystone National Bank, capital \$200,000, closed Tuesday morning by order of the bank examiner.

Denver Bank Closed.

The Union National Bank of Denver, was closed Monday. It will liquidate its affairs and go out of business.

Riot Ends in Death.

Jim Biggars, a negro miner at Brookside, Ala., killed the mine boss in revenge for having been discharged. He fled, in company with other lawless negroes. An armed posse followed, and in the ensuing battle four of Biggars' crowd were killed. Ten of the posse were wounded.

Courthouse Burned.

The courthouse in Fresno, Cal., was burned Monday night. Only the hall of records was saved. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

Firing on the Lane.

The reported firing on the Carrie E. Lane, an American schooner, by a Spanish cruiser off the Cuban coast has not yet been reported officially to the State Department, and in the absence of any definite statement of the act the officials decline to express an opinion.

Oklahoma People in Need.

In response to an appeal from Rev. J. T. Irwin, of Pond Creek, O. T., the secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce has appealed to the public to contribute generously for the people in that Territory, who are without the necessities of life.

TALK OF GEOGRAPHY.

International Congress Now in Session in London.

Nearly every country of Europe and America was represented Friday afternoon when the sixth international geographical congress was formally opened by the Duke of York at the Imperial Institute, in London. Delegates were present from nearly all the American societies. The deliberations of the congress will continue for four weeks. Papers will be presented by eminent authorities bearing upon every phase of geographical investigation and exploration. There were numerous expressions of regret that Mr. Perry had not found it possible to return from Greenland in time to address the geographers upon his discoveries in the icebound regions of the north. A geographical exhibition is also being held in connection with the congress, one of the most striking features being a series of globes illustrating the progress of knowledge of the earth's surface from the remotest historical period. There are also collections of photographs, geographical instruments, explorers' equipments and a series of maps showing the development of English cartography.

THE BALL PLAYERS.

Standing of the Clubs in Their Race for the Pennant.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

Club	P	W	L	Cent.
Cleveland	86	52	34	.605
Pittsburgh	79	47	32	.596
Baltimore	74	43	31	.588
Boston	74	42	32	.588
Cincinnati	80	45	35	.563
Chicago	85	47	38	.553
Philadelphia	74	40	34	.541
Brooklyn	76	41	35	.539
New York	75	39	36	.520
Washington	70	25	45	.357
St. Louis	82	28	54	.341
Louisville	75	16	59	.213

WESTERN LEAGUE.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

Club	P	W	L	Cent.
Indianapolis	74	45	29	.608
Omaha City	75	44	31	.587
Milwaukee	79	45	34	.570
Detroit	75	38	37	.507
St. Paul	77	33	44	.420
Minneapolis	74	35	39	.478
Grand Rapids	79	36	43	.450
Terre Haute	77	29	48	.377

IMPROVING THE MISSOURI.

Report of the Commission on Operations of the Last Fiscal Year.

The annual report of the Missouri River commission of the work performed during the last fiscal year shows the expenditures to have been: Missouri River, \$533,970; Gasconade River, \$2,061; Osage River, \$9,093. There is still available: For the Missouri, \$745,794; Gasconade, \$2,050; Osage, \$52,066. The greatest part of the work done was from the head of Murray's Head to the mouth of the river, a distance of 155 miles. Upon this section the commission is carrying out a systematic and continuous improvement, retreating the shores when necessary, constructing dykes and building contraction works. A complete topographical survey has been made of the entire river, between Sioux City and the mouth of the river, a distance of 806 miles, was begun in October, 1894. The survey is intended to cover thoroughly all of the valley within one and a half miles of the stream, and to locate the lines of all the bluffs.

FOMENTED BY CHINA.

The Se-Chuen Riots Were Intended to Foment the Japanese Designs.

The Japanese authorities are now in possession of information from China giving a new explanation of the riots in Se-Chuen and directly implicating the Peking Government. Among commercial speculators in St. Louis, who are now before the comptroller of the Treasury at the hearing upon the validity of the claims for sugar bounty, assert that most of these claims have passed out of the hands of the sugar growers and are now the property of innocent holders. Not a few of the claims, it is said, are in the hands of manufacturers and dealers of machinery in Chicago and elsewhere. What is regarded as more probable by officers of the treasury is that the most of the claims are held by speculators, who purchased them at a discount. Comptroller Bowler informed the Louisiana Senators that his reason for holding up the claims was because of the decision by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia rendered in January, 1894, dismissing a mandamus proceeding brought by the Miles Manufacturing Company to compel the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of Internal Revenue to pay sugar bounty for 1894. The mandamus proceeding was dismissed by the court on the ground that the McKinley law, giving the bounty, had been repealed by the new tariff act of 1894. Subsequently Congress passed the special homestead bill under which the claims before the treasury are now pending. The Louisiana planters have engaged eminent counsel and in case of an adverse decision from the Treasury Department, will commence a mandamus proceeding to compel the Secretary to pay the bounty.

Greatest in the World.

Henry W. Martin, consular clerk at Southampton, has supplied the State Department with full description of the new graving dock and deep-water quays at that place, which are to be opened on Aug. 3 by the Prince of Wales and Emperor of Germany. The new graving dock, says Martin, will be the largest in the world. It will have a floor length of 750 feet and a width of 112 feet. The capacity of the dock at high water will be about 14,500,000 gallons, which will be pumped out by the large engines used in from one to two hours. The new quays inclose 3,830 linear feet, with 28 feet of water alongside. To show the extent of the new works Mr. Martin gives the quantity of material used in the construction. There were 2,000,000 bricks, 10,000 loads of timber and 40,000 tons of cement, besides immense quantities of granite, chalk and filling material.

Dies for Killing Two Men.

Philip Norman Nicholas was hanged at Richmond, Va. He made a confession, Nicholas murdered William J. Wilkerson and James Mills by drowning them.

Depending on the Corn Crop.

President Cable, of the Rock Island Road, declared his belief that the corn crop of the West was beyond danger, and that along his line, at least, it was larger than in any previous year. This alone will give the Rock Island all the tonnage it can handle for ten months. Corresponding reports are made by officials of all Western lines in the corn belt. When these reports and beliefs are crystallized into fact, Western roads are certain of at least a year of prosperity as great as any in their history. The corn will not begin to move much before January.

WHOLE FAMILY PERISH.

Terrific Work of the Wind at Three States, Mo.

A terrible storm swept over the town of Three States, on the Mississippi River, forty miles below Cairo, Ill., Sunday afternoon. The killed are: George McClellan, Mrs. George McClellan, three McClellan children, Mr. Thomas, at Barnes Ridge; Mrs. Thomas, at Barnes Ridge. The funnel-shaped cloud whirled through the dense timber, cutting a swath 100 yards wide, uprooting huge trees and tossing them high in the air. Just before it reached the village the cloud seemed to rise sufficiently to clear the cottage houses, but it caught the high smokestack of the Three States mill and twisted it to the ground as easily as if it had been built of straw. The power of the wind may be imagined when it is known that this stack was considered the strongest in the world. It was made of sheet steel, and anchored on an iron base by ten iron guy rods.

NOT DEAD, BUT ALIVE.

Fail River Woman, Supposed to Be Drowned, Suddenly Appears.

It was reported at Fall River, Mass., that Mrs. Annie Mulvey had been drowned. The body was identified by three neighbors and her son as that of the woman named, and every preparation was being made for the funeral. Next day, while the son was cleaning up the house, preparatory to the reception of the body from the undertaker, Mrs. Annie Mulvey walked into her home, loaded down with groceries. Explains she could believe her senses sent for a nephew of ex-Senator Howard to have the newspaper account of her drowning read to her. The drowned woman is much like Mrs. Mulvey in appearance, but who she is has not been determined as yet.

BLOOMERS NOT POPULAR.

And Then the Girl Came from Chicago, Too.

Miss E. Johnson, a typewriter in the employ of a well-known Rochester firm of lawyers, appeared in a suit of bloomers and astride a man's high-wheeled wheel. She was completing work in the office preparatory to her departure on a spin to the lake, when a senior member of the law firm entered. He was astonished to find so many of his gentlemen clients present. He saw the girl with the bloomers and jaunty cap and ordered her to go home and not return. The young woman recently came from Chicago, where such raiment is common. She spent much time in tears, and declares that she will demand satisfaction. Her employer says her costume was disgraceful.

Settlers Not Butchered.

The story of an Indian uprising at Jackson Hole, Wyoming, told Saturday by Associated Press dispatches and published by every daily paper in America and most of those in the civilized world, was utterly without foundation. Not a white settler had been killed; and all the bloody hair-raising detail which accompanied the yarn was the output of the over-heated imagination of some tenderfoot correspondent at Market Lake, Idaho. Latest information is to the effect that many Bannocks, Lemhis and Utes are yet off their reservations, and that troops are in the near vicinity. Every effort will be made by United States authorities to arrest the lawless whites who murdered the party of Indian hunters. This wanton butchery was the cause of all ensuing trouble.

No Shrinkage Known.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "It is not the season for the tide of business to rise, but there is perceived scarcely any shrinkage except that which comes naturally with midsummer. The volume of new business is small compared with previous months, but large enough to encourage more openings of long closed works and more advances in returns to labor. Important strikes show that the advance is not enough for some, but the strikers seem not more threatening than before."

Pilgrims Killed in a Wreck.

A train crowded with pilgrims returning from the shrine of St. Dauray, was wrecked near the town of St. Briceux, France. Twelve persons were killed and twenty-five injured.

Fredericks Is Hanged.

William Frederick, who murdered Cashier William A. Herrick in an attempt to rob the San Francisco Savings Union Bank in March, 1894, was hanged at San Quentin Friday.

Troops to Be Called Out.

The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Secretary of War to send troops to the scene of the Indian disturbance in Wyoming.

Jealous Man Murders His Wife.

George Reed, a St. Louis painter, 30 years of age, shot and killed his wife as the result of jealousy. The murderer was arrested.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, new, per barrel, \$1.25 to \$2.00; broom corn, common growth to fine brush, 4c to 6c per lb.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 67c; corn, No. 1, white, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; rye, 47c to 48c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 31c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 3, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 28c; barley, No. 2, 46c to 48c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; pork, mess, \$10.25 to \$10.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 47c to 49c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, Western, 13c to 14c.

MURDER HIS TRADE.

H. H. HOLMES ACCUSED OF DIABOLICAL CRIMES.

More of His Devilishness Coming to Light Every Day—Startling Discoveries Made in Chicago—Building with Mysterious Chambers—Bones Found.

Fiend in Human Form.

There is incarcerated in Moyamensing Prison, in Philadelphia, a man who, according to his own admission, has deserved hanging a dozen times, and, if guilty of half of the crimes laid to his door, is, without doubt, the arch-criminal of America. The name he is known by in prison is H. H. Holmes, but he has many aliases as a chameleon has colors, and, when at liberty, he could change them as quickly.

Holmes' real name is Herbert, or Herman, Mudgett, and he was born in Gilmanton, N. H., about thirty-four years ago. His father was Levi H. Mudgett, and he was postmaster of Gilmanton Corners. He gave his son a good education, the boy graduating from the village academy with honor.

When but 18 young Mudgett married Clara Lovering, the pretty daughter of a well-to-do citizen of Loudon, N. H. Mudgett supported his wife for a while first by teaching school and after by clerking in a store. Then he took a notion to study medicine, and partly through his parents' and his wife's parents' assistance he became a student in the University of Vermont, at Burlington. His wife in the meantime supported herself as a dressmaker. By and by Mudgett went to the medical college at Ann Arbor, Mich. Here he ran out of funds. He and a chum went to work during the summer vacation on a farm. One day it occurred to Mudgett that it was possible to obtain a quantity of money by swindling a life insurance company. It is said that he told his plan to his chum, who at once fell in with it. The chum had his life insured under a fictitious name, and shortly after they procured a body from the pickling vat of a medical college, boxed it up and

shipped it to Connecticut. Then it was given out that the chum had died, the body was palmed off as his, and Mudgett got the insurance money, some \$12,500.

After securing his degree Mudgett betook himself to the practice of his profession at Moore's Fork, in his State. His wife went with him for awhile. She bore him a child, and then went back to her parents on a prolonged visit.

Commits Bigamy.

The young doctor built up a fairly good practice, but did not ask his wife to return to him as he thought his field of action too circumscribed and he talked of going to Chicago to establish himself there. His was a flirtatious nature, and meeting an adventuresome Boston, he married her. She soon found that his means were poor and left him. Then he paid his real wife a visit and told her he was going west. That was the last she heard of him for several years. Believing that she was deserted she went to hard work as a dressmaker to support herself and her child.

Holmes by which name he is afterward known, then entered into various schemes in Chicago. He employed a typewriter named Minnie Williams. He learned that she and her sister were worth \$50,000 and determined to have the money. He persuaded Minnie to live with him. Then they sent for her sister Anna. The latter soon disappeared and no clue has ever been found of her whereabouts. It was not long after this that Minnie also disappeared.

Then Holmes met Benjamin F. Pitzel.

They laid a plan to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Pitzel took out a policy for \$10,000. In September last the body of a man was found in a certain house in Philadelphia. By his side was a broken bottle of carbolic acid. He was identified at the time as the man who, under the name of B. F. Perry, had rented the house some time before. The doctors said he had died in a natural manner. The body was buried in the Potter's field.

Reece Siding is a lonely spot in the woods, between Archbold and Stryker.

about ten miles west of Wausau. A blind sliding is used by this train nightly to allow the western express to pass. This usual stop is well known to those familiar with the locality. For a mile in each direction the woods are dense close to the railroad right of way.

The noise of the coming western express was ringing louder and louder when Conductor Darling, who stood by a coach, saw three masked men ride out of a road from the woods which led directly to an express car which crossed it. He was ordered inside the coach and at the same time three men, approaching the car, joined their companions in demanding admission to the express car. This was gained at revolvers' points, and the express messenger, under threats of instant death, was compelled to open the safe. The entrance to the express car was made quickly and no commotion was created in the other cars. The robbers meant to know just how to handle the railroad men and to board the cars. Their evident familiarity with cars and the time the trains met gave rise to suspicions that they are railroad men.

Express and railroad officials at Toledo were at once notified when the train reached Bryan. Superintendent Blodgett and Manager Caniff left at once on a special train for the scene of the robbery notifying the police officials of all adjacent towns to be on the lookout for the robbers. Officials express the opinion that the robbery was committed by persons in close touch with the road and its methods, or at least the express company, that night an unusually large sum of money was expressed, and, carried in the express safe. This admission gives rise to the belief that a much larger sum than \$8,000 was carried off.

Holmes Arrested.

In some way the insurance company became suspicious. When Mrs. Pitzel was pressed she admitted that the whole thing was a conspiracy and that Pitzel,



THE HOLMES BUILDING IN CHICAGO. (The star shows Holmes' office.)

shipped it to Connecticut. Then it was given out that the chum had died, the body was palmed off as his, and Mudgett got the insurance money, some \$12,500.

After securing his degree Mudgett betook himself to the practice of his profession at Moore's Fork, in his State. His wife went with him for awhile. She bore him a child, and then went back to her parents on a prolonged visit.

Commits Bigamy. The young doctor built up a fairly good practice, but did not ask his wife to return to him as he thought his field of action too circumscribed and he talked of going to Chicago to establish himself there.

His was a flirtatious nature, and meeting an adventuresome Boston, he married her. She soon found that his means were poor and left him. Then he paid his real wife a visit and told her he was going west. That was the last she heard of him for several years.

Believing that she was deserted she went to hard work as a dressmaker to support herself and her child.

Holmes by which name he is afterward known, then entered into various schemes in Chicago. He employed a typewriter named Minnie Williams. He learned that she and her sister were worth \$50,000 and determined to have the money.

He persuaded Minnie to live with him. Then they sent for her sister Anna. The latter soon disappeared and no clue has ever been found of her whereabouts. It was not long after this that Minnie also disappeared.

Then Holmes met Benjamin F. Pitzel. They laid a plan to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Pitzel took out a policy for \$10,000.

In September last the body of a man was found in a certain house in Philadelphia. By his side was a broken bottle of carbolic acid. He was identified at the time as the man who, under the name of B. F. Perry, had rented the house some time before.

The doctors said he had died in a natural manner. The body was buried in the Potter's field.

Reece Siding is a lonely spot in the woods, between Archbold and Stryker, about ten miles west of Wausau. A blind sliding is used by this train nightly to allow the western express to pass.

This usual stop is well known to those familiar with the locality. For a mile in each direction the woods are dense close to the railroad right of way.

The noise of the coming western express was ringing louder and louder when Conductor Darling, who stood by a coach, saw three masked men ride out of a road from the woods which led directly to an express car which crossed it.

He was ordered inside the coach and at the same time three men, approaching the car, joined their companions in demanding admission to the express car. This was gained at revolvers' points, and the express messenger, under threats of instant death, was compelled to open the safe.

The entrance to the express car was made quickly and no commotion was created in the other cars. The robbers meant to know just how to handle the railroad men and to board the cars.

Their evident familiarity with cars and the time the trains met gave rise to suspicions that they are railroad men.

Express and railroad officials at Toledo were at once notified when the train reached Bryan. Superintendent Blodgett and Manager Caniff left at once on a special train for the scene of the robbery.

notifying the police officials of all adjacent towns to be on the lookout for the robbers. Officials express the opinion that the robbery was committed by persons in close touch with the road and its methods, or at least the express company, that night an unusually large sum of money was expressed, and, carried in the express safe.

This admission gives rise to the belief that a much larger sum than \$8,000 was carried off.

Holmes Arrested. In some way the insurance company became suspicious. When Mrs. Pitzel was pressed she admitted that the whole thing was a conspiracy and that Pitzel,

CORN FOR THE WORLD

GREATEST CROP IN THE COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

Estimates of Conservative Statisticians Place the Yield at 2,375,000,000 Bushels—Railway Managers Put the Figures 25,000,000 Higher.

Prospect Is Good.

Confronted with a corn crop which promises to be hundreds of thousands of bushels larger than the largest ever recorded in the history of the country, the question arises: What is to be done with it? Railway managers estimate the crop at about 2,400,000,000 bushels, and even allowing that the interests of railway properties may have caused such managers to let their imaginations color the facts, the estimates of conservative statisticians based on the latest Government crop report make the crop over 2,375,000,000 bushels.

Shortly after the war there was a time when corn had to be sacrificed in various ways to get rid of it, but only twice since 1874 has the yield reached 2,000,000,0