

lowly, and it seems
 anapolis gathering
 some that have pre-
 the falling off will
 roads to make ac-
 e cause which has
 attendance at the
 ent in reducing the
 success of the great
 festival at Indian-
 should have been a
 transportation com-
 rned away business
 eries of the future.
 e, the encampment
 It may be said of
 "two or three are
 d time is the certain
 o fought in the same
 nize a pleasant con-
 comes the meeting
 n opposing armies.
 ividual soldiers, the
 rees, constitute the
 and encampments;
 speeches are recon-
 session at Indianap-
 as in former years,
 nion will be there,
 the sudden recogni-
 , the soldier's story
 oe spell of enchant-
 stance throws about
 rrows and suffering
 ve company.
 visited to-morrow by
 Salt Lake City and
 f the Tabernacle, the
 the Mormon church
 ed at four hundred
 eing at the Auditor-
 will remain with us
 is a significant
 return of neighbors
 The Mormons, fifty
 wa, passing near the
 is now Kansas City,
 countrymen and, in
 sustry. Now they
 and the hour" has
 The railroad found

To this is opposed the ordinance of the city
 of Westport made by the people themselves
 through their direct representatives. While
 these remain they will fulfill their purpose
 and Westport will keep on in the good way.
 The only hope of the "advance backward"
 faction is to secure the repeal of these ordi-
 nances.

It should be understood by the thousands
 whom it concerns that this attempt to stop
 in mid-career a praiseworthy enterprise will
 not succeed. In these conflicts between the
 Old and the New it is the New that wins.
 Even the Missouri Legislature cannot turn
 Westport around and start it back to the
 Indians, and the ponies, and the log stores
 and the worm fences, the red clay roads and
 the clustering "jimson" weeds. It is headed
 the other way to the era of well-paved and
 well-lighted streets and parks, fine residences
 and comfortable homes, schools and churches,
 and to the proud name of being the finest
 suburban city in the Missouri valley, a help
 and ornament to Kansas City, the great city
 of the wider West.

And nobody can prevent it.

THE CHICAGO RIOT.

The prompt suppression by the police at
 Chicago yesterday of the mob which gath-
 ered on the Lake Front, will serve notice
 that there is nothing to be gained for the
 "unemployed" by lawless and incendiary
 demonstrations. In this case, as in most
 other recent outbreaks of a similar charac-
 ter, the rioters were largely foreigners, who
 have not yet thoroughly assimilated that
 sense of respect for the constituted author-
 ities which is instinctive with the normal
 American citizen. It is proper and neces-
 sary that this class should be made to un-
 derstand that the plan of safety for them-
 selves and for the general public is a strict
 observance of law and order. Any departure
 from this policy is fraught with mischief and
 with especial hazard to such as encourage
 and participate in reactionary measures.
 Experience has proved, again and again,
 that menace to human life and an in-
 fringement upon the rights of property, will
 not be tolerated under this government.
 Any attempt to controvert this fixed prin-
 ciple can only result in the defeat and de-

times as large as this. It receives and dis-
 tributes commodities which are absolutely
 essential to the support of human life. It
 deals mostly in food products, and there
 will be a demand for these as long as the
 earth moves. It has in every way the best of the
 situation, and all that the people here have
 to do is to bear this important fact in mind
 and live up to the measure of their high
 opportunities.

The Servant Girl Problem.

In the long discussion of the servant girl
 problem at the Chicago congress no
 servant girl participated. There was a pro-
 fessor from Vassar, and there was a professor
 from Wellesley, and there were the usual "and
 others" of that ilk present, but GENEVIEVE,
 LUCILE, ELIZABETH, CRETIA and MIRANDA,
 grimed with the dust of the kitchen, the din-
 ing room, the bedroom, the pantry and the
 front hall, were at home solving the vexed
 problem in their own simple way, while the
 "Missus" theorized and paused for the reply
 which never came.

The "congress" Tuesday was perhaps a lit-
 tle larger, in point of attendance, than many
 others that have been held to discuss the same
 subject, since time was young. It was like all
 the others in that it reached the same trackless
 waste in the desert of indecision, where the
 vista of theories stretches out into a shimmer-
 ing mirage-like solution that beckons the truth-
 seeker on and on still further into the desert.
 And yet this sort of congresses will be held
 when women are busy making their ascension
 robes for the millennium.

How refreshing it would be to hear of a
 "congress" composed of the girls themselves.
 Instead of a paper by the Hon. Mrs. PAR-
 VENUE on "The Ethics of the Servant Girl
 Question," how much more interesting would
 be a paper by SADIE BRASLEY on "What's the
 Matter With Sawing Off the Fresh Man of the
 House?" and in the place of the thesis by the
 spinster professor why wouldn't a discussion
 led off by MATILDA and MIRANDY and
 AMANDA on "How Shall We Spend Our Sun-
 day Off?" be far more beneficial to all parties
 concerned? The "Congress" business cannot
 succeed so long as only one of the interested
 parties is represented in it. If the hired girl
 will not hold a congress of her own, she
 should be given "hours" and invited to have
 an equal share in the various employers' con-
 gresses. Then discussions of the question "How
 Shall We Treat Our Help?" would have its

to think of marriage. The
 way on July 4 last and we
 were two witnesses, friend
 Emma returned to her home
 thereafter to meet her husband
 of mutual friends until two
 she was taken sick and in
 house. She sent word thro
 Lammier that she was ill
 to be out a few days. He
 that her illness was serious
 been dead a day one of her
 He hurried to the house, to
 to allow him to see the
 later on. The funeral took
 afternoon. The coffin plac
 with her maiden name.

The German Empire

From the New York Commercial
 The present German Em
 marriage is said never to ha
 and since she has mounted
 never had the time, althoug
 herself au contrant with the
 day. Every evening she r
 impressions of the past day
 with a lock, which is only o
 golden key, from which sh
 herself. At the year's en
 consigned to an iron fire
 Her Majesty keeps her jewel
 even, has not the right to
 the pages where Augusta
 impressions of the immos
 life. What a perfect min
 price this journal of an Em
 to future historians!

The Wrong

From Judge.
 Customer—I want to get a
 mosquito-bar.
 Clerk—Where do you live?
 Customer—New Jersey.
 Clerk—You don't want a
 want a crow-bar.

A Mesalliance

From Fock.
 Pike—Did you read about
 er who killed himself—bec
 disgraced the family?
 Dyke—No, what did she
 Pike—Married a goldbug.

Salted and Smoked

The ancient Ethiopians sa
 their dead and hung them o
 to be dried and cured. The
 for a year, when, perfectl
 were turned over to the reli

Read opening advertise
 Hams, the grocer, on page 6
 new to-morrow at 537-538

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 21.

NO OTHER NEWSPAPER In Kansas City pretends to rival the circulation of THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

FIFTY THOUSAND A DAY. The actual circulation of THE STAR last week was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Monday, August 21: 56,300; Tuesday, August 22: 56,950; Wednesday, August 23: 56,600; Thursday, August 24: 56,500; Friday, August 25: 56,350; Saturday, August 26: 56,300.

Total for the week: 339,600. Daily average for the week: 56,600.

"The Star" in Chicago. The Star is for sale in Chicago at the following places: L. Schaffner - Grand Pacific Hotel. J. Samuelson & Co. - Great Northern Hotel. Charles McDonald & Co. - 65 Washington street. Wells B. Elzer - 189 State street. J. Couthoull's - Auditorium Hotel. J. H. Deering's - Leland Hotel. McCoy's Hotel News Stand. T. F. Lynch, News Stand, Wellington Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. KILGORE, of Texas, kicked another hole in the rules of the Fifty-first Congress yesterday.

It is much better to be long on provisions and short on gold than to be long on gold and short on provisions. And that is where the United States has a distinct advantage over Europe.

SENATOR JONES of Nevada may be silver-plated from head to foot, but he does not neglect any opportunity to mix gold with the plating. He and BONANZA MCKEVY have gobbled up the pick of the Canadian mines.

ONLY 10,000 descendants of JOHN SMITH were present at the annual reunion of the family in New Jersey yesterday. Kansas was certainly not represented for there are nearly as many SMITHS in active political life in that state.

SIX national banks which suspended during the recent financial hurricane were authorized yesterday to resume at once. One good result of the storm has been the vindication of the financiers of America as conservative business men.

THE only excuse which the County Court can offer for disbursing to Coroner LANSBALK and his predecessors about \$60,000 which, under the provisions of the law, should have been paid out through the County Treasurer, is that the judges did not know what their duty under the statute was. This apology is so poor as to be almost worse than none. It is a significant commentary upon the encouragement which machine politics presents to inefficiency. And the taxpayers have footed the bills.

SEVEN long days with their eases and woes and joys have passed since Mr. Bank Commissioner BRIDGENTHAL of Kansas threw his lance at the New York banks. In those seven long days a pallid public has listened with hated breath for the echo of the final crash which it seemed most surely come and send the New York world of finance swirling down to ruin. Yet the world was on. History has wet her pencil with her lips and jotted her notes and no tear stained pages have been turned to mark the wreck of matter or the crash of worlds. The returns

Salt Lake City in its solitary valley and united it with the Eastern world. The coming of this representative party, stopping at Kansas City on their way to the World's Fair, is the signal of the reabsorption of a long isolated community into the general fellowship of the world. It is certain that the visitors will be pleased with Kansas City which has been built up since they or their fathers went away; and Kansas City will extend one of her warmest welcomes to them.

THE Kansas City fire department has exceeded its appropriation every month during the present fiscal year, but it is not disturbed in the slightest degree over the prospect of the certain deficit which must result from this extravagant policy. Its members do not propose to submit to any reduction in their salaries, for the reason, presumably, that they do not "have to." It is a common observation about the city hall that the fire department is the most complete political machine ever organized in Kansas City, and there is plenty of evidence to place this proposition beyond the reach of successful contradiction.

WESTPORT'S VAN WINKLES.

Westport, as historical time is counted in this part of the world, is an old town. Its annals go back to what seems a rude and remote time. It was started as the depot and gathering place and starting point of the Santa Fe trade, a trade carried on with wagons and oxen across a vast desert and wilderness. Westport in its early days was a frontier post, on the very border of the Indian country. Its thoroughfares were bounded by "worm fences" and the fence corners were filled with Indian ponies in various stages of roughness and dilapidation. Indians in their native costumes, largely presented to them by their mothers, and in the various degrees of shabbiness which an imperfect civilization brings to them, lounged in and out of the stores and blacksmith shops. Westport was considered a flourishing town, but at the same time was known as a rough town; its streets, such as they were, were quagmires; some of its best houses were built of logs; it was largely given over to red clay and jimson weeds. This was primeval Westport.

In time, Westport declined from its rude and wild prosperity. The overland trade was transferred to other points, the wagon trains ceased to come and go, even the Indians disappeared and silence fell upon the neighboring Mission. "War cast its shadow over the place and the dust settled everywhere and seediness and general decay spread their rugged mantle over all.

Then came one of those "transformation scenes" common on the stage of modern life. A suburb of Westport, five miles away, called half in decision, "Westport Landing," grew into a town, a city, a great city, and Westport found itself a suburb of what had once been "Westport Landing." The new city began to encroach upon the old town and at one time absorbed it within its corporate and municipal limits. From this association, however, Westport was legally dissolved and is now a separate municipal organization.

Of course these changes brought about a struggle between the old and the new. Perhaps it was inevitable. At any rate the singular natural beauty of the Westport town site, the rolling surface, the line remains of the forest which once covered the country, the adaptability of the place for improvement into a beautiful adjunct of a great commercial city attracted many newcomers, a new population who desired to make a new Westport and who entered upon the work of connecting Westport thoroughfares with those of Kansas City; of promoting communication with the city; of turning the old clay roads - ditches in wet weather and dusty, drifting deserts in dry weather - into civilized streets; and generally making Westport a fine, handsome, modern place.

It happened, however, that old Westport had "left over" its "oldest inhabitants," its "first families," its "has-beens," its relics and reminiscences, its RIF VAN WINKLES who had never left for the Catskills, but who

struction of those who venture to redress their real or fancied grievances by a resort to violence.

But, while it is imperative that no precaution should be spared for the protection of society and the preservation of the public peace, there are certain obligations resting upon society which the present emergency renders imperative. Under the existing circumstances the enforced idleness of many willing and worthy working men is inevitable. The "army of the unemployed" doubtless embraces not a few idlers and vagabonds who are too ready to take advantage of the situation for imposing upon the public. But, aside from these parasites, there is a large quota of laborers who are unemployed not by choice, but by necessity, and they have claims upon the public, which must be honored in the name of our Christian civilization. Their families must be fed and clothed and sheltered. There is no danger that this will become a permanent charge, or that it will have the effect of encouraging mendicancy. But it is demanded as a temporary measure of relief, pending a revival of confidence and of industrial activity. To this end, benevolence among the wealthy classes must be stimulated, and the organized charities of the country must be more fully equipped for effective work. The situation presents a supreme opportunity for ameliorating the mischievous hostility between labor and capital. A humane consideration on the part of the latter, for the former just at this time, would allay much of the unnatural animosity between these two great forces. To tide over the necessities of the deserving unemployed may require some sacrifices at the hands of capital, but its moral results will more than justify the outlay.

If these close times and this period of depression and fear can be made instrumental in enforcing the beautiful lesson of human brotherhood, and in illustrating the kinship of the race, they will not prove unmixt evils.

A REVIVAL OF CONFIDENCE.

It is estimated by the bank presidents of Kansas City that a gain of about 2 million dollars has been made in the deposits of the different financial institutions here since the flurry in the month of July. It is the opinion of our business men that the depression caused by the agitation regarding the currency has reached its lowest point, and that henceforth there will be improvement in the situation. One of the banks which suspended has resumed and is meeting with a liberal support. Another has made arrangements to open its doors the middle of September. The people know now that these institutions were both solvent, and that their resources were equal to any ordinary demand. The banks which weathered the storm furnished a proof of their stability which made them stronger than ever and inspired a degree of confidence which is manifesting itself in a substantial manner.

The return of money to the banks is a cheering indication. It denotes that the people have got over their scare and are taking a rational view of the situation. It is, practically speaking, a confession that there was no good reason for the rush which depositors made for their funds some weeks ago. They begin to realize that a solvent and well ordered bank is about the safest place of deposit for money. The absurdity of exposing their savings to the chances of robbery and accident, when they can safely be placed where they can be invested with an earning capacity is apparent. A sensible and proper degree of composure is gradually asserting itself and things are getting back to the old level.

This condition is bound to exert a stimulating effect upon trade. It will enable the bankers to extend more liberal accommodations to the merchants and will thus prove a direct benefit. Under the reign of fear and unrest which has prevailed for some months the banks have been compelled to maintain an abnormal and unusual reserve against the possible demands of their timid depositors. This has circumscribed their capacity for making loans, and has interfered with general business to a serious extent. The

terest. With the snubbed, underpaid, over-worked, half fed girl of all work present, the lady in spectacles would cut out a great deal of her paper relating to "Kind, Humane Treatment of Woman to Woman" or if she did not cut it the enthusiastic eucommiums which now greet such rubbish would be saluted from the enlarged audience with a vociferous chorus of "Rats!" Miss MALONE of the dining room, who has to move patiently around at a company dinner and hear her mistress put the blame for a wretched meal on a cook who, in point of fact, exists in imaginative flights of nomenclature would "whitch a Clydesdale horse laugh when that same mistress addressed the Congress on the "Tending of Our Servants Toward Deception." As it is, now the "congress" which holds prolonged sessions on the servant girl question is wasting valuable time that might be used in rigging up cozy corners and making beautiful pieces of upholstered furniture out of soap boxes.

VIGILANTES on bicycles! And this is the product of the materialism of the Nineteenth century; no more horrid crimes in stangled wildwood; no more spectral figures in ferocious masks; no more hollow voices and long, low muttered oaths; no more gurgling gasps and guttural groans in the gathering gloom; but bicycles, pneumatic tires, kite shape tracks and ball bearings. What pleasure can there be in being lynched with the poetry sapped out of the performance? Away with this new god of the common place; this fetish of the practical! It is breeding a generation of dullards who would tear the chains from the Greek slave and sell them for old iron, who would deck the peasants in the "Angelus" for lost time, who would put Lady Godiva in a cable car to save horse hire, and find Cupid for shooting shafts within the city limits. If Poetry is dead it is the poisonous practicality of a generation of patented vipers that has stung her to death.

MY, my, my! but they had a terrible time with HOKESMITH at Baxter Springs the other day. Poor HOKESMITH JEFF DAVIS, who was hanged in martial song to the old "sour apple tree," was a haloed saint beside the horrid picture that was made of the Secretary of the Interior. He was a "soldier later," a "rebel sympathizer," a "friend in human form," a "weak, pliant tool of the confederacy" and all but a murderer, horse thief and barn-burner, in the heroic oratory of the elect and faithful. It will probably turn out that when these promulgators of seething epithets meet HOKESMITH and know him personally they will think him a royal good fellow and be ashamed of their impassioned addresses. Then Mr. SMITH will have the laugh on the boys.

THERE is always room at the top. ZIMU DWIGANS has been fairly outclassed as a financier by a couple of burglars at Indianapolis who got away with a safe weighing 800 pounds.

THE hostile influence of physical inertia upon the appetite is conspicuously illustrated in the case of the Philadelphia man who has subsisted without food for seventy-six days.

THE MEADOW GRASS.

The grass is bending, quivering in the light of a hot July sun, and where the gray An! plucky flowers of the ripening hay Oax-thin its silver threads, up-springs the white Oax-thin, a butterfly in loveliness bright. But where the tall grasses are in play With butternuts, the like a golden spray Toss in their hands, the lean unslip height Of sorrel towers, a something burnt and red, On which the feet of the quick lightning tread. When Heaven had thrown it from its thunder bed, Yet here, the meadow country, a creeping knell Upon his scythe the day we flower, we wed, We learn - to-morrow we sleep wed. -C. A. Dawson.

INFORMATION FOR INQUIRERS.

EXPORT AND IMPORT.—The exports of gold from this country from January 1 to August 1 of the present year were \$68,695,000 and the imports for the corresponding time were \$30,725,000.

LEGAL TENDER.—There is no discrimination against silver as a legal tender. It passes currently in business the same as gold. The discrimination is in the coinage. Gold is coined irregular change to the owner of the metal while the silver owner has to sell his bullion for what he can get for it.

GOLD MOVEMENT.—The heavy movement of gold out of this country, which ceased a short time ago, was simply a transfer of the money of the world in settlement of balances. The imports of this country were greater than exports and the excess of imports had to be paid for in gold. That was the least important cause. The greater part of the gold which has gone abroad in the past five years was sent to pay for securities which foreign holders have sold in this country. The selling of American securities held abroad was chiefly due to the losses of English investors in Argentine and Australasia, which resulted in tight money

COLONEL

He Was For

Colonel El... sterling four... Spirit of the... of excretion... day night in... whose arm a... accident. C... interesting h... ality.

He was bor... years ago. I... and started i... builder. H... force of 500... mulated a fo... in railroads... heavily in Co... nership with... He and H... county of G... to connect w... road. They... established the... from Ray... Colonel H... narily emb... in the Color... and 1/2 mill... county.

Colonel B... sports and at... of trotting h... bet 1875, h... Wilkes's Spir... and in 1877... (turned the... three years l... est in the pu... also to his so... A. Buck, H... fighting, and... of the paper... sport. He lo... owned trotting... ruing hor... Lady, which... \$10,000. Sh... bets and o... \$3,500.

Colonel B... all racing me... of the board... based on the... should have... capacity beto... Besides the... line of St. L... only all the... of mining p... leaves a wide...

The Theory

From Thom... Bimetallic... to be possib... the world se... but feasible... of bimetallic... metallism, is... standard. T... that gold of... and change t... The theory c... lakes, liable... can be come... other interch... much greater... will therefo... each lake be...

A Pas

From the N... Teller H... to his cong... pastor of St... said: "Ther... owing to t... the bank w... some years, a... Union soldi... the destitute... The sermo...

From Judge

"I presume... fair yet?"... Upon wh... tion?"... "Well, w... and you have... cago."

From the N

Miffers—Th... my neighbor... saw.

Differs—Th... bedridden... Miffers—Ye... remedies for...

From Puck

Frebs—Se... ch? ... Last Sarr...