

Expires things will probably be looking up a bit at Wichita. Real estate may stiffen up a trifle, the demand for loans on available collateral may improve and Mr. LEWELLEN will then be fully content to lay down the cares of state at Topeka to resume a profitable and congenial business in the "magic city of the Arkansas valley."

THE "PUSH" RESPONSIBLE.

The order of Judge CALDWELL in the United States circuit court at St. Louis yesterday, insures ultimate municipal ownership of the water works in Kansas City. It has made plain the fact that the company cannot force the city to renew its contract, and it lays equal stress upon the fact that it is not within the power of the city to confiscate the water works or obtain them for nothing. The order fully conserves the equities in the case and protects the rights of both parties to the controversy. This is what the city has been contending for, and the ruling will meet the general approval of the citizens here.

It is ordered by the court that the city be required to pay 75 per cent of the hydrant rental due prior to the expiration of the contract and 80 per cent from November 15 until the further action of the court. This is merely a ruling in equity. That is to say, it does not prejudice in any way the rights of the city as they may appear in the final hearing, and the court expressly states

that the company will be compelled to reimburse the city if it shall be shown that the claim of the company is not valid. But, while the justice of this order is not questioned, inasmuch as it leaves the way fully open to the city to show why it has not paid the hydrant rentals, it places the municipality in a dilemma which is highly embarrassing. The order, if enforced by the court, would require the city to pay \$108,750 within the next forty days. To meet this obligation there remains of the fund set apart for the payment of hydrant rentals only \$42,000. For the year closing April 18, 1893, there was appropriated for this purpose \$76,000. By diverting money from this fund for other purposes, more urgent in the judgment of the machine than the payment of an obligation incurred by the city, it has been reduced to the extent of \$34,000. It ought to have been apparent to the city government from the beginning of the present contention that the city would have to pay to the company a fair price for the water it consumed. The fact that certain points were in dispute regarding the bill rendered by the company has not absolved the city at any time from making proper provision for paying the company what it really had a right to claim. But so far from observing this prudent policy, not only were the funds already appropriated for the payment of hydrant rentals diverted into other channels of outlay, but the Council failed, in addition, to make any appropriation for hydrant rentals for the current year. Had the appropriation for last year been left untouched and the proper amount been set apart for the present year the city would have had more than enough money to meet the order made by Judge CALDWELL.

But it is not the policy of the "gang" which is running Kansas City to save taxes or to husband the public treasure. It is its policy to increase taxes and to absorb and devour in the payment of salaries and perquisites the money which ought to be devoted to meeting the legitimate expenses of the city government. It is because such a combination is in power that the city finds itself in its present humiliating predicament, and such disgraceful emergencies are likely

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chair or misrepresentation. The President's entire public record justifies this confidence, which is not to be shaken by the outbursts of the Hawaiian agitators.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Railroad earnings may be considered the very best measurement of a country's business prosperity. A recent statement of the revenue of the principal English companies for the present year shows a decrease, compared with last year, of 3 1/2 million dollars in the earnings of the Midland company and an average decrease of 1 1/4 million dollars in the earnings of four other companies. This is a much worse exhibit than is made by the railroads of this country. The earnings of the ten greatest companies in the country, from January 1 to the latest dates reported, average 2 1/2 millions less than for the corresponding time last year. Some companies show enormous loss. The Union Pacific company's earnings are 4 1/2 millions behind those of last year, the Northern Pacific's 5 millions behind, the Missouri Pacific 2 1/2 millions behind. On the other hand, the Rock Island company is a million dollars ahead of last year, and the Grand Trunk is 3 millions ahead. The Atchison company is \$700,000 behind, the Burlington 1 million dollars behind, the St. Paul 1/2 million behind, the New York Central 1 1/2 millions ahead, the Pennsylvania Central 1 million behind. Doubtless the railroad earnings of every nation in Europe have fallen off as much as those in England and America. Business all over the world is depressed and the currents of trade everywhere are flowing slowly.

The United States was the last great nation to be seriously affected by this wide spreading disease of trade which has stopped so much activity and destroyed so much of industrial vitality. The present indications are that the United States will be first to recover. This country is in a position to push into international trade channels where European competition has been weakened by the business disasters of the past two years, and the time is ripe for such changes in the tariff as will help to stimulate and encourage this trade. But this is only one side of the case. The vast commerce at home, which now is restricted and sluggish as a result of last summer's credit panic, needs only the stimulus of a new season to be started into activity again. In this country there is no long accumulated rottenness in business to be a constant menace to reviving prosperity. Last summer's crucial shaking up demonstrated that.

Business in this country is simply in a cleaning up condition. Merchants and all business men are reaching for the bottom so that old supplies may be emptied out and a new and clean start made. Farmers are exhausting their reserves. Merchants are getting rid of their accumulations. Investors have been for months sorting out their poor property and getting rid of it. No one can tell just when this process will be ended. But when it is finished, and the filling up process begins there will probably be a long era of great prosperity the world over in which this country will take the lead.

On "A Defense of Poesy."

Nothing illustrates so graphically the fact that the public is even more anxious to read than the authors are anxious to write, as the great number of revivals of old and almost forgotten authors and their appearance on the book counters in editions de luxe. Mr. HOWELLS, Mr. CABLE, Mr. HAMLIN GARLAND, Mr. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Dr. EDWARD EGLESTON, Miss WILKINS, "Charles Robert Crossland," Miss FLETCHER and

Even as our cloudy fancies take Suddenly shape in some divine expression, Even as the troubled heart doth make In the white countenance confession, The troubled sky reveals The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air, Slowly in silent syllables recorded; This is the secret of despair, Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded, Now whispered and revealed To wood and field. —Longfellow.

The Origin of the Locomotive Whistle.

From the Cardiff Mail. When locomotives were first built, and began to trundle their small loads up and down the newly and rudely constructed railways of England, the country roads were for the most part crossed at grade, and the engine driver had no way of giving warning of his approach except by blowing a tin horn. This horn, as may be imagined, was far from being a sufficient warning. One day, in the year 1833, a farmer of Thornorton was crossing the railroad track on one of the country roads with a great load of eggs and butter. Just as he came out upon the track a train approached. The engine man blew his tin horn lustily, but the farmer did not hear it. Eighty dozen of eggs and fifty pounds of butter were smashed into an indistinguishable, unpleasant mass, and mixed with the kindling wood to which the wagon was reduced. The railway company had to pay the farmer the value of his fifty pounds of butter, his 960 eggs, his horse and his wagon.

It was regarded as a very serious matter, and straightway a director of the company, Ashton Bagster by name, went to Atton Grange where George Stephenson lived, to see if he could not invent something that would give a warning more likely to be heard. Stephenson went to work and the next day had a contrivance which, when attached to the engine boiler, and the steam turned on, gave out a shrill, discordant sound. The railway directors, greatly delighted, ordered similar contrivances attached to all the locomotives; and from that day to this the voice of the locomotive whistle has never been silent.

Editing a Newspaper 10,000 Miles Away.

From the New York Sun. Among those who gossip about newspapers and newspaper men there has always been much comment upon the fact that Mr. Bennett prefers to live most of the time in Europe and still conduct the Herald, even in its most minute affairs. This seems to be entirely Mr. Bennett's own business and not a fair subject for friendly comment, yet it will interest many to learn how a man conducts a paper from anywhere from 3,000 to 10,000 miles away. The Herald has not now nor has it had for many years, an employee occupying the post of managing editor. This is a post Mr. Bennett occupies himself, which he fills in all its duties, whether he happens to be in New York or Egypt. He is in communication with his staff not only daily but hourly, and not only about large concerns, but, as to every detail of the daily production, management and policy of the Herald. He knows not only who has done and who is doing the principal work, but also keeps run of the work being done by the minor members of the force, and is said to comment more freely upon the quality of the work produced by each man than do many managing editors who meet their staff personally day by day.

An American Newspaper Woman as an English Servant.

From a London Letter. The most talked about American in Europe just now is Miss Elizabeth L. Banks. She is a newspaper woman who has been discussing the subject of English domestic service in T. P. O'Connor's paper for several weeks in order to get at the radical side of the question. She engaged herself as a housemaid in several London families and has been entertaining the public with her extremely vivid account of her experiences. The press of the country has taken up the vexed question and is now discussing both it and Miss Banks herself in the liveliest fashion. Some comments are by no means complimentary, but Miss Banks's spirited replies to her critics have made the controversy highly interesting and amusing. The young woman now proposes to make some comparisons of English and American habits of living in book form.

Queer Insects.

From Howd Life on an African Farm. The walking leaf tribe is very largely represented in South Africa, and, besides simulating leaves of many different kinds, the creatures

anatomy and to put into practical things I learned about the my muscles began to grow. I say that I love my strength. I have done for myself. I with it at my birth. I have experiments with my body since a professional strong man. How long I could last with strength and for thirteen days all and drank only water. A giving daily performances, the tenth day my strength gave my fast to an end. I am a fasting, but one day at a time I am sure that you or almost find an occasional three day benefit. I hear a great deal of overdrinking, but very jury done to the human body. Now I can assure you that liquids is not nearly so injurious. Tea and coffee I consider poisons and it is a long while since either of them. I usually eat with my breakfast and I am men who eat less than I do."

Old School Etiquette.

From the New York World. The "Rule of Civility," published is not without interest, as the tion show:

"It is unhandsome among any other serious company, to coat, to pull off one's perunails, to tie one's garter, to call if they pinch, to call for one's case, to sing between the with one's fingers. It is too when in the company of them, their loss or tumble them, to hoods, fans or cuffs."

In eating, the writer cautions "observe that your hands be your fingers in the foods nor you have done eating. If you sneeze or cough, hold your face. Drink not with your unwiped, nor until you are in the glass.

The Richest Girl in W.

From the Chicago Post. Miss Helen Carroll is probably in her own right in Wash has an income of \$40,000 a from her grandfather, Royal York. From her mother, who she inherits a serene, da seems to possess every gift fortune and is also said to be kindly heart. She is an e Miss Sibyl Paunceforte, Sir daughter, with whom she pa at the music festival at L occasion Miss Carroll took across the ocean with her, accustomed to its tone. e Royal Phelps Carroll, the o Navahoe.

How to Thicken

From the New York Press. Physical culture enthusiasts thin throat can be developed round column every womanlar exercise. The fingers a upon the muscles at the fr and the head thrown forward the fingers serving the same bolls do in the exercises of t The process is repeated but ways.

The Cruelty of

From Life. Mrs. Peachblow—Why do carry such a tremendous amount, when he's in such perfect Mrs. Flicker—O, just to tan naturally cruel.

KANSAS NOT

Wichita is recovering its It cost \$13,000 last year of Shawnee county. The Salina Republican is taly now of irrigation. "Accidental senators" i Seat Monitor calls Besser and M It is understood that a tr out after the late Frank Thomas "Collectivism" is a new been added to the Populist dict The doctors and the hea succeeded in stamping out the d Atwood draws the line a shous and does not want his