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 and news-stands in Chicago  
 World's fair; at sixty news-  
 the World's fair inclosure,  
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 blian Guard to direct you to  
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ions are that there will be al-  
 settlers of the Cherokee Strip  
 go there to practice the arts of  
 and professional life, as farmers,  
 be serious objection to this so  
 prospective merchants, bankers,  
 the rest are in earnest about set-  
 w country for good. All classes  
 required to make a community,  
 n of jumping into full grown  
 the start requires many differ-  
 eople. The "journalist," who

porters assigned to the Woman's Suffrage  
 convention at Kansas City, Kan., are free to  
 use it when Mrs. Potter speaks.

## SHALL WE HAVE TARIFF REFORM?

The effort of the Republican members of  
 Congress to make political capital out of the  
 present financial and commercial depression  
 will neither avail them anything nor will it  
 deceive the Democrats nor the people who  
 elected Grover Cleveland to the Presidency.

The seeds of the present discontent and  
 depression of industrial and commercial in-  
 terests of the country were sown by the Re-  
 publican party and have been growing and  
 bearing fruit for a quarter of a century. The  
 United States is now suffering from the in-  
 sidious and disorganizing effects of class leg-  
 islation and class protection, of legislation  
 that is utterly opposed to sound economic  
 principles and natural laws, of legislation  
 that has fostered monopolies and strength-  
 ened the power and influence of trusts and  
 organized capital against the privileges and  
 rights of the individual citizen. Against  
 those influences labor has struggled in vain  
 by organization to protect itself, and the mem-  
 bers of the great middle class, the yeomanry  
 who from the earliest historic times have  
 been the strength, support and saving rem-  
 nant of all nations, possessing limited oppor-  
 tunities and limited means for protecting  
 themselves and asserting their influence upon  
 governmental action, have been outclassed  
 and forced to accept the crumbs that have  
 fallen from the table of monopolies, fostered  
 and built up by Republican favor.

Chief among the vicious systems that have  
 been brought about by this result is the pro-  
 tective tariff, founded upon the paternal  
 theory of government. Instead of giving to  
 the individual the greatest opportunities  
 consistent with his ability and his energy  
 and of encouraging those industries which  
 are the natural growth of conditions based  
 upon the unlimited resources of the most  
 fruitful country on the globe, this system  
 has been founded upon the theory that the  
 race belongs not to the swift nor the battle  
 to the strong. Under this system those in-  
 dustries, which under a policy of non-interfer-  
 ence, would by sheer strength of natural ad-  
 vantages make America the ruler of the  
 earth, have been discouraged, curtailed and  
 embarrassed, and others have been fostered  
 to a position where they may eke out a bare ex-  
 istence at an expense and a tax upon the en-  
 tire American people exceeding a thousand  
 fold all the profits that accrue to the fostered  
 class which demands and obtains protection.

The Sherman law bears the same relation  
 to a sound financial system as our protec-  
 tive tariff scheme does to a sound commer-  
 cial system, and the Sherman law was the  
 natural outgrowth of the same principle

and chastity before Joseph Smith and his  
 followers were forced to leave New York for  
 Ohio, then Ohio for other Western States un-  
 til Missouri was reached, then back to Illi-  
 nois, and finally to Utah, it must be acknowl-  
 edged that the conduct of the sect at Salt  
 Lake City for the last few years has  
 been such as to wipe out in great  
 part any earlier stain that may  
 have remained. If the authority of contem-  
 porary criticism is to be accepted, their life  
 has been uniformly honest, sober, and accord-  
 ing to the laws which have been placed upon  
 them. There is no doubt that the industrious  
 efforts of the Mormons have made the desert  
 around part of Salt Lake to blossom as the  
 rose. Were it not for the fact that they have  
 become active producing members of society  
 it is certain that the officers of a great rail-  
 road would not pay them the high tribute that  
 they have in showing marked favor to the  
 present party.

The speech of Mayor Mercer at Independ-  
 ence and the responses of Presidents Woodruff  
 and Cannon of the Mormon church are  
 worthy of note. When the former asserted  
 that his constituents were a "broad,  
 "open-minded people, free from bigotry, gen-  
 erous, law-abiding, God-fearing, and lovers  
 of liberty," he expressed the truth. When  
 the venerable elders, one of whom had wit-  
 nessed the death of Joseph Smith, and after-  
 ward pushed through the trackless wilds of  
 the West with the indomitable Brigham  
 Young, answered the kindly greeting in the  
 same spirit, it was certainly an evidence that  
 no ill-feeling could exist between the citizens  
 of Independence and the Mormons of Utah.

The singing of the choir upon the sacred  
 lot must have been with all the force and  
 fervor possessed by the singers. Could they  
 compete under such surroundings at Chicago  
 there would be no question of who would  
 carry off the Columbian prize. Their visit to  
 Independence, and to this proud young city,  
 which their ancestors knew little of but  
 which now makes itself felt throughout the  
 West, will doubtless be long remembered by  
 the Mormons. Even the excitement of the  
 World's fair can not efface altogether the  
 deep impressions which it has made, for to  
 them Missouri will be always the Garden of  
 Eden, and Jackson county its most sacred  
 and hallowed spot.

## WHY FRUIT SHOULD BE GROWN.

If a contest were to be opened today for  
 for the most philanthropic deed, and every  
 man were allowed to choose what he thought  
 would most benefit the world, the outcome  
 would be exceedingly interesting. At the  
 mid-winter meeting of the Missouri Horti-  
 cultural society a member showed that he  
 would make a strong bid in such a contest by  
 a paper on the necessity of raising fruit in a  
 country which has been so bountifully en-  
 dowed for all sorts of horticulture as that  
 surrounding Kansas City.

"How I would like," said this gentleman,  
 and his name should be legion, "in this fruit  
 "blessed country to place at every housekeep-  
 er's disposal a fruit garden of a size in pro-  
 portion to her needs. If I could, I know that  
 "my name would be blessed in every home."  
 Of which there can be not the slightest doubt.

## KANSAS AND KAN

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 1.—The  
 prairie schooners are now sailing  
 over the Kansas plains and the  
 in the direction of the Chero-  
 30,000 farms are to be given to  
 hundred of the white-topped  
 settlers to the new land of prom-  
 by one Topeka politician yes-  
 them were well equipped and the  
 best class of farm horses, w  
 moved slowly and laboriously  
 wrecks of the equine race.  
 prospective settlers that are pass-  
 the streets of Topeka may be co-  
 indication of the number travel-  
 of Kansas, there will indeed be  
 massed on the border line at no  
 16, the hour when the signal fo  
 will be given.

At the meeting of Republi-  
 Copeland yesterday it was freely  
 assertion went undisputed, that  
 of the Republican party in Kan-  
 perfect. Not only does the partic-  
 tion, but, as was developed in t  
 not a single principle in its plat-  
 Republicans can unite. On eve  
 there is a division and the lead  
 their brains to discover a plan  
 issues can be evaded. The one  
 the most favor among the pre-  
 was for the State conven-  
 adopt the national platf-  
 constructed at Minneapo-  
 and ignore both prohibiti-  
 Unfortunately for this idea, t  
 number who refuse to be practic-  
 they insist that if the conventi-  
 gather by declining to indors-  
 there will be such a bolt as will  
 lean party beyond all hope of r

Governor Lewelling is of the  
 object of the incorporators of  
 south railway project, which  
 with the secretary of State yes-  
 encourage the plan of the Pop-  
 a State railroad from t  
 the gulf. All of the  
 of the company, the Governor  
 licans. He believes that they  
 izing this company to prevent t  
 carrying out the schemes put  
 inter-State convention held a  
 Lincoln, Neb.

There are about 500 Nation-  
 camp at Garnett, and the en-  
 most pronounced success of an  
 Kansas militia this year. They  
 World's fair in a body and are  
 doing so by the refusal of the  
 them a special rate. The Gov-  
 that the militia should make a  
 ing in Jackson park during Ka-  
 has been decided that unless a  
 strong accompanies the Gover-  
 they will not go into camp.

The programme for the m  
 Editorial association, which  
 Monday and Tuesday, Septem-  
 varied and includes papers by  
 all shades of political belief.  
 address of welcome will be deli-  
 S. Gleed, which will be respon-  
 F. Scott, president of the assoc-  
 er's followed by E. P. Baker of  
 paper Union, who will tell som-  
 inisconces of Early Kansas  
 W. J. Costigan, editor of Stat  
 Ottawa Journal, will read

new country for good. All classes are required to make a community, custom of jumping into full grown state at the start requires many differences of people. The "journalist," who with his outfit in a goods box and an leader already "up;" the barrister, lives of his volume, turned down at the ad section; the merchant, who will the necessities of life across a rough counter and with no covering but a above his head, will all find room to and grow. But one of the most no-signs of confidence in the growth of try and the honesty of the boomers opposal by a party of capitalists to rank on the opening day at the prin- office town in the eastern part of d. And it is confidence that is not

Eastern newspaper correspondent, evidently other material for a sensa- evolved the novel idea that Pres- yland is a sort of Juggernaut, g all rivals or other persons who are in his pathway, and ruining every no in public life or politics is unfor- enough to be associated with him." that Mr. Cleveland has had a way elng those who started out as his to ascribe to him on this account y qualities of the upas tree savors, entimentality than sense. As a mat- Grover Cleveland has made the fortunes of more men than any of the age. With the examples of Lamont, Dickinson, Vilas, End- a host of others it is not only proved y men have been brought out of tive obscurity by the President, but is never deserted a friend. No, Mr. d is hardly a Juggernaut, nor even a If such qualities are ascribed to usually by those who have opposed felt the crushing weight of popular ation, which Grover Cleveland's hon- fearlessness have made his most

is no denying the fact that the most me of the unemployed who have the cities of the land are unskilled The skilled workman, whose labor is good wages, is almost without ex- quiet and determined fellow who nds the situation and is willing to onveniences which he knows can r any length of time. But nearly labor agitations which have kept e of our larger cities busy for the weeks have been caused by the d more thrifless class, whose work e and having no accumulated sav- flooked to the towns to become the ls of demagogues and anarchists. ular phase of the labor question ntry, and deserves the serious con- a of American economists.

now party," said Senator Peffer, re- some wonderful organization expected to arise from the ashes of a, "must be bullded upon broad u and sound economic truths." In d, it must be a very different thing present People's party, which might ed by qualitative analysis or under oscope before anything but narrow ism and unsound vlsionary rant- d be found. Senator Peffer has not a new party yet, he says, nor need e broadest patriotism and the sound- mic truths are all that are desired, d them par excellence in the party a seen a score of Populist organiza- and fall—the grand old Democracy.

OPRY is the recourse of noble souls. tilted-stuff which flows from the brains of effete civilization, but the homely Davy Crockett philosophy Tennessee used to make a specialty. ut of hope contained in the follow- an Interior Tennessee paper—is not confidence, it is doing nothing to at any rate: "If the worst comes ntry can return to the primitive cus- using coon-skins as a circulating. The coon crop is good this year, that Congress need do is to fix a

The Sherman law bears the same relation to a sound financial system as our protec- tive tariff scheme does to a sound commer- cial system, and the Sherman law was the natural outgrowth of the same principle applied to legislation. They are both con- trary to economic principles and in conflict with the operation of natural laws, and they have combined together to bring the country to a condition of commercial and industrial stagnation.

The politicians who have endeavored to connect the Democratic administration as a cause with the present financial crisis as an effect, and have expected the people to be- lieve such nonsense, will find themselves seriously mistaken. They forget that the rumblings of discontent were heard during the administration of President Harrison; that the present disastrous conditions were foreseen; that the intelligence of the people had been awakened, and that it was this dis- content, and the awakening of the people to the false conditions under which they were existing that hurled the Republican party from power by one of the most significant uprisings since the advent of the administra- tion of Lincoln.

From the day that President Cleveland took the oath of office, on the fourth of last March, the determination of the people to have a substantial reform in our financial and commercial systems has not faltered for an instant. It was that determination that passed the Wilson bill in the House of Representatives by an overwhelming ma- jority. It was the voice and demands of the people that called Congress in extra ses- sion for that purpose. It was the first need- ed step of reform. The people realized it and demanded it, and although politicians hesitated, the cry that went up from every part of the land brought them suddenly to their senses. Can any man of intelligence ask whether the people have changed their minds since the seventh day of November, when they gave their verdict on Republican misrule and Republican theories of legislation and against evil growth of socialistic ideas in this country? It is an insult to assert, un- just to say, that the present depressed con- ditions of business are due to the fear of tariff reform. Where was that fear on last No- vember? It is a well-known fact that the leaders of the greatest manufacturing indus- tries refused to contribute to the success of the Republican party. They had had enough of lobbying in Congress to gain advantages over their neighbors. They preferred to stand or fall on sound business principles, and not on the question of whether they had more or less of swaddling clothes than their competitors.

By that vote and verdict the American people demanded a reform in the tariff and in the currency. These were the distinct issues of the campaign. They demanded a return to sound economic and business prin- ciples and the proper limitation of the sphere of governmental interference, and the present Democratic Congress can no more resist those demands, can no more go back upon its pledges to reform the tariff, than it has been able to repudiate its pledge to repeal the Sher- man act. Those pledges are a part of one and the same document, and they will be redeemed by one and the same Congress, appointed to office by the same party which has stamped its condemnation upon paternal and socialistic legislation.

**THE MORMONS AT INDEPENDENCE.**  
The visit of the Mormon choir to Independ- ence yesterday, after more than half a cen-

"blessed country to place at every housekeep- er's disposal a fruit garden of a size in prop- ortion to her needs. If I could, I know that "my name would be blessed in every home." Of which there can be not the slightest doubt. This result can actually be brought about; not by any miraculous transformation, per- haps, but by every lover of horticulture and every man who believes in the future of his country putting his shoulder to the wheel. The appetite for fruit is indeed a natural one, yet how few farmers provide enough even for their own family use, not to speak of filling the constantly increasing demand. THE TIMES has often showed that Missouri and Kansas, especially Southwest Missouri, were fitted for the raising of splendid fruits as few other States are. It still believes it, and insists upon it. Like the practical phi- lanthropist quoted already, it can not with- hold from calling attention to this fact, when it looks over the broad fields, upon which the sun is pouring down its cheerful rays, and sees the rich, unoccupied land, which should and could easily be made to groan with its burden of luscious and healthful fruits. It is gratifying to know that the possi- bilities of two great States are being better developed in these lines every year. Let the good work go on. With every fruit tree or bush set out and carefully tended, with every climbing vine or ornamental shrub the farmer or property-owner of Missouri or Kansas is adding ten fold the cost to his possessions. Why should we grow fruit? Because an all- wise Creator has given us fruit, as well as the desire and need of it. Because we have the facilities for growing not only our own fruit, but for thousands who can not enjoy it through their own production. So it is a duty as well as a pleasure which the South- west Missouri horticulturist insisted upon when he said: "A supply of fruit we owe to our families and to ourselves." And he might have added to the world at large.

THE honest veterans who have joined in the senseless partisan cry against Secretary Hoke Smith must feel the prickings of con- science at his latest yelling. That Mr. Smith is inclined to be fair to the old soldiers, even at the expense of a time-honored practice of the Pension bureau, is shown by the fact that he has ordered that no pensioners shall be suspended, pending investigation, except where the record shows on its face that the soldier was not entitled to a pension. Such rulings as this are not calculated to make the effigy-burners feel any better over their very patriotic achievement.

**Fed Hair.**  
[American Analyst.]  
Science explains the phenomenon of red hair thus: It is caused by a superabundance of iron in the blood. This it is that imparts the vigor, the elasticity, the great vitality, the over-running and thoroughly healthy animal life that runs riot through the veins of the ruddy-haired; and this strong, sentient animal life is what renders them more intense in all their emotions than their more languid fellow-creatures. The excess of iron is also the cause of freckles on the peculiarly clear, white skin which always accompanies red hair. The skin is abnormally sensitive to the action of the sun's rays, which not only bring out the little brown spots in abundance, but also burn like a mustard plaster, producing a queer, creepy sensation, as if the skin was wrinkling up.

**Eternal Fame.**  
[Life.]  
Mrs. Rondo: "Why don't you write something real good instead of writing so much? Many a man has made himself famous forever by a single poem."  
Mr. Rondo: "Who, for instance?"  
Mrs. Rondo: "Why, the man who wrote: 'Not a drum was heard; not a funeral note,'"  
Mr. Rondo: "And what was his name?"  
Mrs. Rondo: "O, dear me, I've forgotten."

**Lo.**  
[John H. Lewis, in Boston Globe.]  
To the cabin of the palaface,  
To the hated stranger's wigwam,  
Strode the ancient Indian warrior,  
Strode with grand mien and majestio,  
Fixed his burning glances on it,  
Gazed with fixed gaze on the cabin:  
Never did his eyes forsake it  
As he onward strode toward it  
To the hated stranger's wigwam  
To the cabin of the palaface.  
From his path the startled rabbit

S. O'Connell, which will be responded to by Charles F. Scott, president of the association. They will be followed by F. P. Baker of the Kansas News- paper Union, who will tell some "Personal Reminiscences of Early Kansas Newspaper Men." W. J. Costigan, editor of State Printer Snow's Ottawa Journal, will read a paper entitled, "Should a Country Weekly Have Editorial Opinions?" Mr. Costigan will take the affirmative side of the question. For Tuesday the following pro- gramme has been arranged:  
"How can this association be made of the great- est benefit to the press of the State?" Doll Valen- tine, Clay Center Times.  
"What is news and how to get it." T. J. Norton, correspondent Kansas City Journal.  
"How to increase a newspaper's circulation." B. J. Sheridan, Paola Spirit.  
"Are the prices of auxiliary sheets too high?" Will E. Bolton, Greensburg Signal.  
"Cash-in-advance subscriptions—some of the benefits of this system," Charles S. Davis, Junction City Tribune.  
"The business end of a newspaper," Ed P. Greer, Winfield Courier.  
"The best form of mechanical make-up of a country paper," T. J. Loftwich, Larned Eagle- Optic.  
"The responsibility of a partisan paper to its party and to the public," J. K. Hudson, Topeka Capital.

**His Calendar, Not His Brain.**  
[Chicago Post.]

The old gentleman was absent-minded and for- getful, and so he had purchased an engagement calendar. When any of the young men in the of- fice spoke to him of anything that was to be at- tended to at a later date he would say:

"Put it on the calendar, John, so that I won't forget it."  
And so it came about that there was all kinds of handwriting on that calendar.  
Now, it is not known who conceived the idea of fooling the old fellow, but someone evidently did. After consulting the calendar one day he started out to attend a stock-holders' meeting of some sort, and returned in about an hour foaming and fretting.  
"Most remarkable thing," he exclaimed. "No meeting has been called, and there won't be any until next month. Strange I should make such a mistake."

A few days later he left the office an hour earlier than usual so as to have plenty of time to dress for a dinner that he and his wife were going to, and learned when he reached home that the dinner was not to be given until the following night. He studied the calendar pretty closely when he reached his office the following day, but he could not find anything wrong with the entry.  
Then he went to the World's fair to meet a friend by appointment, and after waiting two hours for him learned that the appointment was for two days later. That was too much for him. He was thoroughly frightened, and he rushed back down town and sent for a specialist in brain disorders.

"Yes, vos," said the specialist thoughtfully. "You think your brain is affected?"  
"It must be. First I lost my memory and then I found I couldn't even get things straight on my engagement calendar. Two out of every three entries were wrong."

The specialist looked over the engagement cal- endar and looked wise.  
"Most of these engagements are entered twice," he said. "They seem to be entered once under the proper dates and then again anywhere from a day to a week-ahead."

"As bad as that?" gasped the old fellow, in alarm. "I never would have believed that I was as far gone as that. What would you advise me to do, doctor?"

"Well," said the doctor, slowly, "you might do either of two things. You might discharge some of your clerks or you might lock up the engage- ment calendar where they can't get at it."  
The old fellow looked at the doctor for a mo- ment, and then he picked up the calendar and walked out into the outer office and put it down on a table.

"There's something wrong with that calendar, boys," he said. "I don't pretend to know just what it is, but the dates are always getting mixed. Of course, you're not to blame, but I'm going to leave it here tonight just to see if it gets straight- ened out. And by the way," he added, as he reached the door of his private office again, "it's just a whim of mine, but I'm going to discharge a man every time I find a false entry in the future."  
He found the calendar in excellent shape the following day, and he hasn't discharged a man yet.

**Senator Wolcott's Garb.**  
[Minneapolis Tribune.]

A Washington correspondent thus describes the dazzling makeup affected by Senator Wolcott of Colorado:—"One day it is a shirt-front of robin's egg blue, with a four-in-hand of deep sanguinary crimson, and a snow-white vest! today it is a bow