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CLOSING COLLEGE DAYS.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON AT LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

President Roberts Delivers an Eloquent Address Before a Large Assemblage of the Friends of the School—Evening Exercises—Graduates of the University of Michigan Addressed by President Angell—Exercises at Williams and Yale.

Commencement week at Lake Forest began yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts, President of the university, delivered the baccalaureate sermon. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. McClure, pastor of the Presbyterian church; Prof. Griffin of the college, and Prof. Cutting, Principal of the academy. The church was bright with flowers. The song service was in keeping with the occasion. The house was well filled with the university's friends and patrons.

President Roberts preached a powerful and logical discourse, taking as his text Amos, 5., 8: "Seek Him that maketh the seven stars and Orion." The speaker told how the constellations mentioned in the text have had the attention of mankind in all ages. Job laid the foundation of astronomical science. These constellations, said the doctor, have a still greater interest for God's children, as the visible display of a father's power. This points to the theme contained in the text—the superior character of the Christian religion. This is seen, first, in the character of its worship. None other of the ten great religions presents a living, personal power to whom man is responsible. They are vague abstractions, while the Christian religion worships "the maker of the seven stars and Orion." Christianity, continued the speaker, presents doctrines superior to the best that can be selected from all other religions. In none presents the doctrine of ransom. The incarnation of the Son of God is the grandest conception of all time. In its clear conception of the immortality of the soul it has lifted the fog of the centuries and disclosed the land beyond.

President Roberts then addressed the graduates of the university. They were to remember, he said, that their God was the maker of stars. They were to assume the truth of the Scriptures. Christian religion will stand as long as human nature remains as it is. The same questions will always be asked. Nothing but the Bible can answer them.

In the evening the annual sermon before the Christian associations of the university was preached by the Rev. Thomas C. Hall of Chicago, his subject being "Memories of College Days."

HONOR IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE.

Baccalaureate Address by President Angell to Graduates of Michigan University.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 23.—[Special.]—The graduating classes of the University of Michigan listened this evening to President James B. Angell, who delivered the following baccalaureate address:

I wish to impress upon you the special obligation of all educated persons to be actively and systematically engaged in holding themselves and others up to the highest standard of duty, both in private and public life. You are doubtless ready to concede that such an obligation rests upon all men. Let me say at once that by honor I mean much more than honesty, though of course I include honesty as a necessary element of honor. We hear loud commendations of honest men in these days. The fact is a doubtful compliment to the times. It shows how low is the standard of conduct where men are praised for not stealing. By honor here I mean that nice sense of right which makes one abhorrent of the least dalliance with wrong. In its purest and highest manifestations it hates wrong not only as an offense against man but as a sign against God.

It is this honor—something different, you see, from not cheating your neighbor—it is this high-minded, brave, self-sacrificing, Godly devotion to the right in the face of all opposition—of all suffering, nay, death itself, if need be—that I insist is the solemn duty as educated men and women to manifest in your own lives and to cherish in the hearts of men around you.

Let me remind you that this obligation presses on you with peculiar force for two reasons: First, on account of your exceptional training. You have had the good fortune to be set apart for special equipment and discipline of the mind and the heart. God in His distinguishing goodness has granted you opportunities for culture which few enjoy—opportunities which many a youth sighs for in vain. This training has armed you with new power. And now you would be grossly derelict it should have armed you not only with intellectual power but with moral power. I know it is easy to overstate the moral value of intellectual culture. It is perhaps more frequently overstated than understated. Intellectual culture is not religion. It may even increase one's power for evil if one is determined to do evil. So from all literatures, from all bodies of law, from all sciences, from all philosophies reverently studied there stream forth wholesome tonic influences on the conscience and heart. They usher us into the presence of the master minds of the race, impart to us something of their majesty and nobility, and lift us to a higher plane of purpose and resolve.

But more than this. If those who are set to instruct in our colleges and universities are worthy of their positions there must flow from their lives, from their presence and bearing in the classroom, from the whole spirit of their teaching, a stimulating moral power. Their unconscious moral influence is constantly felt, even if they do not consciously strive to make their moral influence felt in all the relations with the pupil.

Now I may say without fear of contradiction that almost without exception the boards of instruction in all American colleges and universities have always been made up of reverent, God-fearing men. They need dread comparison with no other class. They have aimed to make and have helped to make what is of more worth than culture, that is, character.

The result has been, as I believe, that the graduates of our American colleges have gone forth into the world and do still go forth as a body with a nice sense of right and wrong, with a higher sense than they would have had but for their college training. The college graduates do, in fact, carry into actual life ideals of public virtue and manly character. As a rule they scorn a mean thing in political, professional, or official life; they dislike a sneak, they spurn a dishonest, crafty fellow; they are capable of generous, self-sacrificing efforts for others; their sympathies and enthusiasm in politics are with the high-toned, humane, incorruptible leaders.

But, in the second place, the university graduate should hold himself strenuously under observation to impress his generation with the highest sense of honor, because of the influence which his special training enables him to wield. Other things being equal, the disciplined and furnished minds are those which may lead and should lead the community. Power carries with it responsibility.

If now it is clear that such is the responsibility, such the duty which rests on you, the question next arises, by what method you can best meet the responsibility and discharge the duty. I say:

First. Begin with yourself and make sure that you have strong views of the wrong you have to avoid in combat. Get right notions of the sinfulness of those equivocal practices, evasions, tricks which you are asked to practice. This you must do in the solitude of your heart.

In the next place, clinging courageously to your noble ideas of truth and honor, strive to realize them in your actual work in life. Toil for this object strenuously in all teaching, and both you and your pupils will have cause to remember your work with satisfaction.

With these advantages, with these responsibilities, with these possibilities, you are now to set out. Your days may be many or few. That is of comparatively little consequence. The important thing is that they be filled with worthy deeds, with true living, which is inspired by the spirit of devotion to the highest honor, to justice, and to God. And so, not without regret, but yet with hopefulness and confidence, the university, henceforth to be loved and cherished as the dear mother of you all, sends you forth with her prayers for your success and with her benediction on your heads.

EXERCISES AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

President Carter Speaks on the Subject of the Character of Christ.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—[Special.]—The year's college work at Williams closed yesterday, and with the various gallifications and Graves' prize speaking last night and President Carter's baccalaureate sermon this evening the commencement exercises are in full swing. There are many visitors in Williamstown now, and everything points to a most successful festival. President Carter's subject was the "Character of Christ." He treated of the supernatural features of the historical Jesus, and declared that there were two points which go to prove the truth of His character. These were the vastness of Christ's plan and the fact that this universal conception sprang from a member of the narrowest race in history. There will be the usual glee club concert, junior dramatics, and society receptions tomorrow.

TO THE GRADUATES OF YALE.

Dr. Timothy Dwight Delivers an Interesting Sermon to Young Men.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, President of Yale University, preached the baccalaureate sermon today. Among other things he said that there can be no doubt in the mind of any careful observer of young men who are just closing the student years—or of one who remembers his own state of thought and feeling when he was in that position—that the tendency of that era in life is to overestimate the intellectual part of his nature. By this intellectual power he expects to rise to honor in the later years; to be an energizing force among men; to be a teacher, a philosopher, a guide to larger knowledge and wisdom, a reaper of great rewards, and a worker of great results; and, in a word, to conquer the world. But life in its after development shows the man what he is in his entire life, and it sometimes does this by a severe process and sometimes by a gentler one, but it shows him the true inwardness of his nature and of what he is capable. In closing, he told the graduates that faithfulness in the few things would give them the rulership over many things, and that those who did their duty would at last enter into the possession of the eternal life.

Academy of the Sacred Heart.

The commencement exercises of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, No. 197 North State street, took place Saturday morning. His Grace, Archbishop Feehan, presided and awarded premiums. The parish clergy and other priests of the city were present. The program, consisting of musical selections, recitations, etc., was beautifully rendered, a drama by the little girls being particularly applauded. The whole entertainment, as well as the progress shown by the class averages, was greatly to the credit of the nuns in charge.

Dr. Scott at Hope College.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 23.—[Special.]—The Rev. Charles Scott, D. D., President of Hope College, delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class, and a large and appreciative audience in Hope Church this evening.

SPAIN'S GREATNESS AND DECADENCE.

The Miserable Wreck That Remains of a Once Great Country.

London Letter in the Philadelphia *Telegraph:*

This, then, is all that can be said of the Spanish Exhibition. It contains a graphic diorama of a barbarous and cruel sport. This is all that can be noticed in the exhibition organized on behalf of the proud nation that once dominated Europe—a nation that still possesses a most fertile soil, a splendid climate, and untold mineral wealth. How the great have fallen! But the greatness of Spain was due not so much to its people as to its Princes. In Spain the ruling classes were supreme, the people counted for nothing. Hence, when the Princes were able, brave, patriotic they raised the nation to the power and prominence it acquired in the sixteenth century; but these advantages were soon lost by the weak and incapable rulers of the seventeenth century. A nation is only truly great when its force arises from the people as a whole, and does not depend on any one particular set of individuals. In three reigns following upon that of Philip II. the most powerful monarchy of the world was so abased that foreign nations could insult Spain with impunity. She was stripped of her possessions and her territories mapped out and divided by a treaty in which she took no part, but the provisions of which she had not the strength to resist. As the Kings of Spain became feeble the Church became strong. Soon the lay population was despoiled to enrich the clergy, and when, in the seventeenth century, Descartes, Bacon, and other philosophers began to influence the public mind there was no echo in Spain. The few authors that Spain produced were or became monks, notably Cervantes, who joined the Franciscan order, and Lope de Vega, who was not only a priest but an inquisitor, and assisted at the burning of a heretic at the Alcala gate of Madrid. This, of course, left no opening for the introduction of secular and scientific studies. War and theology alone occupied the minds of the ruling classes. What literature there was ministered to the prevailing prejudices. An incalculable number of works, some of them clever works, were published to prove how necessary it was to persecute and to torture. Others devoted their skill to writing the lives of saints or describing miracles.

When religious fanaticism reached its zenith was committed that stupendous crime and folly, the expulsion of the Moors from Spain. Converted to Christianity by persecution and torture, it was the boast of the Spaniards so late back as 1520 that there was not an unbaptized Moor in Spain. But this was not all. A few years later the Moors were forbidden to speak or read Arabic; their women were ordered to go about unveiled; and, as bathing was considered a custom only fit for heathens, the bath-houses were all destroyed by order of the clergy. Then it was argued that if the Armada against England had been defeated and the descent made by the Spaniards on the Algerian coast unsuccessful it was because Spain had no right to attack heretics abroad while she tolerated heretics at home. Thus in 1609 it was resolved that every Moor, whether converted to Christianity or not, should be expelled from the country or exterminated. Thus with unscrupulous barbarity about a million of the most industrious and useful inhabitants of Spain were hunted like wild beasts. Those who obtained ships were exposed to many attacks from the Bedouins when they reached Africa; others were killed on board by the crews that objected to conveying freights of heretics, and the sailors butchered the Moorish passengers, outraged the Moorish women, and threw the children into the sea. Thus Spain became entirely Christian, the church was absolutely supreme; from every pulpit the people were told that they had accomplished a glorious work. Men would now live in safety, and every blessing Heaven could give would be showered down on Spain. As a matter of fact, the most expert craftsmen and the most skillful agriculturists having been driven out of the country, the cultivation of rice, cotton, sugar, the manufacture of silk and paper, which had been almost entirely confined to the Moors, were destroyed at a blow. The Spanish Christians considered such pursuits below his dignity. Fruitful districts became barren plains, the haunt of the smuggler and the brigand. To this day neither the one nor the other has been completely suppressed. Every Nation was advancing; Spain retrograded. The population of Madrid had been 400,000 in the seventeenth century; it was only 200,000 in the nineteenth century. The same may be said of Seville and many other places. The various industries of the country died out; the people starved; the tax-gatherers failed to replenish the public coffers; insurrections, rapine, starvation ensued, and the police became thieves, as their salaries were never paid; the garrisons abandoning their posts; the whole framework of society broken up under the pressure of poverty. Such was the result of the expulsion of the Moors—such the result of unreasoning fanaticism; and this the historic cause of the miserable show at Earl's Court advertised throughout London as the Spanish Exhibition. It is, indeed an exhibition of Spanish weakness, procrastination, poverty, and total absence of business qualities. Viewed in the light of history, the barrenness of this Spanish Exhibition is instructive and characteristic. What a contrast with the unequaled success of the Paris Exhibition, held to commemorate the triumph in France of the principles of freedom and toleration.

THE CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH.

An Original and Valuable Contribution to Current Economic Discussion.

Prof. Simon N. Patton of the University of Pennsylvania has made an original and valuable contribution to current economic discussion in a monograph entitled "The Consumption of Wealth." It treats of a department of political economy which has thus far received little attention, and Prof. Patton makes it clear that the consumption of wealth has economical phases as important as either production or distribution. He develops the fundamental laws controlling consumption, and points out how ignorance of them may lead not only to individual losses but even to serious blunders in national legislation. Prof. Patton's thought is so closely packed into this monograph, being also along absolutely new lines, that it is impossible to condense into a paragraph the gist of his argument. Among other things he incidentally develops a temperance argument which the advocates of sobriety will probably not be slow to utilize. "The use of tobacco and liquor," he remarks, "causes the land of whole States to be diverted from its best use and its soil made valueless." People complain, he observes, that poor Lo holds a few thousand acres from cultivation, but utter no protest against this terrible waste of land for the gratification of crude, depraving appetites. Prof. Patton is most quotable. For instance: "Dear food means a poor use of much land, while cheap food means a good use of a little land;" also, "the measure of rent is to be found in the differences of men rather than in those of the soil." The monograph is published at Philadelphia by the University of Pennsylvania.

Scrofula, boils, pimples, and all humors are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial.

WOMEN WORTH MILLIONS.

THOSE IN NEW YORK WHO COUNT THEIR WEALTH BY SEVEN FIGURES.

Some Are Married, Some Widows, and Some Are Yet to Be Won as Rich Prizes "When the Right Man Comes Along"—Some Go Into Society, and Some Go Into the Street to Add to Their Already Enormous Store—Characteristic and Entertaining Sketches.

New York *World:* Mrs. Moses Taylor, the widow of the famous dry goods merchant, comes generally first into the mind of a New-Yorker who bethinks him of the famously rich women of Manhattan Island. As a widow she seems to acquire that preeminence among her wealthy sex which widowhood gives to a beautiful woman among her unmarried sisters. Mrs. Taylor is carefully estimated to be worth not less than $15,000,000.

Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, the widow of the successful sugar merchant whose refineries were so long objects of interest along the North River, inherited from him $500,000 outright and a life interest in $10,000,000. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, who is often pointed out as the most desirable parti among fashionable widows, has a life interest in $1,000,000. This is much lower, and it is believed much nearer the truth, than most current estimates of her pecuniary charms.

"The widow Hamersley" that was, now her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, has a life interest in $5,000,000. She has it right here in this city, too, in the custody of New York courts, so, as long as she lives, she cannot cease to be a New Yorker! Mrs. Augustus Schell, widow of the famous Democrat and banker, has twelve solid millions of money while she lives. She can't will it away, however. Mrs. Frederick Stevens that was, now the Duchesse de Dino, is a New Yorker still to the tune of ten real golden millions of her own, and now, one may say, the Duke's, too.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, of whom everybody knows, has a million and makes the most of it both here and abroad. Her married daughter Minnie, the wife of Capt. Arthur Paget, at whose house Mrs. James Brown Potter made her London début in parlor recitation some years ago, has a million, also, of her own. Mrs. John Hay has a million which has to be looked after in New York. Mrs. Elliott Shepard, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, are all rich women. They were the daughters of William H. Vanderbilt and married the four gentlemen whose names they have made famous and who were once spoken of by the most industrious rich man in the country as "those sons-in-law of mine." The "Vanderbilt girls" are worth $10,000,000 apiece.

Mrs. Lispenard Stewart is worth $1,000,000. Readers of the *World* who remember how Col. Charles Barclay Tappan, the oldest man in New York, spoke last Sunday in these columns of the famous Lispenard meadows that stretched from Canal street to the Hudson in his younger days will not be surprised at any Lispenard being rich. Mrs. E. N. Tailer is another fashionable woman who is worth $1,000,000. The millionaires of the gentler sex who are most likely to be known in New York are, of course, nearly all women who "go into society." There is only one who goes "into the street," and that is Mrs. Hetty Green, who does not go into society. There may be decayed and decrepit and quiet and unpretentious old women, and even middle-aged women who live here and there on Manhattan Island in delightful old-fashioned, cool, and shady houses, and who have stored away in their "escrotoires," as the novelists say, or, perhaps, as the bad boys say, in their "socks," great rolls of treasury notes and roulleaux of gold coins which foot up into the tens of hundreds of thousands. There probably are a few such cases. There will always be misers, both male and female.

Mrs. Robert I. Livingston, who is Elbridge Gerry's mother-in-law, is worth $5,000,000 "if she's worth a cent." That's the way an old crony of hers puts it. "But la bless you, don't mention my name." And so the old crony's identity shall remain a secret. What she doesn't know about the rich women of New York is inaccessible, too. "There's Mrs. Frederick Gallatin," says she, "whose million is in gold cash and securities, most of it. It's finely fixed she is! And Mrs. Bradley Martin, who came from up the Hudson, who brings over her own brands of champagne, and who entertains with the best of the fine ladies in Scotland and England, too, bad cess to em! She's got two millions of her own besides all her husband's money."

"Mrs. Robert Winthrop has a private fortune more than adequate to the maintenance of even such a fine old family name as hers. She has $10,000,000.

Mrs. Percy Pyne has $10,000,000 of her own. Mrs. Fred Neilson, Freddy Gebhard's sister, has a cool million. It must always be remembered that a cool million seems the most desirable kind of a million. That same cool million represents also the private fortune of Mrs. Matulin Livingstone. Nobody will be surprised to hear that Mrs. Ogden Mills has a million of her own."

"But O, ye young bachelors and middle-aged and old bachelors in search of rich wives, think what you have lost in the way of opportunities when you hear that the two elderly Misses Rhinelander have $5,000,000 between them and bid fair to leave it to collateral heirs with wonderfully fat accumulations!

"Now, take Mrs. James P. Kernochen. She has $1,500,000 in money and real estate at a low estimate. All these estimates are low indeed. By the same apportionment Mrs. John C. Green has at least $3,000,000, and Mrs. Mason Jones, so often called by queer old people 'Lady Mary Mason Jones'; she has $1,000,000 of her own and is contesting the Hamersley will besides."

And so gossip goes on:

Mrs. Josephine Ayer, the widow of the doctor who made a fortune in patent medicines, is said to have received from him about $5,000,000. Mrs. Martin Bates was left by her husband $1,500,000, which he made in dry goods, and Mrs. James Brown, who lives in a fine house on Park avenue and Thirty-seventh street, received from her husband's estate about $4,000,000, which he accumulated as a banker; Mrs. W. E. Dodge is worth $4,000,000, much of the income of which she sends to the heathen. Mrs. Robert Goelet is worth $3,000,000, and Mrs. John C. Green, the widow of the Princeton College patron, is reputed to be worth $10,000,000; Mrs. John Minturn is another wealthy New York widow; she is said to be worth $2,000,000, and her father was an Aspinwall; Gov. Morgan's widow is worth several millions; Charleston Potter's widow has an immense income from the estate, and Mrs. Edwin Stevens, who owns "Castle Point," in Hoboken, is one of the richest widows in America and counts her wealth by millions; Mrs. Paran Stevens' husband made $6,000,000 in hotels and left her the Victoria and a share in the Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, who lives in Washington but is a New-Yorker, is said to be worth a million. Miss Sarah Hitchcock is not only a society woman, but is said to have in her own right several millions with which to command society. Mrs. Levi P. Morton is said to have well over a million of her own.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, from the pension and book of her famous husband, has, it is said, an income which entitles her to rank among the rich women of New York, although her capital is small. Mrs. Cleveland has about $150,000 of her own. Mrs. Garfield is a millionaire, judged by the standard of income. Of the other three surviving ex-Queens of the White House Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Johnson are poor and Mrs. Hayes is rich.

But after this plethora of millions tomfino, who is the richest woman in New York and consequently, without much doubt, the richest woman in the United States and perhaps in the world? She isn't young and she isn't handsome, but she has made her money and keeps it. Where does "Hetty" Green live? Look in directories and you won't find out. Ask the Chemical Bank people and you might, if they thought proper to tell you. Who knows where "the richest woman in New York" lives?

She is about 47 years old, and is worth at a conservative estimate about $25,000,000. She married E. H. Green of New York. Mr. Green was worth $700,000, and it is said Miss Hetty had an ante-nuptial contract with him whereby he agreed to pay all of the household expenses and to leave her property of $20,000,000 and more in her own name. After her wedding she kept up her activity, and through her husband got into Wall street speculation. She did the speculating herself, and made while her husband lost. She could buy large blocks of stock, and would bull and bear the market as she thought best. She made money right along, and is now "reputed" to be worth forty-odd millions. She is economical withal, and though her income must be immense her total household expenses are not over $5,000. She rides down Broadway in a street-car carrying, perhaps, $100,000 in her handbag, and she used, it is said, in her younger days to walk to parties through the snow, pulling old woolen stockings over her shoes to keep her feet dry and save buying rubbers. When she got to the place of entertainment she would pull off her socks and hang them on the hat-rack to dry. She kept her securities and silver at John Cisco's Bank, and the bankers said she came periodically to the bank with a box of whiting and polished her silver herself. When Cisco failed it took two cabs to carry away the plate, and the securities which Mrs. Green had on deposit were found to be over $20,000,000. "Hetty" Green has two children, a boy and a girl. The girl is 13 and the boy 14 years old. The boy is an invalid, but his mother says she intends to make him the richest man in America.

Everybody down in "the street" calls her "Hetty" Green. Her mother was somewhat of an heiress and her father had increased the family pile to $9,000,000 at the time of his death. This fortune Hetty, as the only child, inherited, and she at once went to work to increase it. Much of her fortune was invested in ships, but those she considered dangerous and sold, placing the proceeds in good interest paying mortgages. She bought these mortgages in small towns all over England, traveling about and investigating the securities for herself. Shortly after her father's death a maiden aunt of hers died and left her $4,000,000 more. The $13,000,000 that Hetty Green thus inherited she had increased by careful speculation to $20,000,000 at the time of her marriage. This is the romance of the mating of "the richest woman in the world." There were no turtle doves in the words she whistled, though. It is said she picked out that particular young man for her husband because he happened to send her a tailor's bill receipted instead of a valentine by mistaken direction of the envelope. The bill was for a cheap suit of clothes, and "Hetty" thought if a man with $700,000 could get along on $25 suits of clothes he could not be extravagant. A few days ago she made a half dozen men give up to her $3,000,000 worth of securities to which she claimed she had a right. They gave them up without a struggle, too. There are plenty of Wall street operators who are afraid to cope with "Hetty." She isn't pretty, but she's as smart as chained lightning.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN NEARLY EXHAUSTED

A Rise in the Value of Eastern Farming Land May Be Anticipated.

Philadelphia *Press:* One of the revelations of the census next year will probably be the showing that the public domain is nearly exhausted. The settlements of new lands during the present decade have greatly surpassed those made in any other ten years. If these lands were all placed in one solid body they would comprise an area larger than France or Germany and twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland. In the eight years preceding the 1st of last January about 124,000,000 acres were settled under the Homestead and Timber Culture laws, and this year and half of 1890 will doubtless add enough to bring the total up to 150,000,000 acres.

Here is an Empire in itself which in 1850 was almost unproductive. The most of this newly occupied land lies in the great Northwestern States and Territories, Dakota showing the largest number of settlers and the greatest area of land taken up. The knowledge that the arable lands of the public domain are approaching exhaustion was doubtless one of the leading causes which contributed to the recent rush to Oklahoma. There we, if it is true, millions of acres in the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific coast still unoccupied, but much of it is arid, fit for nothing but pasture, or cultivable only by irrigation. The Indian reservations comprise perhaps 100,000,000 acres, but if these were all opened now they would not appease the land hunger of the country for more than five years.

The inevitable result of this exhaustion of the public domain in the Far West must be a rise of farm values in the East. When lands can be no longer obtained for the mere cost of surveying them, Eastern farmer, will be less eager to sell their holdings for a song and emigrate Westward, as they have been doing for a generation past. It must also result in bringing into the market the large tracts of unoccupied lands still remaining in the older States. The extent of these is much greater than is generally known. Leaving out the States east of the Alleghany Mountains, there are probably 300,000,000 acres of available land in the regions bounded on the east by those mountains, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by the western limit of Minnesota and Nebraska. The Southern States have also nearly as much more.

All of this land that is cultivable will have an increased value when it is once known that fertile farms are no longer attainable in the trans-Mississippi States and Territories. It will react also upon the lands already in cultivation. They are nearer the great markets of the East and can be tilled to much more profit than the rich prairies of the West, the product of which must be taxed for the cost of the carriage which is to bring it within the reach of the consumer. As the Western States and Territories become more densely populated they are certain also to demand a larger share of their own crops for home consumption and have less to send elsewhere. This will compel the older States to rely more and more upon crops raised within their own limits. All these causes are certain to result during the next ten years in a steady and permanent rise in the value of farm lands in the Eastern States.

A NEW ZEALAND WATERFALL.

Plunging in Three Leaps Through Nearly 2,000 Feet of Space.

Chambers' Journal: New Zealand can still boast of one natural celebrity which will compensate in a measure for the loss of those unique marvels of nature, the pink and white terraces, which were so suddenly destroyed by the disastrous earthquake of 1886. The credit of the discovery of the stupendous waterfall, which is still unknown to the world at large, but which is now found to be the highest of any hitherto brought to light in any other portion of the globe, rests with a Mr. Sutherland, a well known explorer of the west coast sounds, who has taken up his abode for many years amid those surroundings of solitary grandeur, far from any inhabited portion of the country, in a part of New Zealand still inaccessible except from the coast. Here he lives alone with nature in all her pristine splendor, receiving news only from an occasional passing ship, unless, perchance, another pioneering spirit comes across him in his wanderings in this picturesque and magnificent solitude.

A few months ago a small party of gentlemen of scientific tastes started on an expedition, not free from danger, with the object of reaching and if possible measuring and fixing the position of the Sutherland waterfall, so called after its discoverer, who up to then was the only human being known to have accomplished the feat. From Milford Sound the party proceeded to Lake Ada, to which stores, swags, boat, etc., had to be carried bodily through the bush—no easy undertaking through its unyielding and prickly tangle.

"I must leave to some able writer," Mr. Mackenzie says, "the work of picturing to the world in suitable language the grandeur of what will soon be known as the highest waterfall in the world. It consists of three leaps in an almost direct line; but when standing about a quarter of a mile away it has the appearance of a straight leap with two breaks. The two upper leaps are equidistant and the lower one shorter.

"From a more detailed account we take the following: The water issues from a narrow defile in the rock at the top of the precipice; it then makes one grand leap of 815 feet into a rocky basin on the face of the cliff; issuing forth once more it makes another fine leap of 751 feet, and then goes tumbling headlong in one wild dash of 338 feet into the pool right at the foot of the precipice. It will thus be seen that the total hight of the fall is 1,904 feet, thus making it the highest waterfall that has yet been discovered in the world. Proceeding right onto the pool at the foot—hewn out, we are told, by the heavy fall of water from the mound of stones and débris projected over in times of flood—at the expense, however, of getting drenched with the spray—a splendid view of the whole is obtained; and when the sun is shining the effect is enhanced by a beautiful rainbow of colors of the most brilliant kind conceivable. This bow is nearly a full circle, and the closer you get to it the smaller it grows, till it is right in front of your face—a brilliant-hued ring a yard in diameter.

"Many uncommon forms and plants as well as rare birds were met with in this sanctuary region. Among the latter was a lovely bird, the scarlet wattlecrow; also the New Zealand thrush and the saddleback. Kiwis, rowas (the wingless birds), and kakapo (the ground parrot) were fairly plentiful, we are told."

No other blood medicine so utilizes the results of scientific inquiry as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

WHEAT YIELD IN ILLINOIS

THE CROP PROMISES TO AVERAGE THIRTEEN BUSHELS AN ACRE.

Estimates Based on Reports to the Board of Agriculture Make the Total Yield About 27,000,000 Bushels—The Quality of the Berry Up to the Average, Taking the State as a Whole—Prevalence of the Green Bug and Other Pests—The Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has reports from correspondents in ninety out of the 102 counties of the State, and from the estimates made by 600 correspondents of the area seeded last fall to winter wheat there are 2,051,400 acres of wheat to be harvested during the next twenty days.

The exceedingly dry weather during most of April and lasting up to the middle of May has depreciated the condition of the growing crop about 10 per cent from the reported condition May 1 last, when the condition was reported at 102 per cent for the State.

Taking the average for the last twenty nine years as a basis, the present wheat crop will not yield to exceed thirteen bushels per acre, and the total yield of the crop for 1889 will be about 26,669,370 bushels. The quality of the berry is fully up to the average, taking the State as a whole, although in the Counties of Adams, Brown, Clark, and Edgar many fields of wheat have been damaged to a considerable extent by both the Hessian fly and the drouth during the early spring.

The reports from the Counties of Clay, Clinton, Edwards, Effingham, Franklin, Hamilton, Lawrence, Richland, Saline, Wabash, Washington, and Wayne—a district heretofore almost devastated by the chinch-bug—show that these pests cannot survive wet weather. Not one of these counties reports less than an average condition and a number of them even better than the general average for this district at harvest.

There has been some anxiety among the wheat growers of Adams, Champaign, Edgar, Franklin, Madison, and Randolph on account of the appearance of a minute, bluish-green, oval insect, known as the grain plant louse, in alarming numbers on the heads and leaves of wheat and oats, which in a dry season is capable of doing great damage, not only to the wheat and oats, but also to grasses of every variety. The last six weeks having been a season of greater rainfall than usual, the damage from these insects has been inconsiderable, even in the counties where they have caused so much alarm.

Reports emanating from other sources relative to the yield of the present wheat crop cannot be far wrong in their estimate of 13 bushels per acre. But to accept 2,400,000 acres as the area seeded last fall without assigning any reason for so doing, thus ignoring the Assessor's returns, the only authentic basis for making a crop report, is to be regretted by those engaged in the work and should be condemned by all interested in obtaining estimates of the condition and probable yield per acre of the growing crops in advance of the harvest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 23.—[Special.]—A scientific examination of the insect which has been making such alarming ravages in wheat fields in Southern Indiana, Illinois, and Western States has been made by Prof. Webster, the entomologist of Purdue University, and he reports that he thinks the presence of the insect will not result in any great damage. It is the grain aphius and is the product of the wet season.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., June 23.—[Special.]—The army worm has made its appearance here, and many fields of wheat, rye, and oats have already been devastated by it. Farmers are greatly alarmed over its work.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 23.—[Special.]—The army worm has appeared in the Polk and Buckskin Prairie settlements, where grass has been utterly destroyed. H. B. Smith, banker in this city, has a gang of men ditching around his farm to keep out the worm. The woodland farms so far are not infested.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 23.—[Special.]—A gentleman who returned today from Kimball, Dak., says that prospects for a crop in that section of the country are poor. During his trip he saw thousands of acres of wheat and oats that will not pay for cutting. There was a slight rain at Kimball Wednesday, the first for nearly six weeks, and the ground in many places was so dry that it seemed like walking in ashes. He met one farmer who was compelled to haul water five miles for his stock. Last week there were several hot winds, and their bad effect on grain was plainly apparent.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—A special from Fostoria, O., says a representative of the Chicago Board of Trade was busily employed examining growing wheat. The heads of the grain were found affected by the same green insect that has made its appearance in Indiana and Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—A good deal of alarm is expressed by the farmers of the attack of the army worm upon the grass and other crops hereabouts. It has been found within the last few days working the oats, wheat, and meadows. In Miller Park in this city the army worm has completely stripped several acres of grass. In Oldtown Township, this county, the new insect pest, the plant louse, which is devastating Eastern Illinois and Indiana, has been discovered actively at work in the oats and wheat.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Too Much Rain Reported in Many Sections of the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—The Illinois Weather Service in coöperation with the United States Signal Service has issued the following weather crop bulletin for the week ending June 22:

The temperature for the last seven days has been about a seasonable average. An average amount of rainfall was reported in the Counties of Stephenson, Fulton, Sangamon, Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Richland, and Hamilton; throughout the rest of the State the amount of precipitation was above a seasonable average. A normal amount of sunshine was reported in the Counties of Boone, Perry, Randolph, Franklin, Richland, Clark, and Lawrence. In the other counties reporting cloudy weather prevailed.

Boone County—The last week has been too wet to make hay. Wheat and rye are in about an average condition. Pastures and meadows excellent.

Bond—Corn is improving; oats looking well. Farmers are beginning to harvest wheat. Rainfall for week, 1.52 inches.

Clark—Wheat harvest commenced, acreage small, yield and quality good; too wet for corn. Meadows fast regaining lost growth. Oats "immense." Rainfall, 1.46 inches.

Douglas—The heavy rains of last two weeks have retarded corn cultivation, and it is beginning to show the effect of rain and lack of sunshine.

Fayette—Cutting of wheat has commenced, but work is considerably delayed on account of rains. Corn all right on high ground, but suffering on low ground. Rainfall for week, 2.00 inches.

Franklin—Just enough rain and hot weather to make the crops grow. Wheat harvest in full blast and crop good. Some oats out; crop short. Corn doing well. One inch of rain fell during week.

Fulton—We are having too much rain and cloudy weather, which injures wheat and clover harvest. Corn looking well. Rainfall for week, .88 of an inch.

Hamilton—The small amount of wheat is being harvested; the grain is full and plump. Oats coming out since the rain. Corn doing well. Fruit prospects good. Rainfall for week, 1 inch.

Iroquois—Almost continual rain during week. Corn in bad condition; too wet to plow. Rainfall for week, 2.00 inches.

Lake—The rainfall (1.90 inches) for the last seven days has effected grain crops injuriously.

Lawrence—The heavy rains of the 8th damaged corn on the low lands badly, and the high land corn ground is yet too wet to work. Rainfall for week, 2 inches.

Logan—Crops in average condition. Rainfall for week, 2.25 inches.

McHenry—Corn still continues to improve. All other crops doing well. A warmer week than last, but less sunshine. Rainfall for week, 0.93 inches.

Mercer—We have had but one clear day during the last week. So much cloudy, rainy weather is unfavorable, for corn. Rainfall for week, 2.83 inches.

Ogle—The land has been too wet for corn and plowing. Some of the corn is getting grassy and needs more hot, dry weather. Other crops good. Rainfall, 1.50 inches.

Perry—The wheat harvest is about over. It commenced in this vicinity the 14th. Wheat well filled and heavy on good land, but quite short on thin land. Oats fully headed. Corn clean and growing finely. No bugs to hurt yet. Fruit abundant. Rainfall, 1 inch.

Piatt—Corn in bad condition. Many acres drowned out on tiled land. Some wheat and oats are down flat. Rainfall for week, 5.35 inches.

Pope—The ground is too wet for harvesting wheat. Rainfall, 4.22 inches.

Randolph—The wheat harvest is progressing finely, and the wheat is generally quite good, the best in many years. Rainfall, 1 inch.

Richland—Ground is rather soft for harvesters to work well, and for cultivating corn, oats, and fruit doing well; .53 of an inch of rainfall during week.

Sangamon—Crop conditions generally favorable. Rainfall for week, 1.85 inches.

Schuyler—Too wet to clean corn well; heavy rains in greater part of county. Hail fell during storm, 20th, in considerable quantities doing much damage to peach crop. Showers have damaged clover hay somewhat. Corn, while looking well, needs work in most places. Wheat doing well. Apples not plentiful. Rainfall, 1.90 inches.

Shelby—Corn is weedy. Rainfall for week, 2.85 inches.

St. Clair—Wheat a heavy crop, about one-half cut. Corn, oats, and meadows looking fairly well. Rainfall for week, 1.49 inches.

Stephenson—The last seven days have been favorable for crops. Corn improving rapidly. Oats looking well. Rye promises a good crop if it dries well. Clover is about ready to cut. Pastures plenty; .60 of an inch fell during week.

Wayne—The yield and quality of the grain very good. Wheat harvest commenced last week. The yield of oats will be up to an average. Clover and meadows doing well. Rainfall for week, 0.69 inches.

Carroll—Some hay made this week. Corn doing well. Oats lodging some already. Wheat looking well. Rainfall, 1.81 inches.

Marshall—The heavy rain of the last week did considerable damage to corn, drowning it out in some places and washing it out in others. Rainfall for week, 2.85 inches.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

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