OF A MODERN MALTHUS.

In Almost Every Country There is Food & to Spare-Why Malthus' Doctrine is no Longer Plausible-The Earth's Food Producing Capabilities.

The current number of The Forum contains a sprightly article by '.'homas W. Knox, entitled "Standing Room Only." It shows that several countries in the world contain so many people that they can scarcely walk about without jostling each other. For example, the statement is made that Java has 598 in habitants to the square mile, Japan 234, Italy 246, Belgium 4\$1, and the Netherlands 312. The author then states that there is hardly a country whose population is diminishing, while that of most countries is increasing with wonderful if not with alarming rapidity. This increase of population is largely due to the absence of wars and better sanitary con-

Mr. Knox thinks that it is time to study the philosophy of Malthus, who held that population, unchecked, increased in geometrical ratio, while food can only be made to increase in arithmetical ratio. He also argues that checks on population are absolutely necessary, and claims advantages for war, pestilence, famine and most of the destructive vices. He states that few of the countries in which there is "standing room only" can produce food enough for the inhabitants, and shows by official census tables that the number of these countries is increasing very rapidly. He predicts that our own will be dded to the list of overpopulated countries In no very distant future. At present few of the original thirteen states produce food enough to supply all the inhabitants. The line that divides the states that do not pro-duce food enough for the people from those that do is constantly moving farther west. NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

This modern Malthus has no cause for alarm. In almost every country in the world there is food enough and to spare. In nearly every land food producers are discouraged by overproduction. At one time farmers found no fault with prices, but complained because they could raise but little. Now they complain of low prices, and find fault because so much is produced. English papers state that there was never a time in the history of the country when a day's wages would pur-chase so much food. During last year sugar sold for a penny a pound, and many farmers used it as a condiment or food for cattle and pigs. Fresh herrings sold in London markets for a halfpenny each, and the poorest laborers ate white bread, oranges and bananas. During several months small fruits were so cheap that they commanded only a nominal price, and some farmers and gardeners used them to fertilize their land. One yessel brought 40,000 carcasses of frozen mutton from one of the Palkland islands, where it was bought for a penny a pound. Two steamship companies paid a penny a bushel for the privilege of carrying wheat in bags from American to English ports, so that the grain of civilization was cheaper in Liverpool than in Baltimore. The price of farm products is so low in Great Britain that the owners of several large estates declare that they can re-alize more from them as game preserves than as cultivated farms.

The truth is, the doctrine of Malthus is an exploded humbug. It was a plausible theory at the time he wrote, but the introduction of machinery on farms, the use of steam in agriculture, the improvement in breeds of ani-mals, the utilization of products formerly wasted, the new methods of preserving fruits, vegetables, meat and fish, and last, but most, the increased speed of vessels and the low rates for carrying all kinds of articles intended for food, have produced a revolution and destroyed the philosophy of the pessimist of the dinner table. We hear of coal famines and water famines, but there are no food famines where, and there is no prospect of any.

FOOD PRODUCING CAPABILITIES. We have hardly begun to test the food producing capabilities of the earth. A German traveler declares that Siberia is capable of producing grain enough to supply all western Europe with bread. An English authority states that wheat was worth but ten cents a bushel in the interior of Asiatic Turkey last year, and that many farmers did not find it able to harvest their fields. The island of Hayti is capable of producing enough yams and bananas to feed 20,000,000 people. Hardly any portion of Africa except the narrow valley of the Nile has been brought under culti-vation. But an insignificant part of Australia has been devoted to the production of food. South America, in the opinion of Humboldt, is the grand division of the earth capable of producing the most food; still a large portion of it remains unexplored, and no good farming is done in the parts that have been longest settled. It could be made not only the granary but the stock yard for supplying Europe with food. Wild cattle are almost as plentiful there as rabbits are in Australia, and thousands of them are killed every year for their hides and tallow. Sheep are raised with scarcely any care, and pigs turned into the forests become fat on nuts and wild fruit. No believer in Malthusian philosophy ever visited South America.

By selecting breeds of animals that mature early, and constantly supplying them with suitable food, steers are made to weigh as much when they are thirty months old as they formerly did at twice that age. By the general introduction of the silo the beef and mutton production of this country could be doubled, even if no more land was devoted to raising fodder crops. Our countryman, Seth Green, originated the expression "water farm-ing," and demonstrated that an acre of water was capable of producing as much food as an acre of land. Experiments show that German carp can be raised at about half the price of the cheapest meat, and the prospect is that most of our small lakes and artificial ponds

A Remarkable Operation.

A very remarkable operation has just been erformed by Mr. Keetley, at the West London hospital. A chiid was brought in, having a large mole covering nearly the whole of its cheek. He transplanted the mole by exchange. That is, he removed the mole from the cheek to the arm, and planted flesh from the arm on the check. Everything succeeded perfectly. - Boston Transcript.

THE SINGER'S ALMS.

POPULATION AND FOOD. In Lyons, in the mart of that French town Years since, a woman leading a fair child, REFUTATION OF THE ARGUMENTS Craved a small alms of one who, walking

The thoroughfare, caught the child's glance and smiled To see behind its eyes a noble soul. He pause i, but found he had no coin

His guardian angel warned him not to

lose
This chance of pearl to do another good; So, as he waited, sorry to refuse The asked-for penny, there aside he

stood. And with his hat held as by limb the nest, He covered his kind face and sang his best.

The sky was blue above, and all the lane Of commerce, where the singer stood, was filled, And many paused, and listening, paused

To hear the voice that through and through them thrilled. I think the guardian angel helped along That cry for pity woven in a song.

The singer stood between the beggars there, Before a church, and overhead the spire

slim, perpetual finger in the air Held toward Heaven, land of the heart's desire-As if an angel, pointing up, had said:
"Yonder a crown awaits this singer's head."

The hat of its stamped brood was emptied

Into the woman's lap, who drenched with tears

Her kiss upon the hand of help: 'twas noon,
And noon in her glad heart drove forth
her fears.

The singer, pleased, passed on and softly thought: "Men will not know by whom this deed was wrought."

But when at night he came upon the stage Cheer after cheer went up from that wide throng, And flowers rained on him; nought could

The tumult of the welcome save the song That he had sweetly sung, with covered face, For the two beggars in the market

place. They are Born Kicking.

"I came to that conclusion some years ago," remarked Mose Bensinger the other night, " and I tell you now that the man ' remarked Mose Bensinger the other who has the management of a billiar I tournament on his hands has a pretty big contract to fulfil. Billiard players begin to kick before they are fairly out of the cradle, and keep it up just as long as they possibly can. They find fau t with the quality of the chalk, with the balls they are given to play with, with the way in which the table is set up and with the tips on their cues. There is really nothing that suits them. I thought I had heard them all, but Tom Galagher sprung a new one on me in 1883, during the preliminary balk-line tournament. He had exhausted all of the usual subjects, and on this particular occasion he was playing in unusually bad form. Right in the middle of the game he approa hed the the table where I sat and said:

"Say, Mose, I've found out what's the matter of my game."
"What is it, Tom?" I asked, fully expecting something new would be sprung

"By George, the cloth is too thick." "I was paralyzed and so was everybody around me, but Tom meant it and I've had the cloths on billiard tables spread thin ever since."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Misinformed.

on Bunch, an aged colored man, who had been a great smoker, to the grief of the pastor of the flock to which he belonged, was understood to have completely left off the habit.

One day, however, the pastor found him suddenly thrusting a cob pipe into his pocket. "What, Brother Thomas!" exclaimed the pastor. "I was told you had quit

"So I was giben to unnerstan' myse'f, Mistah Nelson," said Uncle Thomas, sadly, "but it 'pears like I was done mis-conformed!"

Pilots the World Over

As a matter of fact, qualified pilots are pilots the world over; but as men they differ more widely as types than the races or nations to which they belong. Your New York harbor pilot is one of the gravest and quietest of living men. He is sober, demure, unobtrusive, earnest. You would annually summer in Europe, going or coming scarcely ever see him. From dress and appearance you could not even tell he was a seafaring man. This English pilot lived at Pill, at the edge of the tide, near Avonmouth, where dwell a hundred other pilots in slime, oose, filth and drunkenness. Their wo-men are half nude brawlers, harridans, and the husbands live rayless lives of

sodden stupor, startlingly contrasting with the alertness, hadihood and daring

of their hours of dangerous labor.

But a grade higher in the qualities that prompt aspiration are their brothers of the British northern coasts and the Engish channel. They are chiefly men who only possess emulation in their calling to the degree of securing note among their ellows for hardiness, knottiness and iron in frame, heart and life. Those of the Baltic seas are held in high esteem, not most of our small lakes and artificial ponds will soon be utilized for the production of food the same as they are in China and Japan. Food producers everywhere are crying for more mouths to feed, so that they can get a better price for what they raise. But the prospect is that the cost of nearly every kind of food will continue to decline, even if the population of the earth is doubled.—Chicago Times.

The Low in Michigan.

Advance agents of thentrical companies have to be cautious how they buil Michigan towns. The law of the state is very particular as to the kind of pictures displayed, and reads: "No sign, picture, painting, or other representation of nander, assessed to the commission of any crimo, shall be posted, under penalty of fine or imprisonment." Even the picture of Virginius in the forum is forbidden.—New York Sun.

Halama, heart and life. Those of the Baltic seas are held in high esteem, not only for their braid surely and skill, but in a certain respect and almost awe for their vocation which have come down, like folk lore, through the centuries, from the knowledge that old Danish law beheaded pilots for harm befalling vessels in their charge, thus alding an element of tremendous courage to an already unapproachably dangerous calling. Our own Pacific coast pilots are a burnt, nervy, antificious to the kind of pictures displayed, and reads: "No sign, picture, painting, or other representation of nander, assessed to the kind of pictures displayed, and reads: "No sign, picture, painting, or other representation of nander, assessed to the kind of pictures displayed, and reads: "No sign, picture, painting, or other representation of nander, assessed to the commission of nander penalty of fine or imprisonment."

Even the picture of Virginius in the forum is forbidden.—New York Sun.

—A teacher in a city asked a class to

—A teacher in a city asked a class to write an essay on "The Result of Laziness," and one of the bright but lazy boys in the class handed in as his composition a blank sheet of paper.

-The amount of money spant in the country in a year for intoxication feet rages is \$700, 00,000, while the sun spect for schools is \$110,000,000. Education comes high, but we must have it. OLD-TIME BLOOD-HOUNDS.

New Advertisement.

Wild Stories Told By a Mississippi River Captain.

"Blood-hounds are seldom found in the company of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' troupes," said an old-time Lower Mississippi steamboat captain. "Before the war, in the old slavery days, I was very familiar with those hounds, their training and method of work. Dogs representing them on the dramatic stage are of heavier built and different species. Blood-hounds are larger an I more compact than ordinary hounds, with hair straight and sleek as that of the finest race-horse, colored between yellow and brown, short-eared, long-nosed and built for scenting, quick action and speed. They can take a scent three days old and run it down. Their speed is about equal to and their endurance much greater than the greyhound. Their bark resembles neither that of a bulldog, cur or hound, but is a yelp like a wolf's. Their bite is a wolf-like snap, not the fast grip of a bulldog. The 'catch dog used in slavery times on Southern plantations in capturing runaway ne-groes looked like a cross between a Newfoundland and bull of large and powerful build. I'll describe you a 'negro hunt,' a common enough occur-rence before the war: The overseer or hunter mounts a fleet horse, holds his 'catch dog, by a chain and turns loose the hounds. Circling 'round they strike the scent and soon line off, their fast receding yelps marking the rapidity of the chase. The horseman follows over the chase. The horseman follows over fences, through timber and swamp as best he can, holding his 'catch dog' in leash.' Hounds sighting the negro divide, from a semicircle, and rapidly draw it into a large circle around him. As the pursued wretch runs the dogs in front of him fall back, but preserve their ique-distant place in circle which they are gradually closing. On nearing him they snap at his legs, but do not spring at his throat. As the circle narrows the hunter arrives. The ominous sound of the chainrattle, like the warning note of a serpent, str.kes the negro's sound of the chain atte, like the warning note of a serpent, str.kes the negro's ear. The 'catch dog' springs upon the exhausted runaway and holds him. Hounds are clubbed away, the fugitiva secured, dogs 'leashed' and the hunt is over.

"I recall an instance in Arkansas where the overseer, believing he was close enough, turned loose the catch dog. But was prevented by a swamp from reaching the negro until, as he stated to me, Those d—d dogs between them had eaten that \$2,000 nigger all but the bones and head.' Usually, how-ever, the hounds only surrounded and detained the negro until the 'catch dog' reached and held him for the over

"I made a trip," resumed the captain, "down the Mississippi in a flatboat as a trading craft, which offered a fine opportunity to study the various moods of the 'father of waters.' Landing on the Arkansas side one evening, just as the sun was closing her blines, we tied our lines for the night to some old logs, half sunken as if by any earthquake. 'Twas a desolate spot. The land about us was a universal sink. The scene reminded one of the remains of a great political party just after a defeat. The surface was strewn with dead and wounded. Not a standing tree visable, the waters filled with floating or protruding timbers, the whole forming one wild waste. Standing near the bow, I noticed a few feet away a boiling in the water, a miniature whirlpool not over two feet in diameter. Others observed it. It spread and increased in violence. It quickly doubled in diameter. We threw the lead but found no bottom. We widened, drawing down heavy logs. glanced around for a place of safety.

Twas two miles to the opposite bank, or a mile below through a "cut off," dangerous to run even by the light of

Loosening our lines, we held her for the other shore. The whiripool roared and widened. When half way across we were struck by a steamboat. Our craft was uninjured, but delayed. As to the damage to the steamer we did not inquire. We reached within a boat's length of shore, but the current 'downed' our oars and we failed to land. 'Twas then dark. We turned her and pulled for the cut-off. Soon a roaring, as of a cataract, reached us. Twas the water rushing between the stumps, trees and other surface break-It was a fearful outlook. As we flew on in the darkness, holding against the current, colliding with snags and our ears filled with that dreadful roaring as if destruction's long, dark fingers were reacting up for us, eternity seemed near. Not a word was spoken. Every man stood to his post an i held his breath. 'Twas not a storm, but the old river was worried, restless and savage. The men, fanned by the pinions of fear, glanced back over their lives, ran over the notes of memory, and with but the color of hope, like that of a player who tries to 'call the turn' at faro, with bated breath and thumping hearts we made that thrilling race with death and dashed in under the wire a full length ahead, landing safely.

"I recall in my own life," he contin-ued, "a stirring little set-to' with bloodhounds. I was compelled to make a business trip to a dwelling a half-mile back from the river, the temporary head-quarters of some professional negro hunters. I was on foot, alone and unarmed. On nearing the house I saw on the porch several men playing cards and drinking, an arsenal of guns standing near by, and horses and hounds within call. Just as I began realizing that a man would be out of luck to have such an outfit for enemies, five bloo shounds bounded out and encircling me began to close in. I wanted no trouble, and walked slowly on, waiting for them to call off the dogs. We were in plain sight and easy hear-ing, but no sound came from the porch save the click of glasses and the roars of half-drunken laughter. The dogs closed in until within eighteen inches of me, forging shead, alternately snapping at my legs. I then deal the largest one a biow over the hear with my heavy waiking-stick, laying him out. The other dogs were called and caned away. I reached the bouse, transacted my business, and, turning to leave, the leader of the company walked with me down to look at the dog, which lay dead. I apologized, but urged that 'twas in self-defense. He replied: 'Yes, 'twas necessary.' I bade him good-day, or, rather as Shakspeare's 'Mercatio' would say, 'Swore a prayer or two,' turned my back toward him and walked straight to my boat. Just why that man did not put a bullet hole through my frame as I walked away from him I have never been able to think out."

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