

## CHOLERA'S HARVEST.

### The Dread Disease Appears in European Ports.

### Precautions Against Its Entrance Into This Country.

Asiatic cholera is now admittedly present in three of the great Northern European ports—Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre—and considerable alarm exists in all the leading cities. A Hamburg dispatch says "Cholera has broken out in all parts of the city and its suburbs, although the outbreak is worse in the latter. To-day 340 persons were attacked, and 130 cases proved fatal. Several of the worst infected streets have been closed by the police. Professor Koch declares that he has found several true cases of Asiatic cholera. Twenty-seven cases were reported in Antwerp to-day. The thermometer registered ninety-seven in the shade. Up to this evening there have been 210 undisputed cases of Asiatic cholera in this city; seventy of them have been fatal. There have been, moreover, about 200 cases which are said to have been choleric, but are believed to have been of the genuine Asiatic type. About sixty-five of these have been fatal. The hospitals and morgues in the city are filled, as most of the cholera cases are among the poor, who are unable to give the patients the proper treatment. The ambulances are in constant use. On account of the extreme heat and drought the Elbe is exceptionally low, and consequently the water has been polluted by sewers to an unusual extent."

An Antwerp (Belgium) dispatch says: "Since noon yesterday, 17 persons who were suffering from cholera, and were admitted to the hospital died in a few hours after their admission. The Sanitary Board has ordered a most rigorous inspection of all vessels arriving from Hamburg, the Rhine ports and iron France. The doctors were loath to admit that the disease was Asiatic cholera, but they were finally compelled to acknowledge that the scourge of the East had appeared here. The announcement that the fatal scourge has appeared here has caused a feeling of apprehension, and many of the wealthy residents are making preparations to leave the city."

On the same day that the above dispatches were received a cablegram from Paris stated there had been recorded during the day forty-six cases of cholera and thirteen deaths in Havre.

An official report from St. Petersburg on the subject of cholera says that the mortality exceeds 2500 daily. Nearly every garrison in Russia has been attacked by the pestilence.

The cholera scourge rages with unchecked violence throughout Persia, and countless corpses lie everywhere unburied. Notwithstanding the urgent orders of the Government, the Mollahs, or clergy, refuse to perform the last rites required in the case of the dead as preliminary to burial. The rites include the washing of the bodies, and this the Mollahs positively decline to perform when death has been caused by cholera. The drivers of the donkeys which carry the mail have deserted the service, and communication is everywhere suspended, except where the telegraph reaches.

### Precautions in This Country.

The United States Treasury Department has issued a circular requiring all rags imported from abroad to be disinfected. The circular calls attention to the cholera epidemic prevailing in Persia, India and Russia, and to its having reached Germany, France and Austria, and dwells upon the danger which arises through the importation of rags from cholera-infected districts and of the difficulty, through their shipment at various ports, of actually determining the localities in which rags are actually gathered. It is ordered that all rags coming from infected ports will be detained at Quarantine in New York harbor, and a thorough examination will be made by the Health Officers before they will be allowed to proceed to the city. If there should be the least symptom of the disease among the passengers the suspects will be removed to Hoffman Island, where they will be kept under surveillance.

Dr. Jenkins, the Health Officer of the Port of New York, believes that the disease will not get a footing in this port. He said that besides the preventive measures adopted at New York the steamship companies' officers in the infected ports would exercise every precaution.

### AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

#### Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, Declares the Coal Combine Illegal.

The long-looked-for decision of Chancellor McGill in the case of the State of New Jersey against the Reading coal combine has been filed at Trenton. It is adverse to the railroad companies, as it grants the preliminary injunction asked for to restrain the roads from operating together under the leases entered into last winter. It breaks up the celebrated tripartite agreement, forbids the Philadelphia and Reading and the Port Reading from operating the New Jersey Central, and directs that the latter resume control of its own property, franchises, etc. The court's decree is to hold until the judgment upon the final hearing is rendered. In the course of the decision the Chancellor says:

"Corporate bodies that engage in public occupation are created by the State upon the hypothesis that they will be a public benefit. They enjoy privileges that individuals cannot have. While the State confers special privileges on these favorites, it at the same time exacts from them duties which also extend to the public welfare. These corporations hold their powers in trust for the public weal. When, therefore, it appears that such a corporation, unmindful of its plain duty, acts prejudicially to the public, in order to make gains and profits for its stockholders, it uses its power in a manner not contemplated by the law which confers it."

### CIVIL WAR IN MOROCCO.

#### The Sultan Offers a Price For His Enemies' Heads.

The Sultan of Morocco has ordered a grand attack with greatly increased forces upon the Angherite rebels. He has offered \$4 for every prisoner captured, wounded or un wounded, and \$3 for every head. Hamam, the Angherite leader, is preparing for a vigorous resistance, and the people of Tangier, who have very little faith in the Sultan's troops, again fear that the rebels will take the city.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

ILLINOIS will have an exhibit in its State World's Fair building of specimens of all the indigenous wood of the State.

Ten almond trees in full bearing will be transplanted in the Exposition grounds at Chicago from San Joaquin County, California.

OVER Michigan's building at the World's Fair will float a large American flag, made of Belding silk by the women of Ingham County, that State.

THE Miners' Association of Nevada County, California, is arranging to have a small stamp mill in full operation at the World's Fair as a part of its mineral display.

A CROCKEY kitchen, with native cooks and waiters, and dishes prepared in crock style, will be a striking adjunct to the exhibit which Louisiana will make at the World's Fair.

IN the Missouri Building at the World's Fair will be displayed a huge map of the State 9 1/2 feet wide and 12 feet long, showing the counties, and statistics as to the amount and value of the product of each for 1891.

THE women of Texas are raising money with which to place statues of Houston and Austin, and busts of Howe, Crockett, Travis and Fannin—all celebrated Texas historical characters—in the State Building at the World's Fair.

AT the Theatrical and Musical Exhibition in Vienna great applause and popularity were won by the "Schrammeln" quartette of singers and whistlers in a presentation entitled "Old Vienna." It is announced that the quartette has been engaged to repeat its attraction at the World's Fair at Chicago.

RUGS for the souvenir coins are being received by the Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, the lowest bid being at the rate of one dollar for each coin of fifty cents. Several offers for the entire issue of five million coins are recorded. For the first coin struck out from the mint the bidding has reached into the hundreds of dollars.

An effort is being made to secure for exhibition in the Horticultural Department of the World's Fair a specimen of giant cactus from the desert region of southeast California. The cactus grows at times to the height of seventy feet. A specimen was boxed ready for shipment will weigh eight tons, and it will require an expenditure of something like \$2500 to deliver it in good condition in Chicago.

A MODEL of ocean currents is to be exhibited at the World's Fair which will possess great practical value. This model, which is a large scientific tank, is made to represent the surface of the earth spread out on an area of about thirty feet square, the ocean and seas being shown by actual water. Small streams of water are ejected through pipes under the surface so that the whole body of water moves exactly as the ocean currents move. The direction of the currents is shown distinctly by a white powder on the surface of the water.

A. FAZMANY, a Hungarian, will send for exhibition at the World's Fair a collection of exceedingly novel paintings, which will, doubtless, attract much attention. There are twenty-five of the pictures, and all are miniatures almost to the microscopic degree. One of them, representing the landing of Columbus, with seventeen human figures in it, is about the size of the nail of the little finger. Another is a portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph, and is of the size of the head of a match. The work on these pictures is said to be exquisite.

THE Council of the Sunday-school Union, of England, acting in conjunction with the American Sunday-school Union, is organizing a World's Sunday-school Convention, to be held at St. Louis, in September, 1893, and with a view to facilitating the attendance of English visitors is arranging for excursion parties of Sunday-school workers and their friends, to leave England about the 19th of August, 1893, proceeding from Liverpool, by way of New York and Niagara to Chicago, where ample time will be afforded for visiting the World's Fair, and thence to St. Louis, returning by way of Pittsburg, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York to Liverpool.

### A TRAIN ROBBER KILLED.

#### Cornered by a Posse in a Swamp, He Dies Game.

Eugene Bunch, a notorious outlaw and train robber, has been shot and killed near Franklin, La., by a posse.

Bunch and another of the gang, Colonel Haggood, were surrounded in a dense swamp near Honey Island, on the Pearl River. Bunch, who had sworn never to be taken alive, showed fight and was riddled with bullets. He died game and fired three shots at the posse, none of which took effect. Haggood surrendered and was quickly made a captive. The reward outstanding for Bunch's capture, dead or alive, aggregated \$5000. Detective Jackson, who led the posse, is the man who captured Joe Jackson and Rube Smith of the Burrows gang of train robbers and broke up the gang. He has done nothing but hunt train robbers for the Southern Express Company for five years.

### HUNDREDS DROWNED.

#### Earthquakes and Floods Destroy Japanese Towns.

The Oriental steamship Gaelic, which has arrived at San Francisco, brings details of enormous loss of life by a typhoon, landslides and earthquake in Japan. The typhoon raged three days at Tokushima and the town was flooded. One hundred and fifty people were drowned, 3000 houses swept away and 20,000 houses submerged. Twenty-five thousand people are being fed by the Government.

In Akogawa 300 people were drowned and 3000 dwellings swept away. Landslips on a mountain side in Otumera filled a river and converted a valley into a huge lake.

Near Tokushima a great fissure opened in the earth at the base of the Rogi Mountains and swallowed up houses and 100 people. The survivors fled to the hills. In Okuyama over 3000 houses were submerged and 100 persons drowned.

### Discovered.

M. de Sartines, at one time chief of the police of the city of Paris, was a master of his profession. The criminal to whom he gave his attention was almost sure, sooner or later, to be brought to justice.

An incident which illustrates the thoroughness of his work is recorded, reluctantly one may imagine, in the Vienna police reports.

The chief of the Vienna police wrote to him describing a criminal who had fled from Vienna and taken refuge in Paris, and requesting Sartines to discover and seize the fugitive.

Sartines gave his orders for a search for the man. Two months passed. Then he wrote the Vienna officer:

"I have sought the criminal you described on all sides, and for a long time in vain. But at last the efforts of my agents are rewarded. We have found the man.

"He is in Vienna, which city he has not left at all. You will find him at Fauburg X., Number 56. There is a flower pot in his window."

A "STEEL-JACK" working on a chimney in England was killed recently by a sheer fall of 200 feet. He was on a heap of stones and bricks at the feet of a crowd that was watching him and a companion.

## TARIFF TRUTHS.

### SENATOR CARLISLE FORCIBLY REFUTES THE ARGUMENTS OF THE REPUBLICANS—EVILS OF THE MCKINLEY LAW PLAINLY SET FORTH.

Senator Carlisle made a masterly reply to Senator Aldrich's fallacious protective arguments in the United States Senate. Step by step he analyzed the speech of Mr. Aldrich, which is to be the Republican keynote, and showed conclusively that no warrant existed for the assertions contained in it.

Mr. Aldrich had declared, for instance, that through operations of the McKinley law \$325,000,000 had been saved to the people of the United States. Mr. Carlisle showed by figures that, on the contrary, in the period of the investigation by members of the Senate Finance Committee of the effect of the McKinley law upon prices, the cost of living in this country increased just \$285,000,000. The calculations on which Mr. Aldrich laid so much stress, he said, were based on prices which prevailed on the very last day of the investigation. No conclusion that was either just or valuable could be drawn from such manifestly unfair calculations.

Mr. Carlisle said that he ought, perhaps, to apologize for attempting at such a late period of the session to occupy a portion of the Senate's time in the discussion of a subject which could not be disposed of at the present session. But the recent report of the Committee on Finance had been so thoroughly misunderstood, or so grossly misrepresented, in the public press, that he felt it the duty of some one on the Democratic side of the chamber, who had assisted in making the investigation, to state their view.

It has been the unanimous opinion of economists and statisticians that for many years, in all the great industrial countries of the world, the prices of commodities were decreasing and the wages of the working people were increasing. If all disturbing influences could be removed (as they ought to be removed), the universal rule in all the most highly civilized and enlightened countries would be undoubtedly as he had stated it. The tendency toward a decline in the prices of commodities and an increase in the rate of wages was, in his judgment, the necessary result of improved methods of production, transportation and exchange.

He had never been able to appreciate the proposition that people could be made happy and prosperous by taxation, whether to defray extravagant expenditures on the part of the Government, or to increase the prices which people pay for what they eat, drink and wear. Any one who contended (as Mr. Stewart had done) that high prices of commodities were beneficial to the community at large was at war with the spirit of the age, at war with the genius of discovery and invention, which had, within the last fifty years, as never in any other equal period of history, ameliorated the condition of mankind by bringing all the necessities of life and many of its luxuries within the reach of every man who was willing to work. If high prices were conducive to the general welfare, then steam and electricity ought to be dispensed with, stage coaches and dirt roads again adopted, and the most primitive methods of production and distribution resorted to. That would produce high prices. Every shackle on commerce, every restriction on honest trade, every interference with the free exchange of products in the markets of the world increased prices and deprived the people of the benefits which they had a right to enjoy, and which they otherwise would enjoy, resulting from improved commercial and industrial methods.

In a passing allusion to the McKinley act, Mr. Carlisle said that in November, 1890, its author and supporters had been swept from the House of Representatives by a majority of more than 860,000 votes. Never in the history of the country had there been such a storm of popular indignation against a single act of legislation as that which overwhelmed the advocate of that measure in 1890. And now, as a result of that storm, the Senator from Rhode Island and the other friends of the protective system were confessing that higher prices were not beneficial to the people, and that the original avowed purpose of the McKinley act was wrong. In other words, they were contending that that act had been a success because it had failed to accomplish what it was intended to accomplish. If higher prices were injurious to the community at large, and if low prices were beneficial, then everything which interfered with and arrested the natural tendency toward a decline in the prices of commodities and a rise in the wages of labor, anything that tended to make it harder and more expensive for the masses of the people to live (whether it were war, pestilence, famine, or a McKinley act) was a public calamity to be deplored by every man who loved his country.

The Senator from Rhode Island had laid down four propositions. The first was that the prices of commodities and the cost of living had decreased during the period covered by the investigation, which meant (according to that Senator's conclusion) a saving to the people of the United States of \$325,000,000 per annum. The second was that the rate of wages had increased during the period covered by the investigation. The third was that the cost of living in England had increased 19-10 per cent. during that period, and the fourth was that the decline in the prices of commodities and that increase in the rate of wages in the United States were the result of the Republican policy of protection.

Mr. Carlisle admitted that on a single day—after the passage of the McKinley act, and during the period covered by the investigation—the retail prices of 215 articles embraced in that list given by the committee (taking them all together and giving to each one the same

importance) were 64-100 of 1 per cent. lower than they had been at the beginning of the period; and that on a single day, which was the last day included in the investigation, the cost of living in the United States, including rent, had fallen 44-100 of 1 per cent. from the rate prevailing at the beginning of the investigation. He submitted that no just or valuable conclusion for any purpose whatever could be drawn from calculations based upon the prices which prevailed on a single day during twenty-seven months, and that the very last day on which the investigation was made.

Referring to Mr. Aldrich's statement that the committee had found that the cost of living had increased in England during the period covered by the investigation 9-10 per cent., Mr. Carlisle stated that the committee had made no investigation whatever concerning the cost of living in England, and had made no report on the subject. The committee had caused the retail prices of a certain list of articles to be taken in England on the 1st of June, 1889, and on the 1st of September, 1891; but it had caused no investigation to be made as to the proportions in which those articles entered into the consumption of the people. As to Mr. Aldrich's statement that prices had been found to have declined in three cities of the United States, Fall River, Chicago and Dubuque—Mr. Carlisle stated that, so far as he knew, no such investigation had been made. He had learned of it for the first time when he had seen the statement in print.

Coming back to the chief line of his argument, Mr. Carlisle said that he would endeavor to show that the prices of commodities in the United States, whether by wholesale or retail, had been enormously increased by the passage of the McKinley act and by the agitation which had preceded it, and that the cost of living in the United States had increased (during the period covered by the investigation) more than \$285,000,000. He proposed to show, in the second place, that the rates of wages in fifteen unprotected industries in the United States had increased during the period covered by the investigation, while the rate of wages in fifteen of the highly protected industries of the United States had fallen since the passage of the McKinley act.

The fifteen general occupations in unprotected industries were bakers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, common laborers, farm laborers, machinists, masons, iron molders, painters, plumbers, stonecutters, tailors and tinsmiths. The average increase of wages in these occupations had been .75 per cent. The fifteen highly protected occupations were bar iron, boots and shoes, cotton goods, cotton and woolen goods, crucible steel, flint glass, green glass, lumber, machinery, pig iron, steel ingots, steel blooms, steel rails, window glass and woolen goods. In these occupations the rates of wages had fallen (since the McKinley act) an average of .89 per cent. as against a rise of .75 per cent. in the fifteen unprotected industries.

Mr. Carlisle then went into a detailed statement as to the cost of imported goods and as to tin plate. On the latter points he quoted Mr. Aldrich as saying that the people of the United States had paid to the Welsh tin plate manufacturers in 1891 seventy-six cents per box more than they had been paying before that time. That was undoubtedly true. The McKinley act had been a bonanza to the Welsh tin plate manufacturers. It had enabled them to take from the people of the United States many millions over and above their normal profits. The McKinley act had paid, not to the importer, not to the Government, not to the dealers, but directly to the Welsh tin plate manufacturers \$4,620,750, or more than half the value of the 508 tin plate works of Wales. The McKinley act, as to tin plate, had proven to be, not for the benefit of the American consumer, but of the Welsh manufacturers.

Mr. Carlisle closed his speech with some specific statements as to woolen goods, and with the assertion that American wool manufacturers would be willing to give up the tariff on imported woolen goods if Congress would only give them free wool.

### Protection Paradoxes.

That taxing an article makes it cheaper.

That making an article cheaper enables its manufacturer to pay higher wages.

That taxing raw material cheapens cost to manufacturers and lowers prices to consumers.

That a tariff paying \$175,000,000 a year into the public treasury does not increase the prices of the things taxed to produce this sum.

That foreigners pay the duties, and so largely support our Government, but that out of mercy to them the Republican Congress spent only \$1,000,000,000.

That the price of farm produce has gone up under McKinleyism while the cost of living has gone down.

The untaxing foreigners only is "reciprocity."

That high tariffs make high wages in the United States, but leave wages in every protectionist country in Europe lower than in free-trade England.

That our manufacturers produce staple articles more cheaply than they can be made abroad, but that we need a high tariff to enable them to do it.

That the older the infant industries grow the more protection they need.

That a party having more than 6,000,000 voters, nine-tenths of whom are workmen, is an "enemy of labor."

That the protected manufacturers pay large sums into the Republican campaign fund, and maintain lobby-agents and subsidized newspapers to defend high duties, solely to raise wages in the United States.—New York World.

NOAH'S ARK is said to have been recently found on the top of Mount Ararat. It should be added to the United States Navy as a first-class water-tight craft.

## The Farmers' Sufferings.

Congressman Hatch, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted to the House of Representatives a report prepared by the committee on the effect of the present tariff law upon agriculture, which will specially interest farmers throughout the country.

The report says that careful comparison shows that there has been a steady decline in the prices of farm property and products under the several tariffs in force since the war, while for a corresponding period, and under the same laws, other interests have become more prosperous and remunerative.

The report insists that under the low tariff of 1846 agriculture enjoyed its greatest prosperity, and holds that the more restrictive and prohibitive trade with other countries has been the worse for agriculture fared. The result of the prohibitive tariff has been to prejudice European Nations (our best buyers) against the United States, and in the retaliation which followed agriculture was dealt an irreparable injury. The American farmer is now compelled to sell his products in direct competition with the pauper and slave labor of Asia and Africa, labor which manages to subsist on wages averaging less than \$3 per month.

The report presents statistics showing the decrease in the values of farm lands in the United States between 1870 and 1880 and the decrease in the values of farm products from 1870 to 1883, notwithstanding the increased area under cultivation, and, by way of contrast, gives figures showing the large increase in banking capital and surplus from 1870 to 1891 and the increase in railroad and telegraph earnings. The opinion of a Government official is quoted to the effect that the census of 1890 will show that manufacturing interests have increased more than 100 per cent. in capital and production during the past decade. Although the volume of crops has very largely increased, the report says the depression in prices has stripped the business of all profit. The report continues:

"A review of the prices of wool shows that the tariff imposed upon imports has been of no practical benefit and that the prices of wool in foreign markets are usually as high, and at times have been higher, than in American markets. Another reason for the low price of wool in the United States lies in the fact that more than sixty-seven per cent. of all the clothes manufactured here and passing for woolen goods is composed of shoddy, which comes in direct competition with raw wool, and which is protected by an almost prohibitive tariff. As in the case of wool, so has it been with all other farm products upon which an import duty has been imposed. In no instance, except upon products which could not bear long transportation, has there been any benefit or appreciable advance in price to the producer. Note particularly the decline in the prices of barley and wheat, although subject to increased duties upon importation by the law of 1890."

Dealing with the subject of reciprocal trade relations, the report says:

"Perhaps the fiercest and boldest attempt to deceive the farmers is the scheme of reciprocity as meant to be put in force between Central and South American countries. It argues that nearly all these countries being agricultural, reciprocal interchange with them cannot be of advantage to American farmers. Our trade in wheat with countries with which it is not proposed to open reciprocal relations amounted during the ten months ended April 30, 1892, to more than 460 times as much as with those with which it is proposed to place our agricultural products by this system of reciprocity, so called. The great bulk of the agricultural exports now finds a market in Europe, notwithstanding the policy of the tariff to break up all trade relation with this country. If it is meant to advance the interest of agriculture by reciprocal arrangement, the test of sincerity would be to include European countries in the arrangement, these being the natural consumers of agricultural products."

The report presents the following statement to show the increase of indebtedness of farms and homes in the States from 1880 to 1890: Alabama, \$10,798,537; Iowa, \$21,996,897; Illinois, \$84,485,527; Kansas, \$37,356,960; Tennessee, \$13,534,664. In conclusion, the report says:

"It will be seen that while other interests have profited by and prospered under the protective system, agriculture has suffered a decline. Prices of farm lands have been greatly reduced, and farms in some of the older States have been abandoned because the owners could no longer afford to till them. Prices for grain, stock and other farm products have seriously declined, and the statement of increased mortgage indebtedness upon homes and farms, so far as made known by the Census Bureau, conclusively establishes the fact that the occupation of farming has, under the present system of so-called protection, been dealt an injury almost, if not quite, beyond repair. The committee believes that the present law for the collection of revenue by means of duties upon imports is most unjust, and, if persisted in, will prove ruinous to that greatest of all interests, that foundation of all wealth—agriculture."

Representative White, of Iowa, a member of the committee, prepared a paper which deals particularly with the effect of the protective tariff on live stock. It was submitted to the House accompanying the views of the majority. In this report Mr. White says:

"There is probably no class of our citizens who are so thoroughly handicapped by the protective system in the prosecution of their business as the farmers of the Mississippi Valley who are engaged in the raising of hogs and cattle. However grotesque the prophecies and promises of a 'home market,' this happy condition has not as yet materialized, and the prospect that this point may be reached is more remote than ever."

## The Force Bill.

The disposition manifested by Republican organs to get away from the Force bill issue, or to pooh-pooh it, is an indication of too much significance to be ignored.

The majority of the Republicans were too much devoted to the Force bill to be willing to leave it out of their platform. In framing it they exercised their usual duplicity, pretending that free and fair elections were what they desired, and urging legislation to that end. That was precisely the reason they gave for passing the Force bill through the House and trying to put it through the Senate. Though the Force bill is not by name mentioned in the platform, it is understood to be meant by every Republican. The plank was framed in the hope that its meaning might be softened down in the South, but this will not be possible.

The record of the Republican party for the past four years leaves no doubt of its intentions upon this subject. Mr. Harrison, its candidate for the Presidency, has been insistent, in and out of season, in pressing the passage of such a bill. The New York Tribune, the leading organ of the party, of which its candidate for the Vice-Presidency is editor, rebuked Republicans for giving more attention to the tariff than the Force bill, saying that the passage of the latter would make possible the enactment of a hundred tariff bills. With the Force bill a law, the Republican party would feel that it was supreme, that it was no longer responsible to the people. The result of elections would be determined by the wishes of the machine. The country would be governed from Washington, and the result of the elections would be declared as had previously been determined by a junta sitting at the Federal capital.

This year the Republicans have to fight over a vast extent of territory. The revolt of the Northwest two years ago is a fact of sinister augury for the coming election. More than ever they feel the need of achieving success in States heretofore Democratic. The Third party furnishes an agency which they hope to utilize for so reducing the Democratic vote in Southern States as to enable them to capture their electoral votes. In this way they hope to offset any losses which they may sustain in the North. To that end they desire that as little as possible be said of the Force bill in the South. It is intended for consumption in Northern States, where it can be used to feed sectional prejudice.

They can not be accommodated. The Force bill is a menace of so portentous a nature that the Southern States can not afford to ignore it. While to the whole country it means danger, disturbance and derangement of business, to the South it means general prostration, the loss of self-government, the domination of ignorance and crime, a return to the darkest days of the era of reconstruction.

In such an emergency the South dare not divide merely for the purpose of testing the strength of a new organization pledged to certain "reforms" which even their most strenuous advocates must admit to be wholly experimental and of doubtful value. It is perfectly well known that Weaver can not be elected. If we are to have a President that will veto a Force bill, that President must be Grover Cleveland.

The Democratic party is all that stands between the South and the Force bill, which means ruin alike to its autonomy as to its material interests. The House, to be sure, if Democratic, will defeat it; but we cannot be sure of two Democratic Houses during the coming Presidential term. The only safety is in securing a Democratic President. That will put a quietus on the Force bill, certainly for four years, most probably forever.—Courier-Journal.

### Jay Gould's Conclusion.

The general effect of the McKinley tariff is well summed up in a statement made by Mr. Jay Gould over his signature to the New York World, and printed in its issue of October 5th, 1890:

"I cannot see that the new tariff of itself will be a disadvantage to the country. If it increases the cost of some articles people will simply use less of them. Take wool, for instance. If the tariff on wool makes clothing cost more, a person will get along with one suit where he would otherwise have two."

"JAY GOULD."

A WOMAN'S PAPER is endeavoring to advertise itself by asking all its fair—or plain—readers to send in replies to the poignant question: "Would you rather marry a man whom you entirely love, but whose love for you you are not sure of, or a man who entirely loves you, but whose love you do not feel entirely able to reciprocate?" The question has a curiously sentimental flavor for one asked such a set of readers as are likely to be attached to a strong-minded journal; but doubtless there will be reams of twaddle written in reply to it.

There seems to be a popular impression that a man who wants money has only to threaten a bank cashier with a pistol. It is remarkable that the fallacy should exist so long, as its results have so far been far more annoying to the would-be desperadoes than to the cashiers of the depositories.

MR. HOWELLS doesn't believe in the inspiration of the moment in literary work. His opinion helps the common impression that there is nothing in inspiration, for if it's genuine how is it a lot of writers are not inspired to give up the business?

THE advertising for the Columbian Exposition is being thoroughly done by means of a bureau which distributes items to the press of the country. This is good business enterprise.