

The reduction of cotton acreage for the entire South this year is at least eighteen per cent.

It is stated that the damage from blight, mildew, rot and yellow done to the fruit crop of the country amounts to not less than \$50,000,000 annually.

A share of stock in the Chemical National Bank of New York City, par value \$100, is worth \$4800. That is, every dollar invested by its stockholders possesses an earning power sufficient to make it worth \$48.

The United States has about seventy-one sheep to each 100 population. Australia has over 3000 to 100 population. The latest returns show very little difference in the shearing capacity of animals in the two countries.

In Mexico it is libelous for a newspaper to mention a criminal case against a man in the event of his acquittal. After his vindication the person charged with crime can put the editor who published the report in prison.

To all the strenuous opposition against the trolley system of electric cars it has always been replied, notes the Boston Transcript, that no person has ever been killed or even seriously injured by receiving the electricity of the system.

Tip-O-Tip, son of the late Zulu King Cetewayo, is in this country, and aims to secure an education here before returning to his own people. To raise money to pay his expenses in college he is giving small entertainments in Western cities. They consist principally of native songs, chants, translations of the English to the Zulu tongue and in answering questions. He is only nineteen years of age.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, recently told a friend of the difficulty one of his ancestors had in securing a pension, to show how much harder it was to accomplish that business a century ago than now. It was then necessary for a man to prove not only his service, but his necessity. Mr. Quay's ancestor declared that his sole possessions were two slaves and twelve acres of land. The latter would not even raise white beans, and of the former one was a helpless rheumatic and the other spent all his time attending to his fellow.

State reports and other credible authorities show, estimates the New York Sun, that the winter wheat areas, as a whole, are not likely to give more than an average yield; and that the spring wheat region will produce below the average. Assuming that the area sown to both varieties equals that of 1891, the indications are for an aggregate out-turn of about 480,000,000 bushels, being some 132,000,000 less than the reported product of 1891, and showing likewise that the exportable surplus, from that crop of 1892, will be about 140,000,000 less, as domestic requirements have increased fully 8,000,000 bushels since last year.

As an evidence of the prosperity of the South, and of the flourishing condition of Southern cities, Atlanta, Ga., is cited by Samuel W. Goode in the Manufacturers' Record. "Atlanta is the capital of the State of Georgia, in which the increase in value of property during the last decade, by official report, is \$210,000,000. The city has an elevation of 1085 feet above sea level, greater than any other city of equal population in the Union save Denver. Atlanta is the practical centre, geographically, of a section of the ten States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, which contain 450,515 square miles and over 15,000,000 people. Around it, within seventy-five miles, is a greater mineral variety and a larger abundance of many minerals than the same environment of any city in the South, if not in the world. Atlanta's health, under scientific observation and test of temperature and rainfall, proven by its wonderfully low death rate, shows it one of the most salubrious climates on the globe. Its trade area is mainly agricultural, with soil fit for all grains, grasses, cotton, truck and dairying. It is rich in varied and proximate minerals and timbers, while its manufactures embrace a territory from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Its transportation facilities, with its eleven railroads, are unequalled. With these and many more rare advantages, Atlanta's real estate has made rapid and steady enhancement in value. Every new railroad and industry has brought people, creating greater demand for homes and business sites. The growth of the city in population, business and manufactures is the sure test of the steady increase in the value of real estate. The official and reliable record on these points proves that property has moved continually up in prices."

Statistics show that trade does not decline in Presidential years.

The United States spend \$125,000,000 a year for public charities and charitable institutions.

Within the borders of the State of Maine are wild lands of a total estimated value of \$32,000,000.

A queer illustration of British backwardness is found by the San Francisco Examiner in the fact that this year election returns exhibited to street crowds by the stereopticon for the first time in London.

The English Hackney horse, which is rapidly coming into favor in this country, is in England superseding the Cleveland bay stallion as a sire for carriage horses. The Hackney is a thoroughbred of the hunter type, with more bone, stoutness and action than the Cleveland bay.

In Japan a play called the "Extermination of Christianity" is on the boards. In the slaughter of make-believe missionaries to the shrieks of the orchestra is wildly applauded. However displeasing this circumstance may be, the San Francisco Examiner thinks it is less to be deplored than the more practical method of China, in which real missionaries are used.

In view of the recent complaints about the "injurious action" of tinned goods on the human economy, it is interesting to note in the New York Recorder that recent experiments by Lunge and other well-known German chemists have demonstrated the fact that aluminum is practically unattacked by fruit juices, condensed milk, and the various constituents of preserved meats and vegetables.

There is a patient and industrious man named Rila Kittridge, of Belfast, Me., who is putting Mr. Gladstone's great speeches on postal cards, which he sends to the "Grand Old Man." On some of the cards he manages to get 20,000 words. Mr. Gladstone is himself addicted to the postal card habit; but when he gets some of these missives, he must feel that he has the disease in a very mild form.

Mr. George Bird Grinnell, of the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, an enthusiastic hunter of wide experience, gives, in Scribner, a graphic narrative of a now extinct sport, and writes with force and feeling respecting the shameful slaughter that has made the title of this article, "The Last of the Buffalo," so appropriate. He says: "Of the millions of buffalo which even in our own time ranged the plains in freedom, none now remain. From the prairies which they used to darken, the wild herds, down to the last straggling bull, have disappeared."

The American hog is still engaged in pushing his nose into other countries, announces the Chicago Sun. Persecution, proscription, libel, infamous slanders, and even bayonets cannot keep him from inserting his savory snout into a foreign land, and when once he lifts his small, twinkling eyes upon a people they immediately become charmed with his toothsome possibilities and are the willing slaves of his porkship. The latest conquest which the Yankee hog has achieved is that of Mexico. According to a dispatch from Kansas City, Senor Enrique Tomez, a Mexican merchant, has been in that city making arrangements for shipping hogs to Mexico for slaughter.

What the New York Post considers a fraud of a peculiarly abominable character has come to light in Germany, where a number of workmen and engineers employed at the great Bochum Association for Mining and Steel Foundry have been arrested on a charge of selling defective rails, wheels, axles, etc., by means of a system of forgery. This material was supplied to the German State Railway, and then some foreign corporations. It appears that the State Railway employed an inspector to stamp such goods as had withstood the regular tests. The incriminated workmen are accused of having made false stamps, with which they marked material which had not been examined; with repairing holes, cracks, and other defects in the rails with a particular cement, and so giving the inferior and useless material the appearance of finished work, and with substituting rejected rails for those which the officials had handed over to be stamped as satisfactory, and marking the good rails with the forged stamps. The incentive to the frauds was the fact that the workmen are paid a premium on the amount of work passed by the inspector. How long they have been indulging in these dishonest practices, how general the distribution of defective material has been, is still as uncertain as the possible consequences of the rascality.

HARRISON'S LETTER.

He Formally Accepts the Republican Nomination.

The Principles and Policy of His Party Endorsed.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The following is in substance President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the office of President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1892.
Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and Others—Committee, Etc.
Gentlemen: I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 23, of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention, recently held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration.

The great work of the Fifty-first Congress has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic House of Representatives, and the acts of the Executive Department to its scrutiny and investigation. There has been an increase of 37,420 tons in the shipping tonnage of the United States, and the Republic has declared policies of the Democratic Party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country.

Here Mr. Harrison writes at length on the "where any citizen is deprived of his personal or political rights. The power of the States over the question of the qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the laws of his State secure in the rights to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted cannot be abated.

Our old Republican battle-cry, "A free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us in the case of Alabama. The State, and from men who, differing with us widely in opinions, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery if, when the debate is ended, the judgment of honest jurists is to be reversed by ballot-box frauds and tally-sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in power.

These new political movements in the States and the recent decisions of some of the courts, which encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the States, the laws made equal and non-partisan, and the elections free and honest.

The Republican Party would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections.

Another related measure, as furnishing the means of ocean traffic for our ships, and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well, is the reciprocity policy declared by Section 3 of the Tariff act of 1890 and now in practical operation with five of the Nations of Central and South America, the Dominican Republic, Spanish West India Islands, and with Germany and Austria, under special trade arrangements with each.

"The removal of the duty on sugar and the continuance of duties on tea and coffee from the United States, giving relief to our own people by cheapening articles used increasingly in every household, was also of such enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles as to suggest that in compensation for the reciprocal advantages should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their markets.

"Great credit is due to Mr. Blaine for the vigor with which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefits of these arrangements. The work of creating new agencies and of adapting our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time, but the results already attained are such, I am sure, as to establish in popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the free importation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our own farms, mines or factories, in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries.

"No intelligent advocates of a protective tariff claim that it is able, of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages, without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale."

In regard to the Federal Election Bill Mr. Harrison says: In my last annual message to Congress I said: We must not entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, quiet consideration of such Constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the Government to the people by fair appointments and free elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election systems and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils.

The Constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the Supreme Court if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the National Government, with a view to securing to every voter a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and an approach to an equality of value to each ballot cast as is attainable. * * * The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in this law, and only there, is a just demand, and no just man should resist or resist it.

It seems to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair non-partisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designed to give unfair advantages to the party against whom some time be used by a party against the will of a majority of the people.

Of this I seem to have an illustration in the recent State election in Alabama. There was no Republican ticket in the field. The contest was between white Democrats. The Kolb party say they were refused the representation guaranteed by law upon the election boards, and that when the courts by mandamus ordered the election, the election board could not be heard until the election had been held. Ballot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities or destroyed, and it is asserted on behalf of one-half, at least, of the white voters of Alabama that the officers who certify certificates have been given by not honestly elected.

There is no security for the personal or political rights of any man in a community where any citizen is deprived of his personal or political rights. The power of the States over the question of the qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the laws of his State secure in the rights to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted cannot be abated.

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"The previous efficacy of this policy in increasing the foreign trade of the United States at once attracted the attention of European trade journals and boards of trade. The British Board of Trade presented to the Government a memorial for the appointment of a commission to consider the best means of counteracting what is called 'the commercial crusade of the United States.'

"The Democratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff laws containing the provision, and denounces as 'mean reciprocity' that section of the law under which these trade arrangements have been made. If no other issue were involved in the campaign this alone would give it momentous importance.

"The declaration of the platform in favor of 'The American Doctrine of Protection' meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule, but it is to be noted that all tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home.

THE CHOLERA.

News From the Plague Ships in New York Harbor.

Ravages of the Pestilence in Europe and Asia.

According to the daily bulletins of the Board of Health, New York City remained free from the cholera scourge that found such a comfortable lodging place in the three pest-ships lying in the Lower Bay. The last bulletins issued by the Board of Health told of a condition of affairs in the city that is far different from that on the Normanna and the Rugia, and on those two desolate spots, Swinburne and Hoffman Islands.

The plague is spreading there, but consolation can be derived from the confident prediction of Dr. Jenkins that the pestilence will not reach the city. He firmly believes that he can keep it in the infected territory where it is now running riot, and where the terror-stricken cabin passengers of the Normanna were kept like rats in a cage.

On the day that the bulletin just mentioned was issued there were ten new cases, but no deaths. That last statement of fact leaves slight ground for congratulation, of those ten who go to make up the long list of victims, ninety per cent at least will go the way of those whose bodies have been reduced to ashes in the Swinburne Island crematories within the past fourteen days.

The pest-ship Normanna, whose name is only to be mentioned now in connection with cholera, suffering and death, contrived eight cases, and the Rugia, which was kept up with her sister ship in the race of death, hauled over two to the overworked physicians who are fighting the dread disease. They in turn handed them over to Dr. Byron on Swinburne Island.

Since the three cholera ships arrived there have been thirty-one new cases and eight deaths from the pest in the Port of New York.

President Harrison gave orders to turn over part of Sandy Hook and give 500 tents for the use of the cabin passengers from the Normanna.

The City of New York, with Chauncey Depew and other well-known Americans on board, besides several other steamers, arrived with no trace of the disease.

Special cables report all the steamers leaving England crowded with Americans. Double prices are being paid for berths, and on some vessels new cabins have been built over the decks.

A guard line has been established by the Federal authorities along the Canadian border. All the passengers by rail or boat will be carefully examined.

The lower bay was so crowded with the detailed ocean liners that navigation became difficult, if not dangerous. The terrors of possible collision were added to the terrors of the present plague.

There were daily additions to the fleet of steamships idly but anxiously rocking at anchor in the waters of the lower bay. The problem of how to separate the healthy passengers who had been exposed to no reasonable chance of infection from those who had been in serious risk and among whom the dread plague might be lurking, was the most serious question. So serious was it that Secretary of the Navy Tracy went to the Treasury and joined Secretary of the Treasury Foster and ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton in considering this question.

On the eighth day after they were quarantined four deaths and ten new cases occurred among the pest ships in the lower bay.

The four deaths occurred on Swinburne Island, and six of the new cases were among the recently bathed and fumigated members of the Normanna's crew. The other three were among the stowaway passengers of the Rugia, and one developed on Hoffman Island.

In addition to this, eight members of families of those attacked on the Rugia, and the bodies of those who were taken to Swinburne Island and isolated.

These deaths left sixteen cases and fifty-one suspects on Swinburne Island. All told, at this time there were thirty-three men, sixteen women and fifteen children on the island.

All of the bodies of the dead were cremated at once. So far seventy people have been isolated since the vessels came in with the disease.

The figures brought up the aggregate cases of cholera developed in the harbor since its first appearance on the Moravia to forty-two and the deaths to twelve, the grand total of deaths on the three ships since they sailed being forty-six.

The feeling of relief that New York City learned that the cabin passengers of the Normanna would be released from their prison infected prison.

This release, unconsciously long delayed, was due wholly to the munificence of J. Morgan, who at his own expense chartered the spacious steamer Jonnington, of the Sound Steamship Company, and tendered her to the Hamburg Company for the use of the cabin passengers. It is needless to say that the offer was accepted. Senator McPherson also procured a barge for the same purpose.

The old frigate New Hampshire was taken for occupancy by the Rugia's cabin passengers.

Island Hospital, and goods were cremated late at night. There was almost a panic among the Normanna's cabin passengers. It was reported by persons who approached within hailing distance of the ships in tugs that the passengers were badly frightened. When Dr. Jenkins was aboard one of the passengers told him he said that he could raise \$2000 on board in an instant if permission were given to charter a boat and remove the cabin passengers to her, the vessel to be anchored north of the pest grounds until the passengers could be removed.

On the second day after being placed in quarantine there were three deaths and five new cases of cholera on the plague fleet in the lower bay. Two tugs with policemen went on picket duty. Dr. Jenkins, New York's Health Officer, decided to act in harmony with the President.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster visited Quarantine. He said there would be no conflict between the State and Federal authorities, and pronounced the station one of the best equipped in the country, if not in the world. He has great faith in Dr. Jenkins's ability to fight the plague.

Two police boats have been added to the patrol fleet. Seven officers are on each tug. They will under the command of every kind of craft away from the pest ships.

At the Navy Yard there are a tug and launches all ready with stores aboard to go down to the lower bay and assist the police in their patrol work, should such a thing be necessary, and an engine house which is said that there should be no more leaks from the cholera fleet to New York.

Cholera at Hamburg.

Dr. Veuz of Hamburg, gives a graphic description of the sad condition of the city. The old town, he says, is a collection of dirty, stifling, crowded, decaying houses. The Alter Jungferstieg is desolate, the Alter Jungferstieg deserted. There are few tram cars, and they are almost empty. The whole city is in dreary and disheartening contrast to what it was. The iron-lined spinnery is unfrequented, and an oppressive stillness hangs over it. The cafes are empty.

One head-waiter, who serves at a restaurant where formerly 2500 persons ate daily, told the physician the other day that eight customers had been there up to 6 p. m. The streets are empty, and a crowd and six policemen holding it in check, while six women ran screaming down the road after ambulances which were bearing their husbands away to the cholera hospital. Occupants of houses, he says, often run out in the streets and passing policemen to send ambulances to remove patients, but the police can seldom succor to their appeals, as the ambulance service is quite inadequate to the demands upon it.

At night, Dr. Veuz says, the streets are completely deserted by pedestrians, although ambulances, dead wagons and hearses can be heard passing almost constantly. The statistics published by the authorities, Dr. Veuz says, are utterly worthless. On one day the number of deaths announced and the health officer said that one-half the number registered at the office.

The epidemic shows no sign of abatement. On the day this cablegram was sent 909 new cases and 263 deaths were announced, the victims being mostly women. There were 530 burials. The deaths in the prisons and lunatic asylums have been disproportionately numerous. The banks have resolved to prolong the term of payment of bills now due till October.

The loss of business is estimated at \$50,000,000. Prayer meetings are held to implore Divine assistance. Relief committees have been formed in every ward of the city. No other European town presents a greater contrast between the rich and the poor. The new quarter and the suburbs are handsome and well built, with breezy open spaces. The old part is dirty and stifling, and its population of 150,000 is squeezed into the space of an English town of 5000 inhabitants. It requires some imagination to picture the further recesses of the sunless labyrinth where each house is occupied by a dozen families. The narrow streets are reeking with decayed vegetables and stinking liquids.

Thirty thousand Died in Persia.

Advices from Teheran, Persia, are to the effect that the cholera epidemic has ceased and the bodies are being buried. The mortality in the city from cholera is estimated at 13,000. Six new cemeteries have been peopled with the dead.

In all Persia there have been about 30,000 deaths from the epidemic. The American Presbyterian Mission has treated in its hospitals eighty patients, of whom a third recovered. Two thousand patients outside of the hospitals were treated by the mission.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

Colonel Volkman Reports to the War Department.

The United States War Department has received a long and interesting report by Colonel W. J. Volkman, of the Adjutant-General's Department, on the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The report dwells at some length on the mobilization of the militia at Homestead and speaks highly of the efficiency and discipline of the State troops.

After criticizing the equipment of the troops and the inclination of some of the militiamen to wear starched linen and patent-leather shoes in uniform service, the colonel commends the activity displayed in calling out the troops and says:

The system for notifying me is unique and very interesting. A captain in a Western regiment explained to me his method, which, if not uniform throughout the entire Guard, is substantially followed by many officers. The company was divided into squads, each under charge of a sergeant, corporals and privates of squads being grouped, as far as practicable, according to residence or place of employment.

In one regiment there was a company consisting entirely of coal miners; when the captain actually received his orders, Monday morning his men were miles underground, among shafts and galleries of mines, yet the orders were communicated, ascended to the surface and were soon in their places in the ranks.

The colonel gives credit for the discipline in the Guard to Governor Patterson. Colonel Volkman has this to say of the militia:

When the Guard arrived at Homestead the inhabitants prepared an adroit plan, well calculated to induce the troops to affiliate with the populace. With quiet, soldierly dignity the Commanding General frigidly declined to entertain such overtures, and he instantly became the target for attack.

Matters reached a climax one day when the band of the assembly was raised; for a moment no one could tell who would fall beneath the next shot and great excitement prevailed. In Homestead the provost guard rapidly dispersed crowds clustering about posted telegraph bulletins, while enlisted men disposed to gather in groups were ordered at once to their tents.

In defiance of this order, one man proposed cheers for the assembly, and was dealt with summarily if not in exact accordance with summary of law. There are times when immediate example is absolutely necessary, and although the one to which I allude has brought down on the Pennsylvania National Guard, as a body, most unmerited obloquy, it is certain that hesitation might have easily resulted in gatherings which could have been dispersed only by ordering one part of the force to fire upon another.

Mrs. MARGARETA RIVERA, grandmother of Governor Galan, of Coahuila, died at Monterey, Mexico, the other day, at the age of 103 years. She was born in Spain, and came to Mexico over a century ago. She owned several hundred acres of land in Madrid a copy of the Catholic record of her birth.