

THE PROGRESS OF THE WHEEL - New York World.



A PAINFUL SUBMISSION. Bourke Cockran—Circumstances over which I have no control compel me to say that I believe now that the Chicago Convention was right and I was wrong—New York Ad-



A CONGRESSMAN, HIS MONEY PLANE AND A BUZZ SAW. Resolved, That it is the judgment of this convention that the old State bank issue, as money, is neither safe nor desirable—Resolution passed unanimously by the American Bankers' Association at San Francisco, September 8, 1892.—Los Angeles Times.



"Wot are you doin' wid the thing, Jimmy?"
"He's the last teller in my precinct that hasn't registered, an' I can't bear to see him throw away his chances."—Chicago News Record.



HIP VAN WINKLE NEW YORK DAZZLED BY THE WORLD'S FAIT - Thomas Nast in



Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge refuses to recognize "His Own Little Bill."-Boston Globe

But little has been heard from the Prohibitionists in the present campaign, at least in the Eastern States. Perhaps this is in a

in the Eastern States. Perhaps this is in a measure due to the fact that the head of the ticket, General Bidwell, is essentially a business man and not an orator. However, they are conducting an active literary campaign and hope to poll an increased vote.

For the first time in its history the Socialist Labor party has this year put in nomination a Presidental and Vice Presidental endidset. Simon Wice we have

in Boston and is a photographer, is the can-didate for President, and Charles H. Matchett, a Brooklyn electrician, is the Vice Presidental candidate. The national

headquarters of the party are in Brooklyn

and during the past few weeks many tons of

documents have been scattered broadcast throughout the country. The Socialists say they will poll a quarter of a million votes

BRANDY SAVED HIS LIFE

An Incident in the Alps howing the Timely

In the old drenching times of Tod, when

patients used to get their bottles of brandy

in the 24 hours, a comparison of the kind

would have been of extreme value; but the

routine treatment of inflamation by alcohol

is now a thing of the past, and, as a rule, we

merely look out for special symptoms and

complications, and meet them as they arise,

says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine.

But as a contribution to the discussion, let

me quote Brudenell Carter, who quotes Dr.

Braun, of Moscow, who says that he had 45 per cent of bad cases after the eye opera-tions among the peasants until he gave them

wine or brandy, when the percentage fell to

6 per cent.

In the sudden collapse of fainting or snake

bite, or when any one is called on to make a violent physical effort almost beyond his powers, alcohol shows its power. Swiss guides well know the help that a mouthful or two of white wine gives them, and I remember an incident in the Alps where a timely stimular teached.

timely atimulant probably saved three lives. We were rashly struggling up an ice slope without guides and the first man on the rope

an experienced mountaineer, vigorously cut

steps while we shivered in our places, dodg-ing the falling chips and trying to feel brave and happy. Suddenly the sound of the axe stopped and a voice fell clear and sharp

from aloft. "Brandy at once or I can't go

Luckily we had it, and a sip or two set him right, but, as he told us afterward, so overpowering was the feeling of exhaustion that he could hardly have raised his arm, or even remained much longer in his place without the stimulant, which fortunately was at hand. As we were at the moment half way up a perpendicular wall nearly 200 feet high, with little but a narrow ledge to protect us from a frightful precipies be-

to protect us from a frightful precipice be-

low, I invite your readers to picture for

The Author of Waverley Novels.

It was in 1827, and at a theatrical fund

dinner in Edinburgh, that Sir Walter Scott

declared himself to be the author of the

"Waverley Novels." This is the speech he

made on that occasion: "I did not expect,

eident would have been.

selves what the consequences of an ac-

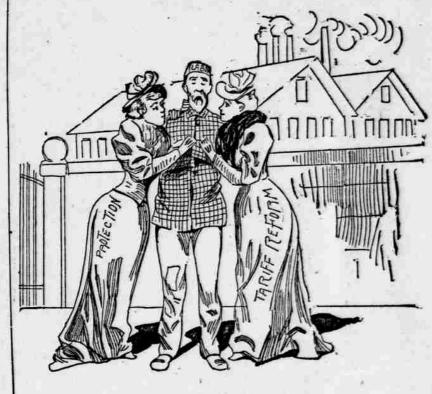
Use of a Stimulant.

RUFUS R. WILSON.

at the coming election.



THE MODERN MAZEPPA, OR THE MAN AND THE TIGER. -New York Advertiser.



LABOR-HOW I WISH THE OTHER DEAR CHARMER WERE GONE -New York Herald.

FOR PRINCIPLE.

Four Presidental Candidates Who Count on Sure Defeat.

MARTIN'S NOVEL PLATFORM. cal Weaver Was a Good Soldier and He Is a Good Fighter Yet.

WATER AND SOCIALIST FOLK

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPLANA H. w YORK, Oct. 29.-The side shows ned to a Presidental circus very often nt more amusing and instructive featthan those to be witnessed under the tent. There are four of them attached als year's exhibition. In the first the an hold unrestricted sway, and memof both sexes are placed on the same ng. The second, which five the flag of



General Weaver.

People's party, contains a choice colon of political resolutions and funds tal principles suited to the most diverse . In the third cold water is the ngest drink that can be obtained. The alists have charge of the lively and rting performance given in the fourth, e candidate of the Woman Suffragists year is Mrs. Victoria Chaflin Wood-Martin. She has been a candidate for ame office before and is an old and exneed hand at campaigning. As the woman to enter the race for the Presiy she attracted much attention some 20 ago, and with her sister, Tennie C. in, played a large part in the early hisof the woman suffrage movement.

English but Still American. e has been for many years the wife of inglish banker and a resident of Lonbut she has never lost her interest in rican affairs, as is shown by her prompt tance of a presidental nomination the Women Suffragists. Mrs. Martin not expect to be elected, but is con-

women of the right to vote. To my mind a ploved. They would see that the very poor humanitarian form of government is the only effective ramedy for the deplorable cheap longing-houses for improvident ondition of affairs which now exists. A homanitarian government would stigmatize the marriages of the unfit as crimes; it would legislate to prevent the birth of the criminal rather than legislate to punish him after he is born. It would be the aim of a humanitarian government to bring about an aristocracy of blood. Any physi-



General Bidwell. cal or psychical defect excludes human eings from the aristocracy of humanity The aim of a humanitarian government in creating such an aristocracy would be to counteract the evil effects of a plutocrace nd give an impetus to physical and psych-

cal development." No Need of Modern Politicians, "There would be little room, Mrs. Martin,



women and utilize the unemployed labor in

women and utilize the unemployed labor in every district.

"A humanitarian government would erect in each district, just as police stations are now, buildings containing large halls and pulpits. Each would have a staff of officers, but they would be there to report upon and deal with causes instead of effects. This staff would be composed of trained professors in sociology, mechanics and nurses. They would be able to teach the laws of heredity, the result of acquired habits and how these react upon the physical and moral condition of offspring. Raising the Standard of Labor.

"The mechanics would impart the latest improvements in different types of work how time and labor could be saved by adopting this or that method. Their efforts would raise the standard of labor. These officers could look after the domestic policy of each district, report cases of dire necesof each district, report cases of dire necessity and organize a system for temporary relier in urgent cases, not as charity, but as loans to be paid by the recipients. The inhabitants of a district would be able to lodge complaints, and suggest improvements. The purposes of these buildings would be to educate the masses by a system of oral education. Each building would be a purely scientific organization, having for its religion, humanity; for its incentive, the perfecting of the people, and for its glory, the raising of the human body from the mire of sin and debauchery by which it is defiled

One of the peculiar features of the canvass Mrs. Martin is conducting is that she will not take the stump in advocacy of her claims until after the election. Then she intends to make a tour of the country and attempt to rouse the people to the importance of the reforms which she believes to be necessary. This seems a little like putting the cart before the horse, but Mrs. Martin says that she can afford to wait for practical results. She is married to a mar of great wealth, and that she should be willing to leave her beautiful and luxurious



Victoria C. Woodhull. nome in London to plunge into the hurly burly of American politics is curious if not instructive.

Weaver Is a Born Fighter. General Weaver, the Presidental candidate of the People's party, has been prose cuting a canvass at once stirring and pie

a pessimist, is a Methodist and was a good WANT OF CONFIDENCE The Party of Cold Water.

That Is Why the Iron Industry of Canada Is Not Developed.

SHE HAS NATURAL RESOURCES,

But Still lacks a Tariff Sufficiently High to I xclude the

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 28.-As salutary as have been the effects of the adoption of a policy for the protection of native Canadian industries, there is occasion for the observation that of this policy it may be said, "If a little is good, more is better." This is singularly true of the development of the iron industry in the Dominion, particularly in the Province of Ontario. One condition needful to bring about the establishment of extensive iron producing plants is the revision of existing tariffs to such an extent and in the direction of affording an apportun ities that will permit capitalists to establish furnaces that can be operated under conditions similar to those existing in the United States. It may be said, however, that ever with the protection which a high tariff affords, there must be reasonable assurance as to the stability of the policy. There is already a feeling of uncertainty through-out the province with respect to the continance of the present schedules of protective tariff. To this feeling more possibly than to the present moderate rates of protective duties, may be ascribed the absence of any material progress in the develop ment of the iron producing industry in the Dominion.

The Tariff Not Bigh Enough.

The capitalists of Canada, or for that matter of anywhere else, are disinclined to make the enormous investments necessary in this bussiness, knowing that there is every assurance that a change in governmen would in all probability result in a reduction and, perhaps, even a total withdrawal of protective duties. The markets of Canada would then become open and the furnaces of the protected United States would ship their products across the border at such prices that would make competition out of the question.

.The extent of this feeling of uncertainty, or more properly speaking, dread, that the protective duties will be removed by change of government, is best illustrated in the fact that notwithstanding the protective duty of \$4.50 per ton to keep foreign pig from out and a bonus of \$2 per ton to encourage the manufacture of domestic pig, there is to-day not a single iron furnace in the Province of Ontario. Their absence is due to this sole fact, and not to the lack of natural conditions that would otherwise render their establishment possible, and, there is every reason to believe, profitably. The deposits of minerals throughout the provinces are rich even beyond estimation.

he has been for many years the wife of glish banker and a resident of London the has been for many years the wife of glish banker and a resident of London the has been for many years the wife of glish banker and a resident of London the has been the property of the prop Wonderful Natural Resources.

raw materials have been imported from across the border or the sea, instead of being produced at home. Up to a few years ago there were but about a dozen iron foundries distributed throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton leading in the number and capacity of these establishments.

Increase in Number of Iron Foundries. Now these establishments number dozens, and from the primitive form they have been added to and enlarged until they now include great forges, rolling mills, nail works, malleable ironworks, but with the exception of the product of a single furnace in Nova Scotia and three others in the Province of Quebec, the whole supply has come from the United States or

abroad.

The production of pig iron in the Dominion has never reached proportions which can be considered as affecting the industrial progress of the country. This statement will, perhaps, be better understood when it is known that the total production of pig iron in the provinces during the year 1890 was only 21,772 tons. These figures sink into insignificance when compared with the monthly report of any one of your mam-moth Pittsburg furnaces. They at the same time serve to very forcibly illustrate the possibilities of Canadian pig iron production, were the conditions such that a devel-opment of the industry compatible with the eeds of native non-using establishments slone would be rendered possible. Only One Furnace Producing Coke Pig. The principal establishment for the pro-

The principal establishment for the production of pig iron, and in fact the only one producing coke pig, is at Londonderry, Nova Scotia. This furnace was established years ago by English capitalists and is still operated by them. Aside from this there are three charcoal iron furnaces. There is one at Radnor and one at Three Rivers on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. .The third is on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, all three furnaces being in the vicinity of Montreal. Illustrating alike both the need of even higher protection and the distrust that manufacturers have of a continuance of the protective policy, the decline in pig iron production during the past few years may be noted. In 1890 the four furnaces in blast in Canada produced 21,772 tons of pig iron, as compared with 25,921 tons made in 1889. During 1890 the exports of iron and steel goods manufactured in Canada amounted in value to \$133,724, but the imports during the same period reached \$13,835,493 in value, on which \$2,721,109 in duty was paid.

The pig iron production in 1889 was valued at \$2,210,962, but in 1890 it had dropped to With the inviting field which iron manu facturing promises under favorable condi-tions, capitalists and manufacturers are revolving in their minds reasons why Can-ada should not take her place in this in-dustry, whi h her importance as a na-tion and her own natural resources demand that she should have. However

elaborate these reasonings may be or the deductions therefrom, the philoso-phizer on industrial conditions is confronted finally with the fear that when the Liberal succeeds the Conservative party in the management of governmental affairs the protective policy will be abandoned. Some-what significant of this feeling, and at the what significant of this feeling, and at the same time a little curious as to motive or design, is the effort of some Canadians interested in the manufacture of hollow ware and other household hardware to either have the duty of \$4 50 on pig iron removed or the duty on their particular wares raised. They have made formal requests to the Government of Ottawa for this change, appropring their patting with the assert

amples might be enumerated, but these will amples might be enumerated, but these with serve the purposes of illustration, all of which makes apt the inquiry: If the manu-facture of that class of goods, in which pig-iron, steel biliets, etc., are such compo-nents, is so prosperous under Canadian tariff, why need not the production of these raw materials be made equally so? There is no apparent reason why pig iron should not be made as cheaply here as in the States. The natural advantages are equal, if not superior, and given other conditions equivalent to those enjoyed n the States and there would Homesteads, Braddocks and Johnstowns spring up in all sections of Careta. JOHN L. GANS

POISONLESS CIGARS.

Prominent 'Physician's Suggestion to Get Rid of the Nicotine Successfully Adopted-It Is a Double Sweating Process-Men Like the New Brand. In the fertile brain of Dr. . S. Weir Mitchell was conceived some time since the idea of an anti-nicotine cigar, which is now in great demand among inveterate smokers, says the Philadelphia Record.

The illustrious neurologist numbers

among his patients many suffering from servous diseases, the result of excessive smoking. To these he was wont to say: "You must give up smoking say: altogether, if you wish to regain your health." The patients demurred. The doctor admitted it was rather hard, and began to look about for some alternative plan. He telt that if a cigar could be manufact-ured from which all or the greater portion of the nicotine were extracted the effect upon the smoker would be practically harmless.

The idea was explained to a well-kmown

local manufacturer, who at once had the eigars made after the plan suggested by Dr. Mitchell,
The Vuelta Abajo tobacco, used for the

filler, and the Connecticut wrapper are subject to what is termed the "double resweating" process. The materials are placed in a steam room for four or five hours, after which they are taken out and subjected to a natural drying for a day or two. This operation is thrice repeated, after which the tobacco is considered practicelly free of nicotine. tically free of nicotine.

Many prominent men have tabooed the stronger brands for the new eigar without prescription and through choice. The man-ufacturer estimates his sale for the first

THE END OF AN EPOCH.

Them Without Successors. Boston Heraid.]

The Death of Curtis and Whittier Leaves

The sudden, though not unexpected death of two men, who were the last of their generation in the lines of activity which they followed, shows that we have really come to the end of an epoch, or rather of two epochs. Mr. Curtis was the iast of the great Lyceum force which did much to prepare the way for the unattached schools, which are now universal, and Mr. Whittier was the last of our American poets who belonged to our literature for this century. He was the equal of his peers, and, though Dr. Holmes survives, he is not so exclusively a poet that we can rank him among the great poets of this century. Both Mr. Curtis and Mr. Whittier repre-

Don Carlos Watches the Little Ruler's Illness With Anxiety.

WHAT HIS DEATH WOULD BRING.

The Pretenders Really Have a Good Founda-

tion for Their Claim.

STORY OF THE ROYAL SUCCESSION

Upon a very weak thread hangs the life of the little King of Spain, and all the people of that country are anxiously watching his plucky fight for life and health. None watches more keenly, but with considerable less solicitude, than does the representati ve of the dynasty of pretenders, who have given Spain so much trouble since the year 1833. People of the present day are apt to look upon the Carlists as a lot of rebela. They are rebels in one sense, but there is scarcely a prince in Europe to-day who has more claim to a throne than this same Don

He has all the royal rights, as far as they go, on his side, and if he and his followers,



Don Carlos.

who are yet numerous, succeed in produc ing an insurrection sympathy may be ex-tended poor little Alfonso, but Carlos is the one who is actually entitled to it. the one who is actually entitled to it.

Here is the Carlist trouble in a nutshellt When Charles II. of Spain died in 1700 without children, he bequeathed his crown, by will, to Philip V., Duke of Anjon. grandson of Louis XIV., of France. England fearing the results of a feasible union of France and Spain under one crown, the famous Twelve Years' War of the Succession was commenced, and oceans of blood were shed before it was finally determined that Philip should occupy the throne of Spain, but only on condition of renouncing all claim to the French succession; that the Castilian crown should be limited to heirs male, and that in the event of Philip's death without male heirs the Duke of Saxony should succeed. Both Spain and France solemnly assented to the agreement, and Philip became king. Philip became king.
On his death Ferdinand VI. ascended the

On his death Ferdinand VI. ascended the throne; then Charles III. and his son Charles IV., who in the year 1788 abdicated in favor of his son Ferdinand VII., who married four times, the last Queen Maria Christina of Naples being the first to bear him issue—two daughters, Isabella and Louisa Fernanda. In 1833 the King died, leaving a will which is strongly believed to this day to be a forecer concorded by the