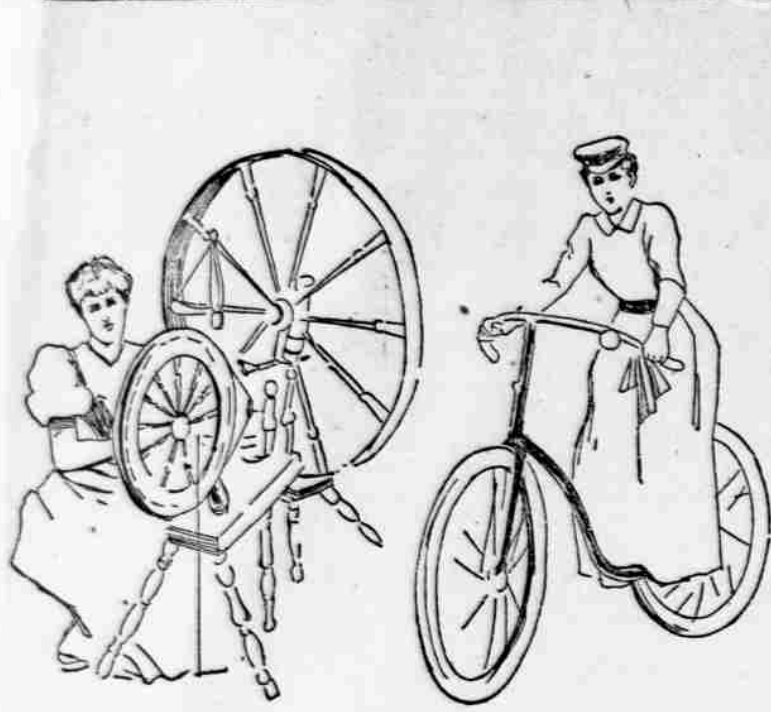


EVENTS OF THE DAY AS THE CARTOONISTS SEE THEM.



1892. 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 Advertiser.



A CONGRESSMAN, HIS MONEY PLANK 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 feller in my precinct that hasn't registered, an' I can't bear to see him throw away his chances."—Chicago News Record.



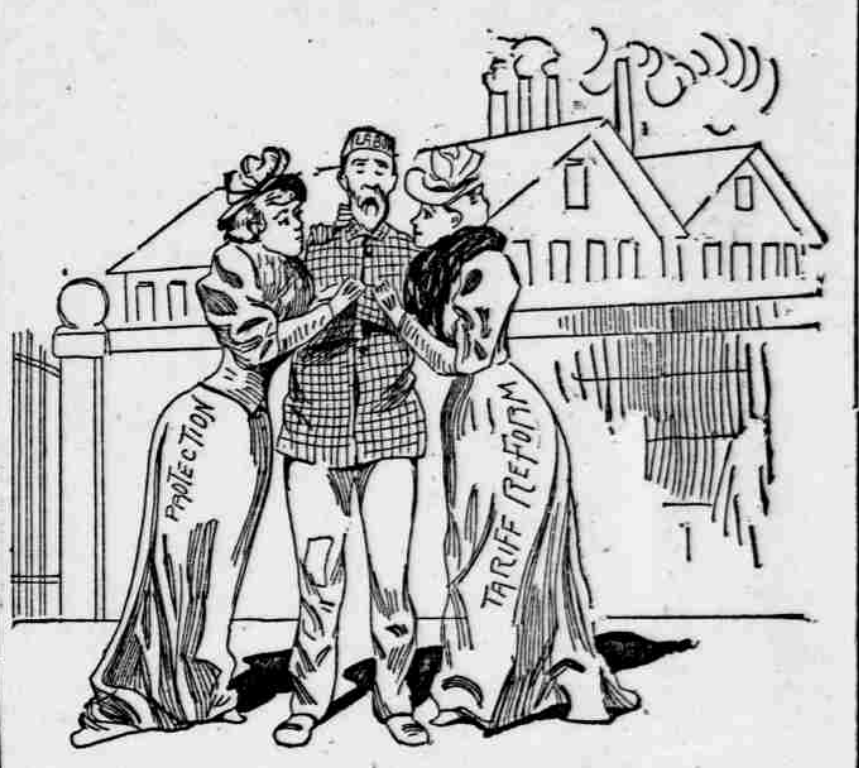
THE MODERN MAZEPPA, OR THE MAN AND THE TIGER.—New York Advertiser.



A CRUEL STEPPATHER. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge refuses to recognize "His Own Little Bill."—Boston Globe.



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



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

FOR PRINCIPLE.

Four Presidential Candidates Who Count on Sure Defeat.

MARTIN'S NOVEL PLATFORM.

General Weaver Was a Good Soldier and He Is a Good Fighter Yet.

WATER AND SOCIALIST FOLK.

General Weaver.

General Wever.

General Weaver.

General Weaver.

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General Weaver.

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women of the right to vote. To my mind a humanitarian form of government is the only effective remedy for the deplorable condition of affairs which now exists. A humanitarian 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 physical...

plowed. They would see that the very poor had sanitary dwellings. They would erect cheap lodging-houses for improvident 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 necessity and organize a system for temporary relief 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 the welfare 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 to-day."

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 man of great wealth, and that she above, she is willing to leave her beautiful and luxurious...

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

People's party, contains a choice selection of political resolutions and fundamental principles suited to the most diverse classes. In the third cold water is the sweet drink that can be obtained. The allies have charge of the lively and ringing performance given in the fourth. A candidate of the Woman Suffragists year is Mrs. Victoria Chaffin Wood-Martin. She has been a candidate for some office before and is an old and experienced hand at campaigning. As the woman to enter the race for the Presidency she attracted much attention some 20 ago, and with her sister, Jennie C. in, played a large part in the early history of the woman suffrage movement.

English but Still American. e has been for many years the wife of a English banker and a resident of London but she has never lost her interest in English affairs, as is shown by her prompt response to a presidential nomination the Woman Suffragists. Mrs. Martin does not expect to be elected, but is content with what she is pleased to term an "official campaign, into which she is injecting as much spirit and earnestness as she can show if she entertained responses of immediate success. For the communication of her principles she published a monthly magazine, *The Standard*, and in other ways is conducting active propaganda. Her headquarters are on Vesey street, this city, are a well known and well frequented place. The headquarters of the Democratic blocians farther up town.

reforms we have in mind," said Martin to me, "are far more sweeping than the mere granting to

for the politician of the present day in the form of government which you contemplate."

"None whatever. In a humanitarian government the cabinet would be composed of philosophers, representing every branch of science. They would utilize this knowledge and would feel how necessary it is to look after the internal welfare of the people. They would see that every building was properly ventilated and in a sanitary condition where working women are em-

While a member of the House General Weaver was one of the greatest powers in that body, and often proved more than a match for the rest of the House and the Speaker thrown in. He surpassed Holman as an objector, was a harder kicker than Kilgore, of Texas, even in his most ambitious moments even hoped to be, and could filibuster all other filibusters at a time when the rules made it possible for one man to completely block the business of the House. General Weaver has long been

a pessimist, is a Methodist and was a good soldier.

The Party of Cold Water. But little has been heard from the Prohibitionists in the present campaign, at least 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 Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate. Simon Wing, who lives in Boston and is a photographer, is the candidate for President, and Charles H. Hatchett, a Brooklyn electrician, is the Vice Presidential 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 at the coming election.

BRUCE R. WILSON. An Incident in the Alps—Showing the Timely Use of a Stimulant. In the old dreaching times of Toth, 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 inflammation 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. But as a contribution to the discussion, let me quote Brudenell Carter, who quotes Dr. Brain, of Moscow, who says that he had 45 per cent bad cases after the eye operations among the peasants until he gave them wine or brandy, when the percentage fell to 5 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 business men know the help that a mouthful or two of white wine gives them, and I remember an incident in the Alps where a timely stimulant 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, dodging the falling chips and trying to feel bare 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 on."

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

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

SHE HAS NATURAL RESOURCES.

But Still Lacks a Tariff Sufficiently High to Exclude the IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

TONTO, 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 opportunity 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 even with the protection which a high tariff affords, there must be reasonable assurances as to the stability of the policy. There is already a feeling of uncertainty throughout the province with respect to the continuance 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 development of the iron producing industry in the Dominion.

The Tariff Not High Enough. The capitalists of Canada, or of that part of anywhere else, are disinclined to make the enormous investments necessary in this business, knowing that there is every assurance that a change in government would in all probability result in a reduction and, perhaps, even a total withdrawal of protective duties. The deposits of iron ore in the Dominion are rich even beyond estimation.

Wonderful Natural Resources. In that part of the province of Ontario lying west of Ottawa are found beds of ore that are easy of access and practically inexhaustible. Along Lake Nipissing are found magnetic and hematite, in Eildon county, Ontario, especially in the Marmorina region, a variety of hematite, while distributed elsewhere in the province are found iron sand, titaniferous and spatic ores. In the provinces of Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Brunswick and in the Northwest are inexhaustible deposits of coal, ranging in quality from lignite to bituminous, and including vast beds of anthracite. These sources of supply of raw materials are already available, being on the lines of the Trans-Continental, Canadian Pacific or the Grand Trunk Railway, and are, in fact, awaiting the utilization by man.

Under the protection of the national policy there has been a vast development in manufacturing lines. In the industries in which iron and steel enter so largely the

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WHAT HIS DEATH WOULD BRING.

The Pretenders Really Have a Good Foundation 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 representative 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 Carlitas as a lot of rebels. 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 Carlos.

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who are yet numerous, succeed in procuring an insurrection sympathy may be extended poor little Alfonso, but Carlos is the one who is actually entitled to it.

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