THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1890.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth st. P. S. Heath, Correspondent.

Telephone Call.

Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

One year, without Sunday	$12.00
One year, with Sunday	14.00
Six Months, without Sunday	6.00
Six months, with Sunday	7.00
Three months, without Sunday	3.00
Three months, with Sunday	3.50
One month, without Sunday	1.00
One month, with Sunday	1.20

Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week.

WEEKLY.

Per year.....$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt House.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

THE new Constitution of Kentucky will make preachers of the gospel as good as other Kentuckians by extending to them the privilege of being candidates for Governor.

POSSIBLY some of those patriotic Democrats who have been telling the old soldier how shamefully the Republican party has treated him will go before the next Congress with a service pension bill. It would stand about as much chance in the Democratic House as a balloon in a cyclone.

WITH Bully Bynum as candidate for the speakership there is one thing his Democratic associates in the House may expect if they do not give it to him, and that is a cursing that will appall the toughest of them. In the matter of vile billingsgate Mr. Bynum can give points to a fishwife. He will offer no physical violence, however; that sort of man is warlike only with his tongue and at a safe distance from danger.

THE Bank of England has put its rate of discount at the highest point for years, 6 per cent. It has been as low as 3 per cent. This rate has been made to check a drain upon the gold of the bank, caused by a demand in the Argentine Republic and other South American countries. If Great Britain would restore silver to full money power, this constant struggle to retain gold would cease and the money market would not be disturbed by such artificial interferences.

ABOUT the most absurdly humorous incident of the late lamented campaign is the Democratic cat-fight in Henry county. In that strong Republican county, where Democracy did not stand a ghost of a chance of accomplishing anything, the party split in twain and the factions fought each other just as earnestly as though there had been an empire at stake. The opposing leaders even took the affair so seriously as to engage in a personal row, and came to blows over it.

NEXT year there will be sent out by the Australian government an exploring expedition to the antarctic regions. It has been almost fifty years since Sir James Ross discovered a great antarctic continent, from which arose two volcanoes equal in proportions and elevation to Ætna or Mont Blanc. Since then very little has been added to his discoveries. No human being has ever passed a winter within the antarctic zone, and we have yet to learn whether any land animals exist there.

THE place for the name of the candidate for member of the New York Assembly, on the League ticket, was left blank, to be filled by the voters. The result was that five hundred voters cast the ballots with the blanks, and the Republican candidate was defeated by one hundred votes. The vote of that one member of the Assembly thus lost to the Republicans gives the Democrats a United States Senator from New York. Important results often come from a little carelessness.

THE official count in Indiana has developed a good many things besides a Democratic majority, and the most conspicuous point brought out is that the Democrats almost invariably voted their ticket straight. The scratching of Republican tickets was not brought about by dissatisfaction with the ticket, but by the "trading" habit. The Republican who traded with a Democrat a vote for somebody he did not know for one for a personal friend, kept faith. The Democrat with whom he traded chuckled softly and voted his ticket straight, as usual.

EVEN the Philadelphia Record, free-trade Democratic organ, is ashamed of the election of McKinley's opponent. It professes to be glad that the principle of protection, which he represented, was "repudiated" in his district, but confesses that he did not have an even chance in his gerrymandered district, and regrets that he was not "unhorsed by Carlisle, or Wilson, or Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in a fair field with no favor." When the Record looks over the field and considers the grade of the several Democratic intellects that will control the House in the next Congress, it evidently has its misgivings as to the value of the recent victory.

THE New York Post does not know whether to be happy or miserable, but, on the whole, misery predominates. It rejoices over the success of the Democracy in general, but laments the success of Tammany, against which it made a fierce local fight. It relieves its feelings somewhat by laying the blame on the Republicans who did not vote, but fails to comment on the fact that the Republicans have as little reason to have confidence in the motives of would-be mugwump bosses as of the Tammany leaders. It will take a more influential element than any the Post can control to bring about reform in the New York city government.

THE ACCURACY OF CENSUSES.

The population of the United States in June last was 62,480,540, which is nearly 2,500,000 below the estimate that was generally made, on the assumption that the increase from 1880 to 1890 would be in the same ratio as that of the preceding decade, 30.08 per cent. The fact that it has not reached that figure and the increase has been but 24.57 per cent. has led many newspapers to discredit the accuracy of the work, and to cause it to appear that the inaccuracy is greater in the present than in any preceding census. It is a fact quite as old as censuses that the people of different localities have not so often been satisfied with the enumeration as they have been dissatisfied. The rivalry of cities during the past twenty years has led many people to regard population as the measure of real growth and prosperity. That the estimates and claims of real-estate boomers, based upon business directories, or even upon the alleged enumerations of local officials, have not been realized by the census is not cause for surprise. Indeed, if their estimates had been approximated, there would have been real cause to suspect fraud on the part of the enumerators, which was detected in two or three cities. Those who are most familiar with the methods of taking the last few censuses, and the recount in parts of South Carolina in 1880, are very confident that the census of 1870 in the Southern States was more or less defective. That was the last census taken under the old system of having the United States marshals appoint the enumerators and generally supervise the execution of the work. Under that law the Superintendent of the Census had no power over the enumerators. General Walker, Superintendent of the last census, in his impossible increase of population in South Carolina, as shown by the censuses of 1870 and 1880, said that the former must have been grossly defective or the latter was fraudulent. The immediate re-enumeration by experts of the portions wherein differences were most glaring, sustained the substantial accuracy of the census of 1880, and it may be added that the census just taken, showing a natural and reasonable increase, may be regarded as further evidence of its approximate correctness. Ex-Superintendent Walker and Superintendent Porter agree that what was true of the census of 1870 for South Carolina was true in a greater or less degree of all the Southern States. Superintendent Porter, in the bulletin just issued, estimates that the omissions in the Southern States in the census of 1870 were not less than 1,500,000, and consequently that the population of the country that year was 40,000,000 instead of 38,558,371, as it officially stands. Upon this assumption the true increase of population during the decade 1870-80 was a little over 10,000,000 instead of 11,597,412, and the real rate of increase was not far from 25 per cent. to 24.57 per cent. during the decade which ended in 1890. As additional evidence of the accuracy of the last census, a comparison is made between the census of 1870 in the Northern section, in which no discrepancy appeared, and the two subsequent ones with the following results:

Year.	*Population.*	*Increase.*	*Per cent. increase.*
1870.....	26,270,351	.....	....
1880.....	33,639,215	7,368,864	28.1
1890.....	42,693,682	9,054,467	26.9

A difference of but 1.2 per cent. in the rate of increase of population during the two decades when the conditions were similar would appear to afford grounds to believe in the substantial accuracy of the census of 1890 compared with those which preceded it.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Statistician of the Interstate-commerce Commission contains a great deal of interesting matter concerning the present condition and operation of the American railway system. It shows that the railway mileage of the United States, on June 30, 1889, was 157,758 miles, of which 6,045 were in Indiana. The statistics of equipment show the number of locomotives to be 29,036, and the total number of cars, passenger and freight, 1,066,555. The railways give employment to 704,743 workers, most of whom are men. It is safe to estimate that, independently of stockholders, the railway industry of the United States provides a living for 3,000,000 persons, or about one in twenty-one of the entire population. The number of general officers is only 4,739, the remainder of the 704,743 workers being office clerks, station agents, engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, machinists, trackmen, etc. A comparison of employes per one hundred miles of line with the number employed in England shows that while American railroads average 459 employes per one hundred miles, English roads average 1,748. The fact that American railways are managed with so much smaller force per one hundred miles is partly explained by the sparseness of population through which many of our lines run, and by the fact that the length of travel for freight and passengers is much greater in this country than in any other. During the year ending June 30, 1889, the roads carried 472,171,343 passengers and 539,639,583 tons of freight. These figures show that the American people travel more than any other, and they also give an approximate idea of the enormous extent of our inland commerce. Statistics show that the total number of railroad employes killed during the year was 1,972, and the number injured, 20,028. On this point the report says:

It is certainly a dangerous employment in which 1,972 deaths, and 20,028 injuries occur in a year out of a total of 704,743 employes. This shows one death for every 357 employes, and one injury for every thirty-five employes; or making a similar statement for trainmen, that is to say, engineers, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen, railway accidents are the occasion of one death for every 117 employes, and of one injury for every twelve men employed.

If these figures be placed by the side of corresponding figures for England, the comparison is greatly to the discredit of the United States. According to the report of the Board of Trade on railway accidents for the year 1888, English railways gave employment to 346,426 men, of which number 396 were killed and 2,193 injured. From this it appears that in England one person is killed for every 875, and one injured for every 158 men employed. Or, if the number engaged in handling trains be separated from other employes, it is found that the English railway system gives employment to 35,239 trainmen. Of this number 107 were killed and 1,185 injured during the year 1888, which shows one killed for every 329, and one injured for every thirty trainmen. Certainly, if government can do anything to secure greater protection to the men engaged in the business of inland transportation, the figures here given provide a sound basis of fact for an argument supporting any measure appropriate to the end sought.

It may be remarked that railroad companies themselves can do a great deal towards diminishing the dangers and fatalities of the business by employing none but sober, skilled and trustworthy employes of proper intelligence and mature age. Many lives are lost through the employment of reckless or incompetent persons in places of responsibility, the motive generally being to save expenses by employing cheap labor. It often happens, too, that mere boys of unsteady minds are employed as train-dispatchers, where a little neglect or carelessness may cost many lives.

As to earnings, it appears that the total operating expenses of all the railways in the United States during the year covered by the report was $644,706,701, and the gross earnings, $964,816,129, thus leaving a net income from operation of $320,109,428. Yet 61 per cent. of railway stock paid no dividends and 18 per cent. of railway bonds paid no interest. Perhaps this is partly due to the large absorption of non-paying lines by paying ones. The amount of railway bonds falling due between 1889 and 1939 is $4,267,527,859. There is not the slightest probability that this enormous indebtedness will be paid, but what will be done with it or how it will be handled is an unsolved question.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

A few days since the failure of a mercantile house which had been known to the trade for a quarter of a century, and which for years led the trade in its line of business, caused very general surprise, except among those who had occasion to understand its situation. The house was believed to be worth a million over its liabilities, but now, to the general surprise, it will scarcely be able to liquidate its obligations. Later an explanation appeared. During the past few years disagreements had arisen among the members of the firm, which tended to destroy that harmony of action which is essential, and ended in the retirement of several of its members. Its annual trade dwindled in half a dozen years from two millions of dollars to half a million, without a corresponding reduction of the cost of doing the business. The failure followed as an inevitable consequence. The occurrence contains several very important lessons for men in business. A business house cannot rely upon its prominence in the trade or rest upon the success it has achieved in this age of sharp competition. Reputation is of great value, but it must be sustained. The name of a house goes a great way in giving it the advantage, but it must rely upon persistent effort to maintain it. Old and experienced men cannot retire from an established business and expect it to thrive in the hands of men who have not the capacity and the industry to push it. There must be general harmony among the managers of a great business to insure success, otherwise failure will result. It is well that such conditions are essential to success—that a house cannot once be established in the lead of business and continue to hold the place without constant effort. If it were not so, there would be no field for that competition and rivalry which characterize trade to the great advantage of the consumer. A few men would control a great line of production and distribution, thus closing the field to fresh competitors. As it is now, skill and energy have an opportunity.

NEW YORK'S FOREIGN INTERESTS.

The anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor in New York city gave the hostility of many voters to the new tariff law as one of the causes of his defeat. He is a Democrat and a free-trader, and yet it is his opinion that many citizens supported Tammany with all of its rascalities rather than vote against the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor, and thus run the risk of remotely sustaining the new tariff law. At first thought this seems a very insufficient reason for not voting for a non-partisan candidate for Mayor, but when the course pursued by papers like the Herald is considered there appears to be some force in it. There are other causes of hostility to protection and home production in New York than exist in any other city. It is now the port at which by far the larger part of the foreign merchandise enters this country—the value year by year averaging about 65 per cent. of the total importation. Of the export trade, despite some disadvantages in respect to Western products, nearly 45 per cent. of the total goes to other countries through New York. So long as New York retains its hold on the imports of the country its commercial ascendency is assured. If the volume of such trade increases New York will have greater importance as the commercial metropolis than it would if that trade were reduced. While it holds the lead in the distribution of goods of domestic production it will naturally have more competitors in the large cities of the interior as near the points of production. To the extent that domestic merchandise takes the place of foreign New York must share the distribution with a number of large cities. Years ago, when the greater part of our iron came from Europe, New York controlled the trade, but now a score of cities are competitors for the distribution of iron and its products. If agricultural implements were chiefly imported New York would control the distribution or otherwise profit by the importation. As these goods are made largely in the interior New York has comparatively a small part of the distribution. Compared with the numbers and the capital employed ten men have made fortunes as importers where one has secured a competency in manufacturing enterprises. Thus New York is more a foreign city in its interests and expectations, and, indeed, in its population and influence, than any other city in the land, and, because it is, it has a greater hostility to laws curtailing the imports of merchandise than any other section.

A CONSTITUTION WITHOUT PEOPLE.

The fact that Mississippi has a new Constitution has not been generally announced in the North. It was not submitted to the people, but was ordained by the constitutional convention which framed it. Thus it comes about that a body of men, for whom less than 20,000 citizens voted, have framed the organic act of a State and declared it in force by virtue of an act of a Legislature which was not chosen for that purpose. The constitutions of some of the original States were not submitted to the people, but this is the first Constitution which has been put over a State without the sanction of its people since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Indeed, so jealously have the people in some States guarded their rights in this regard that they require that three-fifths of the popular vote upon a constitutional proposition shall be in its favor before it shall become the organic law. The Mississippi convention, which adjourned Nov. 1, by a clause in the final section declares that "this Constitution, adopted by the people of the State of Mississippi in convention assembled, shall be in force from and after the first day of November, A. D., 1890." This Constitution requires, in addition to paying all taxes and a school tax of $2 per year, that every elector, after Jan. 1, 1892, "shall be able to read any section in the Constitution of the State, or he shall be able to understand it when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof." The design of this peculiar clause is to enable illiterate whites to vote, while negroes must read. As showing the great change of sentiment on this class of subjects, which has come over such papers as the New York Times, in eight years, it may be noted that, in calling editorial notice to this outrageous conspiracy to rob 100,000 men of the right to vote, no criticism is indulged in, but, for the evident purpose of justifying the action of Mississippi, it goes on to say that Massachusetts "until recent times, required similar suffrage qualifications." Massachusetts requires the reading and writing qualification and a poll-tax, prerequisite now, but when the former was adopted, it was provided that illiterates having the right to vote at that time should not be deprived thereof. In Mississippi, the proposition was designed to deprive colored men of the right to vote, not to make illiteracy a bar. To decitizenize a man is an unparalleled outrage upon him and a disgrace upon a free government.

GENERAL SCOTT ON WHISKY AND DISEASE.

General Winfield Scott had no feelings of compassion for dissipated men, and had his own ideas as to the proper remedies for intemperance. One of his military orders, given when he was in command at Rock Island, in 1832, which has been discovered in the Iowa State library, throws some light on his peculiar notions on this subject. The order is copied in full in the current number of the Magazine of American History, and relates to the appearance of cholera among the soldiers at Rock Island and to the sanitary measures to be pursued. Various precautions in the way of cleanliness, the use of flannel clothing, etc., are recommended on the authority of the physicians, but, the order continues, "the commanding general, who has seen much of disease, knows that it is intemperance which, in the present state of the atmosphere, generates and spreads the calamity, and that, when once spread, good and temperate men are likely to take the infection. He therefore imperatively commands that every soldier or ranger who shall be found drunk or sensibly intoxicated after the publication of this order be compelled, as soon as his strength will permit, to dig a grave at a suitable burying-place large enough for his own reception, as such grave cannot fail soon to be wanted for the drunken man himself or some drunken companion. This order is given as well to serve for the punishment of drunkenness as to spare good and temperate men the labor of digging graves for their worthless companions."

The effect of this order is not recorded, but it is reasonable to assume that while it remained in force the most bibulous soldiers indulged sparingly in their favorite beverage. They were, no doubt, more deeply impressed by the nature of the order and its condemnation of drunkenness than would be the case now, for it must be remembered that in 1832 whisky was served and consumed freely in every household, and little was heard on the subject of temperance.

THE interment, yesterday, of the body of young Abraham Lincoln at the foot of the monument where his grandfather is laid revives the regret of the American people that with the death of this boy ended, in all likelihood, the chance for the perpetuation of the name. He was an only son, and to sympathy with Robert Lincoln in his personal loss is added this other regret.

THE Republican cause was a righteous one, and disappointment over the result cannot overcome the satisfaction of those who worked earnestly and conscientiously for its success. Such workers are not stampeded by the advance of the enemy, but have a reserve force to fall back upon, and are ready to renew the fight.

THE hearty congratulations of the Journal are extended to Hon. W. P. Fishback for his flat-footed repudiation of mugwumpery and his return to the party fold. Mr. Fishback was suspected some time ago of a disposition to sympathize with those misguided persons in their effort to regulate the world according to their fastidious notions and to criticise all other efforts toward advancement, but, being a sensible man, he soon saw the folly and pretense of the independent attitude, and would have none of it. It is not everyone in like situation who is manly and courageous enough to confess his mistake, even when convinced; hence the congratulations.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Troubled Sea of Business.

"Wonder what swamped Jimlin? Light sales?"

"No. Too many heavy owers."

A Satisfactory Reason.

Teacher—Why was Elijah translated?

Tommy—So's the United States people could understand him.

Very Near It.

Little Sister—Mamma, Tommy's swearing!

Little Brother—I wasn't either. I just said "go to Texas." That isn't swearing, is it?

Mamma—N-no; not quite.

The English Sportsman.

Cholly—Aw, what'd we bettah do t'amuse s'lordship to-day?

Dolly—Take him out to the slaughter-houses. It will remind him of the pheasant-shooting at home.

The Modern Lover.

Mrs. Figg—Who is that in the parlor?

Laura—It's Charley.

Mrs. Figg—Oh, it's Charley! It does seem to me that it is almost time he declared his intentions.

Laura—I think he intends to propose to-night, mamma. I saw a revolver in his coat pocket.

Hard to Tell.

Yabsley—See here, Wickwire, you are a married man and ought to know something about the ways of women. I want to ask your opinion on a little matter.

Wickwire—Well?

Yabsley—I was calling on a young lady last evening—no, I didn't say what her name was—and along about 11:30 she began asking me about my favorite breakfast dishes. I'd like to know whether she was hinting towards housekeeping, or intimating that it was time for me to go home.

Unconsidered Trifles.

There is no sentiment about putting up ice. It is just cold, hard business.

It is not the lightest vote that comes out on top.

It turns out that Mr. Moonlight, of Kansas, reported elected, was defeated. The paragrapher still pins his hopes to Mr. Mudd, of Maryland, and Mr. Oyster, of Pennsylvania.

No, Erastus, the spirit of the new South you speak of is not the cotton-gin.

Is it too late to remark that "Johnny Get Your Gun" is a popular air?

When the snow-flake falls into the muddy street it becomes mud. When mud is splashed upon the snowdrift it doesn't become snow, by a large majority.

The road to political preferment is not always laid on party ties.

This is hardly the weather to put skaters on their metal.

A New Phase of the Woman Question.

Two cases have been reported lately in which women have risen in revolt against husbands who have refused to provide them with false teeth, or, more properly, with the funds wherewith to purchase teeth. One of them is a Brooklyn woman who deserted her husband because of such refusal, and procured employment as housekeeper elsewhere, with the purpose of supplying her own wants. The other woman, also from "down East," went so far as to apply for a divorce on the ground that the disregard of her wishes was an act of gross cruelty on the part of her spouse. The Brooklyn woman, according to latest accounts, has been induced to return home again on the promise of her husband to pay the dentist's bill, but in the other case the divorce is still pending, and the public is left to conjecture what the legal view of such a plea may be. In the meantime, the discussion naturally excited may throw some light on the merits of the question and help other wives in need of new teeth to a proper idea of their rights in the matter.

As to the absolute necessity of having teeth there may be an honest difference of opinion. The fact that a majority of civilized persons consider them indispensable is not conclusive evidence that they are so. They are provided, it is true, by nature, but, also by a natural process they decay and become useless, and the inference might be drawn with some reason that when the original supply is gone it is the intention of nature that man, or at all events woman, should get along without such organs. It will not do to say that they or a substitute are necessary for the purpose of masticating food, because in these days of numberless hygienic fads and reforms many varieties of diet are recommended as wholesome, healthful and productive of longevity which make no account of teeth as a factor in their consumption. Toothless gums offer no hinderance to the eating of mushes and broths and "slops" so industriously praised by a class of reformers. Soft boiled eggs, acknowledged by all to be a faultless food, require no mastication; the messes recommended by vegetarians are in the list vulgarly classified as "spoon victuals;" while even those medical specialists who admit the nourishing qualities of carnivorous food insist upon having the beef chopped into mincemeat before it is served. It is plain, therefore, that teeth are not essential to the preservation of life and health.

The point that next suggests itself is the effect of the presence or absence of teeth upon a woman's personal appearance. It will hardly be denied that woman, considered abstractly or specifically, is to the multitude of her fellow-beings a far more comely object when her smiles disclose two well-kept rows of what enraptured lovers are wont to call "pearls" than when her lips open upon scattered fangs, or an expanse of gum; but to the eye of a husband the situation may be changed. He may love her, that is, the specific woman of his choice, for herself alone, and love her best the less she owes to art in the matter of adornment. Unlike the poet who sang of a fair one—"If she be not so to me, what care I how fair she be?"—the Brooklyn husband and the Connecticut husband may have that intense admiration for their respective wives that leads them to care not what guys those ladies are to the rest of the world, so that they, the husbands, experience no æsthetic shock. Indeed, they may cherish a certain satisfaction in knowing that as guys the wives will attract no superfluous admirers.

There remains then the question as to whether the personal feelings of the women, and the relation they bear to society justifies them in insisting upon the purchase of teeth at whatever cost and whatever the opposition of free-trade husbands. It has been decided that a husband must furnish food and clothing to his wife, but "store teeth" have not been hitherto, and, as has just been shown, cannot be considered among the necessities of life. It has been conceded that a woman has a right, like the rest of mankind, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Is the possession of teeth involved in this right, and, if so, is the husband compelled to supply them, or must the possible need be provided for by ante-nuptial contract? After all, the question resolves itself into one of woman's rights, and becomes too vast for newspaper discussion. It must be referred to those who have made such problems a life study.

THE art of growing old gracefully has never been more successfully practiced than by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The secret of his success is disclosed, unconsciously to himself, but plainly enough to the reader, in his "Over the Tea-cups" papers that have been running through the Atlantic Monthly during the past year. It is simply his ability to sympathize with the life and pursuits of the younger generation. Unlike elderly people in general, he does not indulge in melancholy reflections on the decadence of the age and the superiority of the past, but retains his interest in the present. He is eighty-one years old; he has outlived the contemporaries of his youth, like the one of whom he wrote long ago, "the mossy marbles rest on the lips that he has pressed in their bloom;" but with all this he is in touch with the youth and progress of to-day. By a course that must have involved some determination, and perhaps a resistance of inclination, he has kept himself young. He embalmed the history of the "one hoss-shay" in verses that will live long, but this did not prevent his celebration of the electric-car with equal zest, half a century later. He told the story of the "long walk" in a way that touched the heart of the world that loves a lover; but in the tale of the "Tea-cups" he weaves a pretty little love story with a deftness that younger writers well may admire and envy. It is a close critic, indeed, who can detect a failure of the force, and humor, and art of the "Autocrat" in these later papers. In the latest, and, as he says, possibly the last of all, he indulges in some pathetic reflections upon the loneliness of old age, and confesses to the feeling that, in lingering so long, he "lags superfluous." This is but a natural thought, but it is one in with which none can agree in his case. So far from being superfluous, he is an inspiration to all workers, and his course in making the most of life to its last moment is a priceless example to all who come after him.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has this to say of the roads about Washington:

Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, went up to Rockville not long ago, only sixteen miles from Washington, to address the agricultural fair. Spofford was once a book-dealer in Cincinnati. He said to the Montgomery county people that he had wandered in vain through their dog-tracks in the woods to know where any road came out. He had torn his hair out trying to find his way back to Rockville when he was within smell of the town.

He asked the citizens as a boon to the national government to put up a few finger-boards on these dog-tracks to tell a man the way to his meals. The Montgomery county people heard him, and went home, and had some fried chicken, and are still wondering what he was talking about. This county of Montgomery stands between Washington and the mountains near at hand. The beautiful doctrine of State's rights forbids the city of Washington or the government to put any road across this sacred county. The sacred county itself loves the mud. Nobody can get anywhere from Washington because of State jurisdiction.

It is a singular fact that Washington, which has more miles of asphalt pavement and beautiful streets than any other city in the United States, is surrounded in all directions by the most abominable mud roads. For the most part, also, these bad roads lead into very primitive neighborhoods, where the people look as if they knew very little about modern civilization and cared less. Enterprise and progress are plants that do not grow in the exhausted clay soil of Maryland.

THE leader of the "four hundred," Ward McAllister, may have received a handsome pecuniary reward for his book on the subject, but in it he has done nothing to commend his best society to the good sense or the favor of self-respecting people who hold in the highest esteem the title "American." The society which he shows his readers is wholly artificial. Some of the older men have doubtless made money, but for the most part his associates are artificial, superficial and entirely useless in a world in which everybody, according to the American idea, should have some laudable aim and some honorable vocation. The least that could have been expected of the leader of the "four hundred" is that he should have written passable grammar, but when the author speaks of his "godmother whom I always felt would endow me with all my worldly goods," it may be assumed, and is certainly hoped, that he is not using the English of the "four hundred."

NOTWITHSTANDING the political losses of the last week we still have Hon. Chauncey M. Depew left, and as long as he continues to live and talk there is still something to look forward to. He spoke in Rochester, N. Y., at the dedication exercises of a Y. M. C. A. building, and said:

Nothing affords me greater gratification than to be introduced as the greatest speaker in America. It varies the monotony, for I am introduced at least half the time as the "first after-dinner speaker of America." During my journey to-day I have devoted the intervals between my reflections on the accidents which may happen in a republic to thinking of what I shall say to you. Some years ago I stopped over here to attend a dinner with distinguished citizens. That is always a pleasure to me. The dinner was a pious fraud. I found I was to assail the pocket-books of your citizens in the interests of a building. I made a speech; here is the building. You seldom get the cause so near to the effect. He said the first time he came to Rochester was just after he was admitted to the bar. He came to make a political speech. "I am thankful," said he, "that I did not come on a similar errand this fall." Continuing, he said: "Whoever was responsible for the result this year, I was not the cause of it."

THAT perennial fount of pellucid English, our esteemed contemporary, the New York Sun, remarks:

Those who are not sufficiently enlightened on these subjects by the lessons of last Tuesday may, if they choose, seek further instruction in the same manner; but we warn them that if they do this what is now only an autumn gale will swell into the dimensions of a destroying earthquake. Then they will pray to the mountains to fall and hide them, and they will pray in vain.

But when the "autumn gale" shall have swollen into the "destroying earthquake," won't that be rather running it into the ground? And there need be no fear as to the mountains proving coy. Only endow your swollen and metamorphosed autumn gale with sufficient vigor of vibration, and the rocks and the hills shall tumble thereto.

A PHYSICIAN, who has made a study of the subject, condemns the use of vinegar to reduce flesh, as is sometimes done by women. He says:

As for its efficacy as a flesh-reducer, it is about as good as typhoid fever, or any other severe disease, for it acts as a debilitator, and impoverishes the system. A moderately excessive use of vinegar causes intestinal irregularity. If it is used intemperately, it is apt to bring about blood changes that are dangerous.

A LONDON cablegram to the New York Herald says:

Messrs. Reixach and Watson, of Lister & Co., Limited, who have just returned from New York, say that English capital will still go to the States, notwithstanding the recent elections. They base their belief on careful inquiries they made when in America, and say that the national feeling seemed to be in favor of protection, and English capital will therefore continue to go to the States.

SOME time since Professor Koch announced that he was perfecting a sure cure for consumption, which he will not patent but will give to the public. As he is a scientific man and not a quack, the announcement will be awaited with interest by thousands.

A NEW YORK paper says there has been a wonderful growth of the habit of taking oatmeal porridge with milk or cream at