

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits, the rights or wrongs, underlying the civil war in Cuba, it would seem that the world at large, and this country in particular, have been waiting and watching over that island border long enough to require that the positive status of things there should be determined. If it is war, in the sense of international law, Spain should be required to recognize it as such, in order to give to the commerce of other nations with that island the rights that the laws of war would confer, as well as to fix the obligations that they would impose. If it is not war, but simply brigandage on a large scale, then Spain must be required to suppress the disturbance in the interests of commerce and civilization.

It is in view of this alternative position of affairs that the subject is just now receiving much and anxious discussion among the "quid nuncs" at Washington and in New York. Nothing very definite in the way of facts has come to light; but various circumstances have combined to render the matter interesting, if not important.

One announcement was made by cable, from Madrid, that our Minister, Mr. Cushing, had officially notified the Spanish government that unless the insurrection in Cuba were suppressed by the 1st of January, 1895, the United States would recognize the belligerent rights of the insurgents. The truth of that announcement was immediately questioned; and the validity of the dispatch was denied. But subsequent information has given more consequence to the announcement than was at first conceded.

On the other hand, by many persons the subject is regarded as merely an electioneering dodge devised by General Grant and the friends of his administration, as a kind of a military "bohanna" which they could profitably work for securing Grant's third-term nomination. This, however, would certainly be found delusive. War or no war, there is no third term nomination of Gen. Grant by the people of this country now possible.

Nevertheless, whether this movement is now inaugurated for more political purposes, or not, it must be admitted that Gen. Grant has heretofore shown no small degree of anxiety to have this Cuban imbroglio settled in some form or other. In this, Grant was right. In that proposition all men concur. The skirmishing and squabbling between the Cuban insurgents and the Spanish soldiers have thus far amounted to nothing more than "battle, murder, and sudden death;" and of the first, but few; of the latter, very many. Altogether, however, have resulted in nothing but the prolongation of the strife.

This state of things has been in existence for a greater number of years than our civil war lasted. All remember with what hot haste foreign nations, in alliance with us, recognized the belligerent rights of the insurgents of the South in 1861. Even England scarcely waited for the announcement of hostilities; and the booming of the first gun fired in our war had scarcely spent its echoes before the Southern insurgents were clothed by other nations with the rights and prerogatives of recognized belligerency. And are we to wait, and continue waiting, with this civil war protracted through indefinite years, desolating that fair island within sight of our own coasts, deranging and demoralizing our lawful commerce, and damaging our public interests?

Whatever the special motive may be prompting to this step on the part of the Administration, we will not stop to inquire. We say, unhesitatingly, that some action must soon be taken to put a stop to the turmoil, devastation and bloodshed that have for years characterized that Cuban strife. Possibly, General Grant may be fully impressed with the importance of this course of action towards Cuba, without any of the promptings of ambition suggesting a third nomination for himself through its instrumentality, as his enemies intimate. But, whether this be so or not, can not change the result in that regard. Some course of action looking towards quieting Cuba is becoming a necessity for the interests of our own country and for Cuba herself. But it is a snare and a delusion to suppose that any such thing can work out a third term nomination for Gen. Grant. And certainly it does not follow, that in order to bring about quietude in Cuba, we must needs have a war with Spain. Spain is in no condition to fight anybody or anything. She is without money, troops, friends, or statesmanship. She is pauperized, demoralized and Bourgeoisized even unto the last extremity. Her very weakness, however, like the weakness of old age, should be her protection. But, Cuba must be quieted.

The insurrection in Southeastern Europe against the Turkish Government does not seem to be, by any means, suppressed, as had been heretofore announced. The latest news from that quarter signify a degree of activity and combination among the insurgent provinces that forebode serious mischief to the Sultan's reign.

The other articles are, "Insectivorous Plants," "The Properties of Protoplasm," "A Homemade Telescope," "Meteorology of the Sun and Earth," "Alcohol a Food?" "A Curious Indian Relic," and are of highest merit respectively. The Editorial Notes and Miscellaneous contain the accustomed variety and ability.

For November contains a variety of useful and entertaining articles, as follows: "Preventable Sickness," "Boys and their Mothers," "Ventilation for Health," "Instant Diet," "Homes for the People," "Died of Starvation," "The Value of Health to a City," "The Law of Heredity," "Vital Statistics," "A Day's Excursion," "The New York Productive Exchange," and the usual amount of excellent editorial matter. McDevitt, Campbell & Co., publishers, 79 Nassau street, New York.

Unilateral consent places this periodical at the head of the juvenile magazines of this country; and its enterprising publishers, assured that it can not suffer by comparison with any foreign production of the same nature, are about to issue a London edition, for which we predict a generous welcome. The volume can scarcely hope to surpass the last in point of merit, yet additional features are promised. The attraction of the December number, "A Hundred Christmas Presents, and How to Make Them," will be joyfully expected by thousands of boys and girls. Still the present number demands our attention, with its lengthy table of contents and handsome illustrations. The frontispiece is a beautiful picture, after a copy of a portrait painted by the great Sir Joshua, and the accompanying sketch by Rebecca Harding Davis is "About the Painter of the Little Panopaea."

The "Boy Emigrants" chapter, Land & by Nora Brooks, narrates simply the preparation and departure of a small party of boys going to California in the character of gold-seekers.

Fred. Beverly interests us in "A Few Alligators," "Armadillo," and his "Violin," by Harriet Prescott Spofford, is a delightful sketch of a young genius happily depicted.

"How Plants come from Seeds," by Annie Mackintosh, deserves special attention.

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John Mackey's Ten Millions of Dollars Annually—A Poor Mining Laborer who Became the Peer of the Millionaires of California, and as a Larger Income than any other American.

Ten years ago John Mackey was working as a mining laborer in his exploration of the Virginia City. He was paid \$4 a day. Today he has a larger income than any other single individual in America, and if his wealth continues to accumulate as it has for the past two years, his fortune will rival that of the richest Rothschild. Mr. Mackey is the inventor of a great mining firm of Flood & O'Brien of this city, whose gigantic operations and grand aggregation of capital recently swamped the Bank of California, and hurried Sharon, Ralston, and Jones from their financial pedestal.

The members of the firm are John Mackey, James C. Flood, William S. O'Brien, and Colonel James G. Fair. Mr. Mackey is the financial head, Flood and O'Brien attend to the interests of the firm in California, and Col. Fair is working superintendent of the mines in Virginia City. The latter embrace the famous Consolidated Virginia, the richest mine ever discovered in Nevada, now turning out a million and a half a month; the California, adjoining it, with even a larger body of ore; the Hale and Norcross, Best and Belcher, Gould and Curry, Sierra Nevada, Mexican, and finally the famous Savage, which in years gone by has turned out six millions. Besides, they own a score of small mines, any one of which may at any time turn up a bonanza.

MR. MACKAY'S INCOME. Of the entire business and profits of the firm Mr. Mackey has a three-fifths interest. The firm owns 60,000 shares of Consolidated Virginia stock, on which they declare a monthly dividend of \$10 a share. Mackey's share of this is \$300,000 a month. Of stock owned by Mackey they own 60,000 shares. The first monthly dividend of \$10 is to be declared in November, and this will add to Mr. Mackey's income \$300,000 a month. The other mines that the firm control pay no dividends, but they yield a large revenue to the firm in ways more intricate. For instance, the firm owns all the fuel used in the working of the mines, and for timbering, and they sell it to the companies at an immense profit. The Savage, Hale and Norcross, and Gould and Curry all crush more or less ore, and this is done in the firm's mills at a cost of \$13 a ton. The yield of silver being scarcely enough to pay the cost of both mining and crushing, the companies are levied to make up the deficiency. The firm's income from this source and from crushing the ore of the Consolidated Virginia, which is also done in their own mills, is estimated at \$50,000 a month of which put Mr. Mackey down for \$30,000.

ADD TO THIS THE PROSPECTIVE PROFITS of the Nevada Bank, which has just opened with a capital of \$5,000,000, and which is the exclusive property of the firm, and you may then figure out the income of Mr. Mackey. The Bank of California paid for years 18 per cent. on their \$5,000,000 capital. The profits of the new bank can not be less. This amounts to \$500,000, or \$750,000 a month, of which Mr. Mackey's share will be \$450,000. To sum up, then, Mackey will have for the next year from this mining and bullion interests alone the colossal income of \$881,000 a month, or at the rate of nearly \$10,000,000 a year. This does not include the income of his vast wealth in real estate. For the past year he has been making large investments in the very heart of the city. Whole blocks of the most valuable real estate in San Francisco have been purchased, and the income from these can not well be estimated, but it must be enormous.

A MODEST MILLIONAIRE. Mr. Mackey is the most retiring and modest of any of California's millionaires. He lives in Virginia City, and he spends most of his time in that city. He dresses plainly, and might be supposed to be a well-to-do farmer, nothing more. Already the politicians of Nevada are moving to make him Senator Jones' successor in Washington. If he wants the place he can undoubtedly buy it for much less money than Jones paid, for Nevada politicians are poor and hungry, and will sell out cheap.

OF MACKAY'S PARTNERS, J. C. Flood is the most important. With O'Brien, Flood went to keep a little grocery in Sausalito street in this city. They did not close the establishment until 1887. They made some money at the business, and invested it in the purchase of the mine of the ground that is a part of the Consolidated Virginia mine. Flood and O'Brien are Irishmen. They are shrewd and sharp in business, generous to their friends, and unrelenting to their enemies. They took up a poverty-stricken newspaper man last spring—a man who had done them some little harm while they were in the city. They bought the paper, and three days made him worth \$75,000. On the other hand, Sharon, and Ralston, and the Bank of California, which had befriended them, they crushed out in three weeks, and they would have kept the bank down but for Ralston's death and the popular outcry against them. Flood recently netted \$500,000 worth of real estate, and said himself just before the new bank opened that he had \$4,000,000 lent on call at one per cent. a month. His wealth is second only to that of Mackey. Col. Fair is the only man of book education in the firm. He has long been a mining superintendent, and is somewhat noted for tricks that are vain. When he was poor, a few years ago, he was known by some as "Lying Jim Fair," and by others as "Slippery Jim." He is worth ten millions.—N. Y. Sun.

Ben Butler and Tom Bartley. Here is a story as the Boston Globe tells it about the law practice in Washington City, and the way the "Claims lawyers" get fat fees:

There was an old rebel here from Georgia who was the owner of a large cotton claim, and who was shrewd enough when Sherman was making his famous march to the sea, to take the oath of allegiance and thus place himself and his property under the protection of the Government. Swallowing the oath of fealty was a bitter pill, but he swallowed it, and he was a shrewd fellow. He was the same old fellow who was the owner of a large cotton claim, and who was shrewd enough when Sherman was making his famous march to the sea, to take the oath of allegiance and thus place himself and his property under the protection of the Government. Swallowing the oath of fealty was a bitter pill, but he swallowed it, and he was a shrewd fellow. He was the same old fellow who was the owner of a large cotton claim, and who was shrewd enough when Sherman was making his famous march to the sea, to take the oath of allegiance and thus place himself and his property under the protection of the Government. Swallowing the oath of fealty was a bitter pill, but he swallowed it, and he was a shrewd fellow.

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ings, and abandoning all hope, gave himself up to despair. A friend suggested, as a last resort, that he engage General Butler as counsel. Anxious as he was to secure his money, his soul rebelled against the idea of getting it through Butler. "Butler!" said he, almost weeping, "Ben Butler! I would as soon engage the devil." "Never mind," said his friend; "what you want is the money for your cotton, and if Butler can get it for you, what is the odds about his politics?" After considerable argument, the old rebel concluded to apply to Butler. He finally engaged him to take charge of the case for a fee of \$25,000. The point was to have the appeal to the Supreme Court withdrawn or dismissed. I argued, now, whether the case ever reached the Supreme Court, or whether Butler arranged the matter with the Attorney General.

At all events, the appeal from the Court of Claims was withdrawn. But the old man was not yet out of his troubles, nor was Butler's work entirely completed. A lawyer here named Bartley, a brother-in-law of Gen. Sherman, set up a claim for \$100,000 for legal services, and procured an injunction from one of the District Courts to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from paying the old rebel's warrant. On the morning of the day upon which the argument on the injunction was to be heard, Gen. Butler, accompanied by his client, visited the Treasury Department, procured the warrant for the seven hundred and odd thousand dollars, passed it through its various stages, a process usually occupying several hours, had it signed by the Secretary and cashed. Taking out his own twenty-five thousand-dollar fee and stuffing it into his vest pocket, and giving the balance to his client, with the advice that he should take the first train for Baltimore, and thereby avoid the numerous Washington sharks always laying in wait for such prey, Butler proceeded to the court to argue the injunction. He had scarcely stated the case when the judge, recognizing the fact that no court can enjoin the Secretary of the Treasury from performing his executive duty, dissolved the injunction, and Butler proceeded to meet another client with another big fee.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes watery, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hoarseness or coughing to clear the throat, expectation of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed, and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive, small and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the more important symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than Catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. Beyond all comparison, the best preparation for Catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of this mild, soothing and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied warm with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected into all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed. These medicines are sold by Druggists.

ELASTIC TRUSS. This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, and is the only one that will stand the hardest exercise or severest strain without becoming clogged, sore, or chafed. Sold cheap by the ELASTIC TRUSS CO.

No. 683 Broadway, New York City, and sent by mail to all parts of the world. Write for OFFICE: No. 41 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

MEDICAL. RUPTURE—HOW CURED. MR. GEORGE E. EAKINGS, OF PHILADELPHIA, WRITES THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING PARTICULARS:

To the Editor of the New York Sun: SIR—For several years I was afflicted with rupture and suffered from the use of trusses. Finally, in your issue of the 10th inst., I read of Dr. Sherman's new method of curing rupture. At the same time meeting Mr. J. W. Ayres, of Camden, N. J., who informed that he had been cured of rupture and was cured by Dr. Sherman's treatment, I felt animated and went straightway to New York, consulted Dr. Sherman, and had him adapt his remedies to my case. It was to me a happy occurrence, and I shall ever feel grateful to you and Dr. Sherman for having directed my attention to Dr. Sherman, as well as to him for the safe and comfortable manner in which he treated my case. My mind was greatly oppressed and my frame was weakened, as I was trying various trusses for help with no other result than weakness and pain. It was to me a happy occurrence, and I shall ever feel grateful to you and Dr. Sherman for having directed my attention to Dr. Sherman, as well as to him for the safe and comfortable manner in which he treated my case. My mind was greatly oppressed and my frame was weakened, as I was trying various trusses for help with no other result than weakness and pain.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN. Depot, Fifth and Howard. Time, 7 minutes fast. Depart. Arrive. Atlantic City, N. J. 11:30 A.M. 12:00 P.M. New York City, N. Y. 12:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M. Philadelphia, Pa. 12:30 P.M. 1:00 P.M. Baltimore, Md. 1:00 P.M. 1:30 P.M. Washington, D.C. 1:30 P.M. 2:00 P.M. Richmond, Va. 2:00 P.M. 2:30 P.M. Norfolk, Va. 2:30 P.M. 3:00 P.M. Petersburg, Va. 3:00 P.M. 3:30 P.M. Roanoke, Va. 3:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M. Lynchburg, Va. 4:00 P.M. 4:30 P.M. Charlottesville, Va. 4:30 P.M. 5:00 P.M. Staunton, Va. 5:00 P.M. 5:30 P.M. Harrisonburg, Va. 5:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M. Lexington, Va. 6:00 P.M. 6:30 P.M. Winchester, Va. 6:30 P.M. 7:00 P.M. Martinsburg, Va. 7:00 P.M. 7:30 P.M. Parkersburg, W. Va. 7:30 P.M. 8:00 P.M. Wheeling, W. Va. 8:00 P.M. 8:30 P.M. Marietta, Ga. 8:30 P.M. 9:00 P.M. Dalton, Ga. 9:00 P.M. 9:30 P.M. Atlanta, Ga. 9:30 P.M. 10:00 P.M.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. BALTIMORE AND ANNE ARUNDEL. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Depart. Arrive. Baltimore, Md. 11:30 A.M. 12:00 P.M. Annapolis, Md. 12:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M. Pocomoke, Md. 12:30 P.M. 1:00 P.M. Cambridge, Md. 1:00 P.M. 1:30 P.M. Poolesville, Md. 1:30 P.M. 2:00 P.M. Gaithersburg, Md. 2:00 P.M. 2:30 P.M. Beltsville, Md. 2:30 P.M. 3:00 P.M. Greenbelt, Md. 3:00 P.M. 3:30 P.M. Thurmont, Md. 3:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M. Frederick, Md. 4:00 P.M. 4:30 P.M. Middletown, Md. 4:30 P.M. 5:00 P.M. Westminster, Md. 5:00 P.M. 5:30 P.M. Ellicott City, Md. 5:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M. Hunt Valley, Md. 6:00 P.M. 6:30 P.M. Towson, Md. 6:30 P.M. 7:00 P.M. Baltimore, Md. 7:00 P.M. 7:30 P.M.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Depart. Arrive. Baltimore, Md. 11:30 A.M. 12:00 P.M. Washington, D.C. 12:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M. Alexandria, Va. 12:30 P.M. 1:00 P.M. Arlington, Va. 1:00 P.M. 1:30 P.M. Falls Church, Va. 1:30 P.M. 2:00 P.M. Quantico, Va. 2:00 P.M. 2:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 2:30 P.M. 3:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 3:00 P.M. 3:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 3:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 4:00 P.M. 4:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 4:30 P.M. 5:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 5:00 P.M. 5:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 5:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 6:00 P.M. 6:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 6:30 P.M. 7:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 7:00 P.M. 7:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 7:30 P.M. 8:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 8:00 P.M. 8:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 8:30 P.M. 9:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 9:00 P.M. 9:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 9:30 P.M. 10:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 10:00 P.M. 10:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 10:30 P.M. 11:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 11:00 P.M. 11:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 11:30 P.M. 12:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 12:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 12:30 P.M.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Depart. Arrive. Baltimore, Md. 11:30 A.M. 12:00 P.M. Washington, D.C. 12:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M. Alexandria, Va. 12:30 P.M. 1:00 P.M. Arlington, Va. 1:00 P.M. 1:30 P.M. Falls Church, Va. 1:30 P.M. 2:00 P.M. Quantico, Va. 2:00 P.M. 2:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 2:30 P.M. 3:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 3:00 P.M. 3:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 3:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 4:00 P.M. 4:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 4:30 P.M. 5:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 5:00 P.M. 5:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 5:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 6:00 P.M. 6:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 6:30 P.M. 7:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 7:00 P.M. 7:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 7:30 P.M. 8:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 8:00 P.M. 8:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 8:30 P.M. 9:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 9:00 P.M. 9:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 9:30 P.M. 10:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 10:00 P.M. 10:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 10:30 P.M. 11:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 11:00 P.M. 11:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 11:30 P.M. 12:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 12:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 12:30 P.M.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Depart. Arrive. Baltimore, Md. 11:30 A.M. 12:00 P.M. Washington, D.C. 12:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M. Alexandria, Va. 12:30 P.M. 1:00 P.M. Arlington, Va. 1:00 P.M. 1:30 P.M. Falls Church, Va. 1:30 P.M. 2:00 P.M. Quantico, Va. 2:00 P.M. 2:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 2:30 P.M. 3:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 3:00 P.M. 3:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 3:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 4:00 P.M. 4:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 4:30 P.M. 5:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 5:00 P.M. 5:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 5:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 6:00 P.M. 6:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 6:30 P.M. 7:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 7:00 P.M. 7:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 7:30 P.M. 8:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 8:00 P.M. 8:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 8:30 P.M. 9:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 9:00 P.M. 9:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 9:30 P.M. 10:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 10:00 P.M. 10:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 10:30 P.M. 11:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 11:00 P.M. 11:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 11:30 P.M. 12:00 P.M. Stafford Springs, Va. 12:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M. Stafford, Va. 12:30 P.M.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Depart. Arrive. Baltimore, Md. 11:30 A.M. 12:00 P.M. Washington, D.C. 12:00 P.M.