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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884.

CHARLEY FARWELL has gone into the campaign in Chicago with his old-time vigor. Carter Harrison may as well fold his tent.

RED sunsets are returning. Ohio must be on fire. It is certainly aflame with enthusiasm for Blaine, Logan, and Protection, with a large P.

THE bourbons are getting frightened over Virginia and North Carolina. They will be worse frightened when the returns come it. The republicans and their liberal friends are well organized and confident in these states.

THE New York *Graphic*, which is owned by Canadians, is doing yeoman service for Cleveland and free trade. Canada, like England, would like to see the barriers broken down which now prevent them from competing with our protected industries.

DAVID A. WELLS, the free-trade crank, has taken the stump for Cleveland and reform in New England. He is a valuable accession to the democratic campaign oratorical talent. He should make his speeches in manufacturing communities. Workingmen will be glad to hear him.

THE New York *World* speaks of the democratic meeting in New York Thursday night as "the grandest gathering since the war meeting of 1860." There were some very enthusiastic democratic "war" meetings in New York during the sixties, but if we remember rightly they were in '63. The draft had something to do with them, didn't it?

IT isn't quite time for Morey letter forgeries yet; they will probably come later in the campaign. But inventors of ordinary campaign lies are unusually numerous in the democratic committee rooms this year. Their inventions thus far have been short-lived. The silly story that Mr. Blaine had offered $10,000 for the Mulligan letters is the latest to give up the ghost. It may, in fact, be said to have been still-born. The idea that Mr. Blaine should have offered any sum for a bundle of letters to which he himself gave the widest possible publicity as soon as he obtained possession of them is rather too preposterous to be believed by anybody.

Keep the liars out!

THE district commissioners have rejected the propositions of the Brush-Swan and United States Electric Light companies for the illumination of Pennsylvania avenue by electric lights. The commissioners very properly insist on having tests of any system of lighting made before obligating the district to adopt it. They also adhere to their determination to have wires placed underground, holding that the grave objection to overhead electric light wires will outweigh all advantages that may follow the introduction of this light as a substitute for gas. The electric light companies will understand by-and-by that they must treat the district as they would be expected and required to treat individuals before they will be able to make progress or gain a foothold.

THE widely-telegraphed bolt and nomination of a ticket by "straightout" republicans of Missouri opposed to the fusion between the republicans and greenbackers turns out to have been a ridiculous practical joke, perpetrated by a hair-brained republican attorney of Macon, Mo., named William P. Beach, and his friend, John Jeffery, of Boone county. These two worthies got together in Beach's office and gravely proceeded to nominate a bolting ticket, composed of the very men who were the most active in bringing about the fusion. This remarkable convention then proceeded to the court house, and before an appreciative audience, composed of nine democratic county officers and three republicans, who dropped in to enjoy the fun, declared their allegiance to their ticket, read some resolutions concocted to fit the ticket, and adjourned sine die. This bit of buffoonery was telegraphed to the press of the country as a veritable bolt of straightout republicans. The fact is that the republicans of Missouri are thoroughly satisfied with the fusion and working earnestly to make the campaign disagreeably warm for Marmaduke. The usual democratic majority in the state will unquestionably be greatly reduced this year.

Politician's Tricks.

Some of the California papers are going for Congressman Henley pretty lively for his vote on the Morrison bill, and he is finding it very hard to explain to his constituents, who are principally wool growers and lumberman, how it was he came to support a measure that proposed a reduction of 20 per cent. of the tariff on wool and placed lumber on the free list! He is also taken to task by his constituents in the northern part of his district for allowing a bill to pass the house unchallenged that contained a provision for the re-consolidation of the Humboldt customs district with that of San Francisco, thereby abolishing the Humboldt district. Senator Miller caught the bill in the senate, and had the obnoxious provision stricken out. When "hauled over the coals" for his neglect in this matter, Mr. Henley at first denied that the bill contained such a provision, but when cornered he stated that the bill had passed the house in its obnoxious form "without his knowledge!" Now, we are informed by a friend of Mr. Henley's in this city that he drew his (Henley's) attention to this very provision of the bill in question, thinking that it might possibly escape his notice, and Henley's reply was that he would attend to it at the proper time; that he was then very busy on his land grant forfeiture scheme, and his Alaska seal fisheries investigation, and that "the fact is I dont hanker after many custom houses in my district, anyhow."

Thus it is that politicians pull the wool as it were, over the eyes of a confiding and verdant constituency, and then laugh among themselves when they tell how easily it was done. It is unfortunate for politicians, however, when confiding and verdant constituencies discover that they have been imposed upon and tricked, as Mr. Henley will find out to his sorrow.

Mr. Gladstone's Gerrymander.

The London newspapers are usually as dull as last year's almanac, but occasionally an enterprising reporter gets hold of a first-class sensation that stirs the sleepy readers into a state of excitement. The *Standard* has just given away one of Gladstone's pet schemes, a plan for the redistribution of the seats in the house of parliament, and all England is revelling in the delights of a genuine sensation. The acidulated Gladstone is reported to be furious at the betrayal of the important government secret, and cabinet ministers, under secretaries, and officials of all grades have been rigidly examined in an attempt to ascertain how the intelligence leaked out. Several subordinate government employes who are thought to be on terms of friendship with members of the *Standard* staff have been discharged on suspicion, and other heads will fall into the waste basket. With every movement of the official guillotine the British premier declares excitedly that the exposure is of no consequence, and that the scheme of redistribution, as published in the *Standard*, is only one of various schemes submitted. All of these plans, the government organs say, have been referred without comment to the ministry, but none of them has yet been discussed by the cabinet.

The commotion that was occasioned by the publication does not bear out the theory of the unimportance of the expose, and the *Standard's* story is generally accepted as true. The tories are denouncing the scheme as an attempt to play into the hands of the Parnell party and increase the home-rule delegation enormously. It is not known what course Mr. Gladstone will now pursue in regard to the redistribution now that he has been uncovered. A perfect storm of opposition has been aroused.

Mr. Beecher's Treacherous Memory.

Mr. Beecher is exceedingly unfortunate in raising a question of veracity between himself and Mr. James F. Joy over the details of a private conversation which he alleges took place in Michigan seven years ago. Mr. Beecher says that Mr. Joy in that conversation stated that Mr. Blaine had proposed to "fix" a committee for him in consideration of the purchase of a lot of railroad bonds then in Blaine's possession, even going so far as to quote Mr. Joy's exact language. Mr. Joy has cabled two denials of Mr. Beecher's statement, both times in explicit terms, and Mr. Beecher insists upon the absolute accuracy of his memory. In this connection the New York *Sun* of yesterday says:

Mr. Beecher's report of these remarks was not an indirect statement or paraphrase of the utterances attributed by him to Mr. Joy. It was a direct report, purporting to give Mr. Joy's statement in his own words, and in the first person. Day before yesterday we called attention to this circumstance as reasonable ground for suspicion, in view of the length of time since the alleged conversation, and also in view of Mr. Beecher's inability to recall much more recent conversations when he was on the witness stand in his own behalf during the Brooklyn trial.

Mr. Joy's last dispatch from London is as follows:

I judge from New York telegrams that Beecher wholly miscollected conversation with me. No such talk as stated by him ever took place.

Is this denial broad enough and plain enough to satisfy Mr. Beecher that he was in error when he wrote that Mr. Joy would not "contradict the substantial accuracy" of the report retailed by him? It satisfies the country, anyway.

Figures Worth Remembering.

Much has been said about the election of president of the United States by direct and popular vote of the people, and there having been also many inquiries about how the popular vote stood at this or that election, a few facts bearing on this subject will be found of convenience to political students. Taking the popular votes of the fifteen presidential elections, including and since 1824 (sixty years), examination proves that seven of the fifteen presidents elected did not receive the majority in the popular votes.

John Quincy Adams was elected president (by the house of representatives), although the popular majority against him was 141,420 in a total vote of 349,062. Polk was in the minority by 24,125 in a total of 2,698,611 votes. Taylor was in the minority 151,706 in a total of 2,871,908 votes. Buchanan was in the minority 377,627 in a total of 4,053,967 votes. Lincoln (first term) was in the minority 944,149, in a total of 4,676,853 votes. The Hayes minority was 344,823 in a total of 8,412,733. The Garfield minority was 312,804 in a total of 9,210,970 votes.

The "popular" presidents, *eight* in number, were Andrew Jackson (first term) popular majority 138,131 in a total of 1,156,328 votes. Andrew Jackson, second term, popular majority about 135,000 in a total of nearly one and one-quarter million votes. Van Buren's popular majority was 24,893 in 1,498,295 votes. Harrison's popular majority was 139,256 in 2,410,778 votes. Pierce's popular majority was 58,747 in 3,144,191 votes. Lincoln (second term) popular majority 407,342 in 4,014,792 votes. Grant (first term) popular majority 305,458 in 5,724,684 votes. Grant (second term) popular majority 727,975 in 6,466,165 votes.

Thus, in sixty years, the record stands 8 to 7 in favor of the "popular" side, which does not include one president whose title to the office was confirmed by the "8 to 7" electoral commission in 1877.

The Ohio Battle.

We are glad to see the republicans of Ohio awake to the possibility of defeat next week. They are in an undoubted majority in the state, and out of a knowledge of that fact grew a dangerous carelessness, engendered from of confidence. They are getting bravely over their happy-go-lucky feeling over certain triumph and are now on the anxious seat. Whenever Ohio republican get into that frame of mind they turn out and work and vote and win victory. Democrats are aggressive and hope by yelling and bluffing to turn the momentary panic into a out. In this they will fail, as they always fail in great emergencies.

The eyes of the country are turned to Ohio these days. Every scrap of news from that quarter is read with avidity and there is endless speculation on the result of Tuesday's battle. Knowing the importance that is attached to the election the Buckeye voters are excusable for being nervous. They are experiencing a mild attack of "buck ague," a sensation the bravest sometimes feel on the eve of a struggle.

The situation in Ohio has not undergone any appreciable change for two or three weeks. No republicans have gone over to the enemy in that time, and the canvasses that have been taken by the campaign committees of both parties do not show revolutionary changes in popular sentiment. The voting armies stand as they did two weeks ago, and two weeks ago the republicans were very confident of a majority ranging from 10,000 to 25,000 in a total vote of about 800,000. Nothing has since occurred to affect the result except a strengthening of the republican column. The democrats are beating their tom-toms and shouting themselves hoarse, but they do not muster any more votes, and without a great many new recruits they will be snowed under hopelessly. Therefore, we say, Ohio will go republican by a handsome majority three days hence.

A Pleasing Exhibit.

By the annual report of Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, it is shown that the value of the products of the various industries of the United States is seven times the total value of our foreign commerce, nearly three times the total value of the foreign commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, and five times the total value of the foreign commerce of France. The total value of the products of industry in the United States is also shown to be a little more than twice the total value of the exports of merchandise from all the countries of Europe. The value of the products of American manufacture consumed at home is five times the value of the manufactured products of Great Britain and Ireland exported to all other countries, and more than fourteen times the value of the exports of manufactured products from France to all other countries. The relative value of the internal, as compared with the foreign, commerce of the country is also illustrated by statements showing that 99 per cent. of the coal mined in this country, 95 per cent. of our iron and steel products, 95 per cent. of the products of our leather industries, more than 99 per cent. of our manufactures of wool, 95 per cent. of the products of our cotton manufactures, more than 99 per cent. of our manufactures of silk, and 97 per cent. of our manufactures of glass, glassware, earthenware, and stoneware, are consumed in the United States. In conclusion, the report says:

Experience has proved these fluctuations to be but symptoms of an exuberant and uncontrollable spirit of enterprise, outrunning the possibilities of a healthy and well-proportioned development, even in this land of abounding natural resources.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

In Missouri the republicans will undoubtedly make very serious inroads into the present solid democratic congressional delegation. In the St. Joseph district, the fourth, S. W. Kelly, the republican nominee, will almost certainly beat Burns badly. In the fifth district, now represented by Graves, a triangular fight is in progress. Mr. Wallace, the prosecuting attorney who conducted the prosecution of the bandit James so ably, claims that he was cheated out of the regular democratic nomination in the convention that nominated Graves, and is running as an independent democratic candidate. Maj. Warner, the republican candidate, is bright, able, and popular, and will in all probability be elected. Dr. McLean and Broadhead are again opponents in the ninth district, and the former will be elected. United States Marshal Newcomb is running against Clardy in the tenth district, with strong prospects of success. In the thirteenth district the greenbackers and republicans have fused, and, as they have a decisive majority when combined, will easily retire Mr. Fyan to the shades of private life. The fusion in the third (Dockery's) district also looks promising, but Dockery may pull through.

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The chairman of the Illinois republican state central committee states that in no event can the republican majority in Illinois fall below 20,000, while, if Ohio goes strongly republican, it will amount to double that figure. Four years ago Weaver polled 28,000 votes, but Mr. Jones thinks Butler will fall at least 10,000 below Weaver's vote, while the prohibition vote will probably increase from 4,000 in 1880 to 10,000 now. He puts the republican gain from the Irish at from 7,000 to 10,000, which will offset losses through anti-Blaine republicans. He makes his estimates cover a loss of from 5,000 to 10,000 German votes in the interior of the state. The long experience Mr. Jones has had in Illinois politics gives his opinions and estimate value, and his view of the probabilities in his state will be closely approximated by the actual result.

⁂

Mr. Blaine run into Columbus from Canton on Thursday, and received a final report of the condition of the canvass in Ohio, based upon the state central committee's canvass. The committee's returns elect Robinson governor by at least 15,000 majority, with possibilities that it may run over 20,000. Their estimates put the vote of the state at near 800,000, out of 840,000 qualified voters in the state. The highest vote ever polled heretofore was 724,000. Mr. Blaine's presence in the state and the extraordinary work done by both parties has thoroughly aroused the reserve vote, two-thirds of which is republican. Mr. Blaine says the outlook in Maine prior to the late election was not nearly so favorable to the republicans as it now is in Ohio. The democratic poll of the state, it is said, really gives the republicans 10,000 majority, which they hope to overcome by free repeating and the lavish use of money.

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The veteran congressman, Judge William D. Kelley, has returned home from compaigning in Ohio, and in an interview expresses great confidence in a great republican victory in that state. Speaking of the Ohio German vote, he said:

I had heard much about the disaffection among the Germans. I do not deny that there is such disaffection, but I am satisfied that it is not comparable, in extent or virulence, to the German disaffection of 1882. I think it is a great deal with the Germans as with the wool-growers of Ohio, that they are driven back to the republican party by the utter want of faith of the democrats in redeeming their promises. Their promise to the wool-growers was to restore the duties of '67 in congress; their promise to the saloon keepers was to repeal the Scott law in the legislature. With a majority of ten in congress, not only was no effort in good faith made to restore the wool duties, but when Converse tried to suspend the rules in order to pass the bill by a two-thirds vote, his colleague, Frank Hurd, denounced in a strain of vehement eloquence 'the infamous proposition to add to the cost of the people's clothing.' And so I find many men connected with the liquor trade who were discontented because the democrats had not kept their promise to repeal the Scott law. In Newark, the capital of Licking county, the second wool-growing county in the United States, I did not meet or hear of a wool-grower who was disaffected from the republicans two years ago who isn't now disaffected from the democrats because of their bad faith."

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATER.

Herne's "Hearts of Oak," which has drawn full houses here and elsewhere, will be presented next week. The box lists open to-day. Mme. Janauschek will play "My Life" the following week.

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.

The new farce-comedy, "A Parlor Match," which has proved a hit in Baltimore and other cities, will be given next week, the seat sale commencing to-day.

Tilden's Letter and Cleveland.

New York Tribune.

As Grover reads, he says apart,
I don't know much of Tilden's heart.
But I've experience of his *shoulder*,
And Polar ice cannot be *colder*.

WHEN Field Marshal von Moltke was recently staying at Ragatz two young Frenchmen inhabited an adjoining room, and, learning who their neighbor was, proceeded to annoy him with the most unearthly noises at night. On the illustrious soldier remonstrating with them, they remarked that "he might win campaigns, but he could not attack them in their own rooms, and that if he did not like French music he had better change his quarters." This, with a quiet dignity, and without further remonstrance, he did.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Commissioner McFarland's Annual Report—Statistics and Recommendations.

Commissioner McFarland, of the land office, has made his annual report. The sales, entries, and selections of public lands embraced 26,834,041 acres, and of Indian lands 697,129 acres, a total of 27,531,170 acres. The receipts from disposals of public lands were $11,840,993, from sales of Indian lands $928,137, a total of $12,779,130, to which is to be added $10,275 received for certified copies of records, making the total receipts for the year $12,789,405. The total number of entries and filings made was 286,812, aggregating 40,625,000 acres. The number of entries approved for patenting under the pre-emption and other laws was 69,276. The agricultural patents numbered 51,337. The number of private cash entries was 9,894, and 3,266,095 acres were sold under the pre-emption law. The receipts from cash sales were $10,302,582, an average of a fraction over $1.32 per acre; 3,118 tracts of land, embracing 200,002 acres, were sold at public sale at an average price of $2.94 per acre. The business done was largely in excess of that of the previous year.

The commissioner recommends the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture laws and amendment of the homestead law; also the repeal of the "immediate entry of relinquished lands" law and the timber and stone land act.

The railroads selected 8,343,154 acres under their various grants, and 647,162 acres were patented to railroads. There were 1,076 miles of land grant railroads reported built during the year, making 18,525 miles of land grant roads in the country. The land department is embarrassed because of the delay of congressional action upon the disputed land grants and by the present system of adjudicating private land claims. The commissioner recommends a commission for each territory to decide upon the private claims.

A total of 52,796,920 acres was surveyed by the government during the year. The commission recommends the re-establishment of the boundary line between Utah and Colorado, and the survey of the boundary between Dakota and Montana, and of the Yellowstone park.

An average of twenty-six special agents has been employed for the prevention of timber trespass, and twenty-five for the protection of the public lands from fraudulent or illegal entry or appropriation; 627 cases of timber trespass have been investigated, involving timber products valued at $7,289,854. The commissioner asks for increased appropriation for special agents.

Thirty-two cases of illegal fencing of public lands have been reported, the land endowed aggregating 4,431,980 acres. A large number of complaints have not yet been investigated.

The total area of public lands surveyed from the commencement is 938,940,125 acres, and the unsurveyed, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at 596,494,454 acres. The commissioner says much public land has been wasted, and asks for legislation to prevent further waste. He also recommends laws for preserving timber.

SURPRISING FIGURES.

The Immense Amount of Our Productions Calculated by What We Consume.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2—HON. ED. MACPHERSON.—*My Dear Sir:* I think that a good argument could be made upon the immense importance of our domestic commerce, before which the tariff question would shrink out of sight. Most of the legislation and most of the campaign discussion of late years turn upon the duties on imports. If every individual in the United States spends, or has spent, 50 cents per diem for his or her maintenance we find that the annual expenditure, interchange of values, whether in material products or in money, whether by purchase and sale, or by barter will amount to 18$\frac{2}{3}$, 56,000,000, which is the existing population of the United States, that is $10,220,000,000 a year.

This is the domestic commerce. The great mass of men trade and work for simple food, clothing, shelter, fuel, and light, and the goods manufactured and the products of industry of the country are yearly consumed, that is, there remains no great accumulation of stock.

What is exported is exchanged for what is imported, and the imports in turn are consumed, used in maintaining life, health, and comfort of the people. Certain things produced are not eaten, worn out, or burned. Pictures, statues, houses, furniture have a certain duration greater than wheat, corn, clothing, and fuel, but each has its term, and the whole accumulations existing at any one time do not much exceed the production of a very short period either in quantity or value.

The production of the United States has lately been stated by Mr. Blaine at 5,500,000,000 of manufactures and 3,500,000,000 of agricultural products—9,000,000,000 per year.

The commerce arising in the necessities of providing food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and light is of the estimate of half a dollar per day as its average, 10,220,000,000, being nearly equal to production.

Into what insignificance sinks the foreign commerce of imports and exports, which for 1883 amounted to $795,000,000. The exports and imports nearly balance each other, and we yearly consume all that we import, paying for it by an equal value in the products of our own country and of its labor.

The policy then of prime necessity for the people is to foster, to cultivate, to protect the immense production, whether of the soil, the mines, the quarries, or the labor of the republic.

The interests of foreign trade with their $795,000,000 of values all told sink into insignificance beside the $9,000,000,000 of domestic products, and the $10,000,000 of domestic interchange—the domestic commerce in which every person, young or old, male or famale, in the United States is directly interested, as it is daily food, shelter, clothes, warmth, and light, but of which we hear so little.

The foreign trade of which we hear so much is less than 10 per cent. of the domestic trade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

GEN. PHILIP REGIS DE TROBRIAND, U. S. A., is visiting in Cincinnati.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES DOAK, JR. of Philadelphia, are visiting at Dr. Hartleben's, No. 1015 Fourteenth streets.

ENSIGN J. C. LEONARD, U. S. N., who recently returned from a cruise to China, is visiting his relatives in Ohio, near Cincinnati.

JOE JEFFERSON and his son, and Dion Boucicault and his son Dot were duck shooting in the Minnesota bottoms early this week.

MR. GEORGE GILLILAND, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* force in this city, left for Cincinnati yesterday, to remain until after election.

COL. W. W. GRANGER, of the third auditor's office, treasury department, goes to Berkeley Springs, W. Va., to-day to address a republican mass meeting.

SILVIA DUPRIE, of Webster, Mass., is 8 years old, 52 inches in height, and is alleged to weigh 201 pounds. It is claimed that for the past year she has regularly gained one pound each week.

MAYOR RICHMAN, of Sedalia, Mo., was elected to his office as a joke, because he was the heaviest man in town—410 pounds. He accepted, and made such a good official, that he has twice been re-elected.

LIEUT. W. H. ALLEN, U. S. N., was married last Tuesday afternoon, in Philadelphia, to Mis Aurelia F. Dunglison, daughter of Mr. J. R. Dunglison. The ceremony took place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, and was performed by Rev. G. F. Bugbee, in the absence of the rector.

HOLE-IN-THE-DAY was a big Indian chief, brave in war and cunning in the pow-wow, but Rev. Mr. Hole, of Western Texas, makes a bigger orifice than the red chief, according to the *Kerrycille Eye*, which says: Rev. Mr. Hole can run a horse race, and can make it hot for his opponents in a foot race; he also can jump a hurdle, sing a song, and at the end of a week preach a very good sermon withal.

GEN. GEORGE H. SHARPE, of New York; ex-Gov. T. C. Reynolds, of St. Louis, and Judge Thatcher, of Kansas City, the commissioners appointed by President Arthur to inquire as to the best methods of developing trade with South American countries, will sail to-morrow from New York to Mexico. Each member is accredited as envoy extraordinary, and the commission will be absent until next April or June.

FIRST LIEUT. JAMES SELUVER MARSTELLER, 24th United States infantry, whose accidental death while hunting near Fort Supply, Indian territory, was announced to the adjutant general yesterday, was a member of a well-known Fauquier county family, several of whose members live here, one being Dr. Marsteller. Another brother is Passed Assistant Surgeon Emlyn H. Marsteller, U. S. N. His wife, who survives him, with one child, was one of the daughters of the late Maj. Placidus Orr, U. S. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN APPEAL TO CÆSAR. By ALBERT W. TOURGEE, author of "A Fool's Errand," "Bricks Without Straw," &c. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

What M. Guizot sought to accomplish in his "History of Civilization" Mr. Tourgee has essayed in a lesser scope and manner in his review of southern civilization in its relation to national life and progress. In other words, the "Appeal to Cæsar, or, the American People," is more a philosophical dissertation upon existing evils from an ethnological standpoint and their tendencies than a simple narration of historical facts. His treatment of the matter is fair and candid. After briefly sketching the history of certain modes of thought in the United States from 1790 to the close of the war he proceeds to the discussion of the question at issue in which he has evidently endeavored to award proper motives to each one of the two sections considered. Abandoning for the moment a more humanitarian view of the race problem, he takes it up in its relation to the nation at large. By a skillful marshaling of census figures and statistics he elicits some startling facts and conclusions. As a result of the war, and the consequent reconstruction legislation, 4,000,000 slaves were not only freed, but invested with citizenship and suffrage. What followed is a matter of history. The colored man, unfitted by a long chain of circumstances, to use the ballot intelligently, was nevertheless suddenly made entitled to it. Although in many instances deprived of its free exercise he is now assuredly demanding all his legal rights. Meanwhile the south believes him of an inferior race, while the north has a merely superficial view of the situation. Hence the race problem. It is not simplified by the fact that a race freed from bondage invariably strives for dominancy at some period or other. That struggle, distasteful as it may be, promises to be eventful. According to the tenth census there were in the south, in 1880, 12,460,249 whites, and 6,039,657 blacks, with a varying ratio in different states.

The same census shows that white immigration is coming into the border states and leaving the old slave states. The relative increase of the colored race is also so much greater than that of the whites that by the year 1900 each state from Maryland to Texas will have a colored majority, and we shall possess eight minor republics of that race. According to Prof. Gilliam's calculation, the southern white population in 1985 will approximate 96,000,000, while the colored population in 1980 will equal or fall little short of 192,000,000. That immigration will prove a corrective of this preponderance, the author thinks unlikely from the fact that the south desires foreign capital rather than outside labor. No other element can cope with the colored man in agricultural or mechanical arts. Not one-tenth of the foreign population of the country resides in the south, while the northern immigration from 1870 to 1880 increased but five-tenths of 1 per cent. The southern white emigrates to some extent, but his colored brother remains. If these facts are true, Mr. Tourgee argues that no time is to be lost in applying a corrective to the prospective evil of a rapidly increasing mass of ignorance. That remedy, he thinks, is education supplied by governmental aid in conjunction with the several states. Here follow some interesting statistics, the most striking of which are that out of 1,900,000 voters in eight southern states, 867,000 cannot read their ballots. No remedy for all this lies in removing the lately acquired suffrage privilege or colonization of the African. A broad and liberal system of education is an imperative necessity, and in this the entire nation is interested. No cursory view can give a correct idea of Mr. Tourgee's new work; it should be read to be appreciated.

MARJORIE HUNTINGDON. A Novel. By HARRIETT TENNAWELL BELT. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. W. H. Morrison, Washington:

The style of the writer is in the main good, and some of the descriptive passages are presented in an entertaining manner. The plot is neither better nor worse than is to be found in the general run of modern novels. The effect of the narrative passages is marred, in a few instances, by using such phrases as "fixed" in describing financial standing. The sentiment of the novel is not of the highest type, and the principal characters are not such as to arouse much enthusiasm. The heroine passes through a variety of love experiences, commencing with a boyhood acquaintance, who is dropped summarily and unceremoniously, and we are subsequently introduced to two new lovers, Gilbert Woodford and Roger Houghton. The former of these would be a fine specimen of manhood had not the writer blurred his character by the most ridiculous marriage proposal which she makes him utter. The latter is a singularly unattractive character, now pictured as having a mouthful of molasses candy and at another time declaring his love for our heroine, although engaged at the time. She also, although similarly encumbered, falls in love with him and confesses her tender passion. Between these two lovers she is tossed back and forth as in a game of shuttlecock, now receiving the kisses of the one and then of the other. They call each other by familiar titles, and finally the insanity and convenient death of Edith paves the way, as might be expected, to a marriage between Marjorie and Roger. Perhaps the authoress has been reading "Elective Affinities." One fault of the writer consists in the startling suddenness with which her death scenes are enacted. Possibly this idea is suggested by the thought that the sooner an unpleasant thing is over the better.

THE RED WALL-FLOWER. By the author of "Wide, Wide World." Robert Carter & Bro., New York. Ballantyne & Son, Washington.

A religious novel of rather more sustained interest than most of such works. The time is about that of the war of 1812, the scene shifting from America to England and back again. Our hero, a young man of many accomplishments, undertakes to teach the little girl with whom he afterward falls in love. Flowers pass, and although all others are lost, "the red wall-flower" is preserved and reproduced in the denouement, when the hero, after some adventures in Europe, again meets his lady love. Some few grammatical faults here and there show either haste in writing or carelessness in correcting proof.

THE INNER SISTERHOOD. A social study in high colors. By DOUGLASS SHERLEY, who wrote "The Valley of Unrest; A Book Without a Woman." John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.

A "crazy-quilt," rainbow ice cream sort of intellectual sweets which all girls will devour as eagerly as they do Whitman's bon-bons. A most unique and striking novelty, which will well repay perusal. The book is divided into seven little feminine studies, as follows:

1. "A Bit of Sweet Simplicity in Blue; or, Just After the Ball," by Miss Kate Meadows.
2. "A Dash of Jealousy and Hypocrisy Done Up in Old Gold; or, Robert Fairfield, Lover," by Miss Belle Mason.
3. "A Wild Fantasy in Garrulous Red; or, The Buzz-Saw Girl," by Miss Alice Wing.
4. "The Cool Flirtations Under Glow of a Green Opal; or, Flirting for Revenue Only," by Miss Rose Clendennin.
5. "A Symphony in Pink with Philistine traces; or, Mother and Daughter," by Miss Sophia Gilder.
6. "A Cold Gray Study; or, A Case of Compound Fracture," by Miss Mary Lee Manley.
7. "An Olive Outline in Shades and Shadows of a Clever Social Life; or, Platitudes and Pleasures," by Miss Lena Scarlwood.

"At the Monday night german he gave me, with a hand touch and a smile, this red rose." "No, no, no! I'll just stay right here at home, and I'll have—yes, I will—I'll have a real good cry." "Now, the idea of finding fault with girls, or anybody, who talk between acts." "I may be found any time between the hours of 9 and 1 on the crowded stair." "This 'culture-seeking club' has been organized, mamma says, on my account." "Twice has he courted me, and twice have I refused him. First, because he did not love me; second, because I did not love him." "Platitudes are men who lead an honest, stupid existence. A Pleasure is the direct opposite of a Platitude." "I would rather be a Queen of Possibilities reigning over many hearts than a Queen of just one heart, and that one, perhaps, a most unworthy heart."

Art and Literary Notes.

L. Prang & Co. have reproduced in color printing on satin some flower pieces of Jean Robie, the Belgian painter, traveler, and writer.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce the prospective issue of E. P. Roe's new novel, "A Young Girl's Wooing." The first edition will be 25,000 copies.

With its issue of Oct. 11 the *Current* will appear in its new cover, the design of which has been quite artistically designed by Robert Burns Wilson, the poet artist of Kentucky.

The Season; or, Ladies' Illustrated Magazine, from the Illustrated News company, New York, for November contains the newest Paris fashions and elegant designs in fancy work, embroidery, crochet, &c.

November *Century* will contain the first chapter of Mr. Howell's new novel, "The Rise of Silas Lapham;" "A Tale of Negative Gravity," by Frank R. Stockton; "The Lost Mine," by Thomas A. Janvier; "How Shall We Elect Our Presidents?" by George Ticknor Curtis, and an article on "Bull Run," by Gen. Beauregard. There will be six full-page pictures in the issue.

The Baltimore and Ohio Red Book for Pennsylvania is ready for distribution, and in more than one respect is the most valuable of any of the editions hitherto based upon this state. As has always been the rule, the forwarding of a stamp to C. K. Lord, Baltimore, is all that is necessary to secure a copy, and, in fact, the only way, as the Red Book issues are all for mail circulation. The present volume is replete with political statistics and condensed data, not only as regards the latest presidential, state, and congressional elections in this state, but relating as well to elections since admission into the union. It would be difficult to imagine a more complete showing of past results in the state or a more neatly put together and printed little book.

A CAMPAIGN IDYL.

Monday at Atlanta, the second day's fight,
The iron-tongued demons of war
Belch forth their destruction in maddening
night—
Worse hell than the Florentine saw!
The leaden rain beats on that long line of blue;
A furrow is plowed by each ball,
But the file-closers stand ready, valiant and
true
To step where their coverers fall.

Still pours the hot tempest against the blue
rank!
Like Thermophylae's Spartans they stand,
Though the gray troopers charge on their wavering flank,
And the earth works before them are manned.
'Tis a terrible moment! McPherson lies dead!
Their gallant old leader is slain!
But they boldly press on in the way he had led,
Though repulsed yet again and again.

O, who knows the hopes and the yearnings
that fill
Those blue-coated breasts at this hour?
What hand sped the bullet so cruel to kill,
Of the old western army the flower?
'Tis a moment of peril! The grays wildly yell,
As they fancy a victory near:
When the Tennessee army, like a shrieking
shell,
Burst out in a deafening cheer.

What was it? "Black Jack," with his saber
arm raised,
As down our whole front he did go!
While the saber strokes clanged and the cannon's mouths blazed,
He said: "Steady, my boys, and fire low?"
Ah! that was a toinc which did our hearts good!
'Twas a ration of rum free of fines;
So we jerked out our "Colts" just as fast as we
could
And double-quicked into their lines.

He saved us, cur chieftain, Jack Logan, the
brave!
He won us the Union and Right!
And the boys will remember their hero to
save,
When with the ballots for bullets they fight.
They will not desert him who saved them defeat,
By that ride through the center of hell;
And the Tennessee army in chorus repeat
That triumphant, conquering yell.

They have rallied once more to their old leader's call!
Again are the ranks filled to-day!
For the gaps which were made by Atlanta's
dread ball,
Now are closed by the old boys in gray.
Side by side, those old soldiers, that Tennessee
band,
Side by side, Hood's old vet'rans in gray,
Stand awaiting to show "Black Jack" Logan
their hand,
And back him in victory's way.

—*E. L. K., late U. U. A.*

The Old, Old Story.

Public street
Dry goods store,
Pretty girl
Near the door.

Man strides by,
Brown mustache;
Maria Halpin
Makes a mash.

Months fly by,
Every day
Grover and Maria
Stroll away.
Talks of love,
Calls her dove;
Pictures cottage
In a lane;
Pretty Maria
Risks her name.

Same old street,
Dry goods store,
No pretty girl
Near the door.

Pretty girl,
Very sad;
Thinks of Grover
Makes her mad,
Goes to cradle,
Sees her sin;
A little Grover
Sleeps within.

Years go by;
On to fame
Goes Grover Cleveland,
All the same.
While pretty girl,
With many a groan,
Sits at home
Left all alone.

Instability.

"Take this fair rose," she said, "and think of
me;"
And as she spoke her soft eyes filled with
tears.
We parted; hoped each other soon to see;
Ah, when? It might be after many years.

It was a summer evening, soft the air;
In rosy clouds the red sun sank away.
The zephrys soft brought flowery fragrance
there,
As she all silent on my bosom lay.

We parted and I went far o'er the sea,
To wander weary years 'neath other skies.
We have not met again, but still from me
The untamed thought to her oft backward
flies.

It is in vain! Away the years have rolled;
'Tis autumn now; the flowers their bloom
have shed,
And in the darling's hair of richest gold,
Has time well woven many a silvery thread.

Perhaps she has forgotten—does not grieve,
But on another's bosom finds repose.
While all remembrance of that summer eve
Has long since faded like this little rose.

Yet so it is! Who can avoid his fate?
Who has not learned that faith dwells but
above?
And learned at last the lesson—oft too late—
The instability of human love.

—*De Witt C. Sprague.*

ODDS AND ENDS.

THERE'S NO POCKET IN A SHROUD.

You must leave your many millions,
And the gay and festive crowd.
Though you roll in royal billions
There's no pocket in a shroud.

Whether pauper, prince, or peasant,
Whether rich or poor or proud—
Remember that there isn't
Any pocket in a shroud.

You'll have all this world of glory,
With a record long and loud,
And a place in song and story,
But no pocket in your shroud.

So be lavish of your riches,
Neither vain nor cold nor proud,
And you'll gain the golden niches
In a clime without a cloud!

—*John A. Joyce.*

SIGNS OF AUTUMN.

Rejoicings of the toil-worn
O'er wealth of garnered sheaves,
Valleys and hilltops radiant
In many-tinted leaves;
A golden haze at noonday,
A mildness in the air;
Fruit rounded to completeness,
Abundant and most fair.

The leaf-clogged streams through forests
Slow murmuring along;
The woodland bowers solemn,
Bereft of joyous song;
A sense of meditation,
Of leisu e and of peace,
Night winds that tell us sighing,
"All brightness soon will cease."

—*K. S. L.*

BAT shooting is a favorite sport at Montgomery, Ala.

ENGLISH women of fashion now wear a ruby in and an emerald in the other, and term them "danger signals."

THE two gas companies of San Francisco have combined and raised the price of gas from $1.50 per thousand feet to $2.25.

A LONDON newspaper photographs G. W. Smalley, now in the theatrical train of Mrs. Langtry, as a "fashionable edition of Sampson Brass."

BARON EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD pays the people of Petka Tioka, in Palestine, regular wages until they can take care of themselves.

THE town of Kalamazoo, Mich., is said to have derived its name from