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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
 Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Tina, the Milk Vendor."
Haverly's Theatre.
 Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "The Banker's Daughter."
Darwin's Circus.
 Lake Front, Michigan avenue, foot of Madison street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1879.

English troops having conquered Afghanistan, the cholera is now at work upon her Majesty's legions, who from their unaccustomed condition become easy victims to the baleful disease.

"They had a Catholic procession in Belfast, Ireland, yesterday, and, as often happens in that latitude, they also had a riot. The casualties incident to the melee are summed up in the brief announcement that "Many persons were injured."

Tammany has placed its seal of condemnation upon Gov. Robinson, declaring that the Democracy of New York will no longer tolerate him as its candidate for gubernatorial honors. Tammany has commenced the freezing-out process early in the season; but then that organization is not so potent for good or evil as it has been in the past.

Roumania, though practically independent of Turkey, is still dependent on the good will of the Great Powers, as is instanced in the pending discussion of the Jewish question, wherein it is made apparent that the newly-erected State is given its first lesson in the science of civilization, and one which, it appears, is not at all to the taste of the Roumanian Government.

It now appears that, although no formal agreement has been entered into on the part of Gomany, negotiations looking to a radical change in the policy of that Government in its dealings with the currency question have been going on for some time. It is confidently predicted that the investigation now in progress will lead to the re adoption of the bi-metallic standard.

The question of the right of secession has been raised in the Republic of Liberia, where a number of wayward tribes hitherto supposed to belong to the Republic have expressed a desire to be permitted to "depart in peace" and, falling in that, they propose to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain, fly the British flag, and claim the assistance of that Government in the event of an attempt to coerce them.

The yellow-fever in Memphis seems to be taking on a more malignant type than heretofore, and the outlook is gloomy indeed. Yesterday there were reported thirty-four new cases in the city and eleven outside the limits, with a total of seven deaths. Even at this rate, however, the disease is far from being the awful scourge that it was in 1878, and the policy of forbidding new arrivals and of sending as many people to the camps at a distance from the city is working good results.

The Common Council last evening passed an ordinance surrendering to the control of the Board of West Park Commissioners West Washington street, from Halsted street to Central Park, and West Adams street, from Canal street westward, to be improved as boulevards or approaches to the West Side parks. The alacrity with which property-owners have acquiesced in this eminently desirable arrangement is shown in the spirited rivalry which existed between the two streets, both being sought for selection as boulevards, and both being finally turned over for that purpose. When similar provision shall have been made for an approach to Lincoln Park, Chicago will for the first time be enabled to enjoy the full benefit of its grand system of outlying parks and pleasure-grounds.

The usual bid for popularity among the Socialists and Communists who believe that the city would be benefited by a repetition of the conflagration of 1871 is once more made in the Common Council in the form of an ordinance narrowing down the fire limits so as to insure the continued menace of a solid mass of wooden buildings in the southwestern part of the city, the quarter from which proceeded the devastation of eight years ago. Such is the nature and effect of the ordinance introduced last evening by Ald. Tammes and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys. Similar attempts to open the way for the unlimited erection of wooden buildings have been defeated heretofore in the Council, and will be again, provided the friends of the safety and best interests of the city hold their ground firmly. But, with the

Council in control of the Democrats and a Mayor who courts favor with the Communist element, there is always danger that the mischief will be done.

Serajevo, the Bosnian Capital, was burned under conditions similar to those which prevailed in Chicago at the time of the fire of Oct. 9, 1871. For several weeks preceding the recent conflagration there had been a severe drought which had almost entirely dried up the water courses, springs, and fountains, and had reduced the wooden houses, of which the city is largely constructed, to the inflammability of a tinder-box, so that with a diminished water supply there was no adequate means of arresting the work of destruction. The damage to Serajevo is relatively greater than in Chicago, as it is said the business of the former is hopelessly ruined.

The attention of Congressmen Watson's Committee of Depressionists has very properly been directed to an important sign of the times which they failed to look up when they were in this city. The Illinois Central Railroad recently decided to build double tracks for the exclusive accommodation of its suburban business, requiring the construction of about twenty-four miles of track. The corporation buys for cash, and was probably not disposed to higgale about the price, as it was desired to buy the trucks at once. Yet it was found that the rolling-mills of this country are so overcrowded with orders that the necessary steel-trails could not be obtained within reasonable time from American manufacturers, and it was necessary to incur the delay and greater expense of ordering them from England. Does that look like very hard times, and is the work of building and operating in this and other cases of railroad extension calculated to depress the condition of labor?

The statements of ex-Ald. VAN ORDER, and Cook before the Common Council Building Committee yesterday afforded a sufficient answer to the assertion that the contract for the City-Hall stone-work was awarded early in the morning and with undue haste. There was every reason why it should be so awarded. Ex. WALKER had given notice of his intention to apply to the Courts for an injunction to delay and ultimately to defeat the award, for the Lemont Ring had in view the manipulation of the ensuing city election with particular reference to packing the Council with Ring Aldermen. To head off WALKER and complete the award as already agreed upon and published to the world, the then Building Committee met a little after 9 o'clock in the morning, and before the courts were in session closed up the contract. And the taxpayers have every reason to be thankful that the Committee got up early and placed the building of the new City-Hall beyond the reach of WALKER and the Lemont Stone Ring.

THE SPRAGUE-CONKLING SCANDAL.
 Several of the Democratic newspapers, under the leadership of the World, have exhibited an unusual alertness in gathering the gossip about the recent SPRAGUE-CONKLING scandal at Narragansett Pier. Partisan feeling has undoubtedly prompted them to give the widest notoriety to the affair, and to retail all the rumors and theories that naturally fill the air, with a circumstantiality and an unctuous that must excite the eyes of expert scandal-mongers. From their vigorous search after the rich morsels of gossip it is stated that the "German music-professor" who originally figured as the target for ex-Gov. SPRAGUE's shot-gun practice was a myth, and that it was really Senator CONKLING's gore which the ex-Senator and ex-Governor of Rhode Island insisted upon shedding. The New York World's dispatch from the scene of action says that the New York Senator went to Narragansett Pier, ordered his luggage to be sent to Mrs. KATZ CHASE SPRAGUE's house, was sought out there by SPRAGUE, commanded to leave the premises in five minutes, and was then followed by the husband, who desired to make sure that the New York gentleman took his departure from the town. It is also related that Mrs. SPRAGUE quit the SPRAGUE mansion immediately, remained at a hotel over night, and departed for Providence next day. Then, leading up to this dramatic denouement, there is an account of manifold indignities during the past few years (more or less of which have come to the public ear) of growing intimacy between the New York Senator and the woman in the case. Senator CONKLING's frequent visits to Mrs. SPRAGUE, who has been living in Washington at the place left by her distinguished father; the absence of the Senator's family from Washington during the same period; the Senator's failure to attend his daughter's wedding which occurred at Utica a few months ago; alleged meetings between the Senator and Mrs. SPRAGUE at a house of a "mutual friend"; the marked attentions which Mrs. SPRAGUE has shown the Senator in the shape of bouquets and tinted notes sent to his desk in the Senate Chamber from the gallery above; the Senator's active agency in securing for Mrs. SPRAGUE a remission of city back-taxes on her dwelling, and exemption from future taxation upon the Washington estate left her by the deceased Chief-Justice Chase, her father—these and numerous other facts and fables are cited to account for an intimacy which prompted ex-Gov. SPRAGUE to give Senator CONKLING just five minutes' notice to leave the house, unless the latter preferred to remain and be filled with slugs.

The scandal is yet in its infancy, and it is safe to predict that it will, in its inevitable development, evolve many more salacious details, extending to the previous careers of both parties to it. KATZ CHASE SPRAGUE is a handsome, dashing woman, whose appearance, manner, and conspicuity in Washington life have naturally occasioned a good deal of gossip. This gossip, as usual in the case of a woman who is talked about, has had more or less of a spicy flavor. Senator CONKLING's imperious ways have made him enough personal enemies to give free circulation to any rumors affecting his character, and his imposing presence would naturally furnish a reasonable ground-work for any successful gallantries credited to or charged upon against him. The situation and surroundings are, therefore, peculiarly favorable to an abundant harvest of scandal. It is one of those cases, like BECKWITH, in which many people of many minds will reach many and diversified conclusions. If half is true of what easy-going tongues have chattered about the relations of these two people during the last few years, it is not strange that the scandal culminated in an outbreak which could not be kept from the public; a tragedy, a divorce, or some public outburst is pretty sure to result from long-continued provocation for evil gossips. If Senator CONKLING escaped the tragedy, perhaps his punishment will be the severer in the ridiculous attitude of a German professor sneering before an irate and jealous husband,

in which guise his appearance in the case was first hinted; a man of his position rather pose as the target for an indignant husband's shotgun than as a target for the sharp, poisoned arrows of ridicule. He may seek to console himself with the thought that many distinguished public men in the past have figured in similar scandals,—some of them deservedly and some without sufficient warrant,—without materially diminishing their importance in public affairs; whether or not he can escape as easily as some others have escaped will depend largely upon the accidents of his particular case and the prevailing tone of public sentiment, which varies unaccountably in different times and different cases. His appearance on the floor of the Senate, asking almost as a personal concession the remission of several thousand dollars due the Government from Mrs. SPRAGUE, will be the most damaging feature about any general conviction that he held improper relations to the object of the public charity he solicited. ALEXANDER HAMILTON once endured the humiliation of confessing an illicit amour in order to relieve himself from the imputation of official corruption, but Senator CONKLING can only justify his agency in securing a special exemption of Mrs. SPRAGUE from a debt to the Government by convincing the public that he was actuated by purely disinterested motives. Mrs. SPRAGUE herself will, perhaps, be better able to bear the scandal, whether true or false, than Senator CONKLING, because she must know that her actions have been freely criticized, and she may have become somewhat hardened and indifferent to the ordinarily frightful feeling a woman has when her fair name is bandied about freely. If there had been nothing more than the general impression, which has obtained for many years, that there was something besides pure affection between ex-Gov. SPRAGUE and Miss CHASE that led to their union, that fact, coupled with SPRAGUE's subsequent failure and the apparent extravagance in such frequent and prolonged separation from his wife, would have furnished food for scandal; but perhaps a woman gets used to that, though it is unpleasant to believe so. At all events it is the penalty of a public breach, whatever the cause or nature of it, that the affairs of the men and women involved become public property as long as they possess interest enough to attract public attention. There is no doubt that this fact has wrought many heart-burnings and worked much injustice, but it is not easy to say how the matter can be changed; and so the SPRAGUE family and the Conkling family—the innocent and guilty alike, if guilty ones there be—must accept the shame of the public scandal that has gone too far to be extinguished or smothered.

A FLATIST IN HIS RIGHT MIND.
 It is comforting to know that a person who has been afflicted with a mental hallucination has been cured, and that his mind has been toned up to that degree of health which enables it to resume its normal functions. When the Greenbackers, or Flatists, are referred to in the newspapers as "flat-ties," the expression is often regarded as a sarcasm or a term of reproach, whereas it signifies an abnormal condition of the senses which prohibits a man from clearly comprehending the affairs of life. To a person capable of understanding the elementary principles of political economy, especially that branch of it relating to finance, the "ideas" that are from time to time advanced upon the currency question by these inflation-flatists seem like the disordered fantasy of a dream more than like the logical processes of reasonable beings. It is not, therefore, with feelings of contempt so much as sorrow and pity that the opprobrious epithet of "flat-tie" is applied to them.

We are gratified to know that a prominent inflationist in Wisconsin has been cured of his lunacy, and has taken a position in favor of honest money that will, we hope, help to clear the vision of some of the more intelligent of his recent associates. We refer to the action of Col. GEORGE B. GOODWIN, a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, in declining to be a candidate for Attorney-General, which nomination was tendered him by "Brick" POMEROY's "Wisconsin Union Labor party" that assembled at Watertown on the 15th of July. Col. GOODWIN, like Col. MAY and Col. UZZY, who were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, was formerly identified with the Republican party, and, being an able and eloquent advocate, he became somewhat famous in Wisconsin as a political stump-orator. Some years ago, when the flat epidemic was raging, GOODWIN became infected with it, and, until now, has been identified with the flat crowd, and has often spoken in public in defense of the inflation vagaries. The Colonel's letter of declination is simply an emphatic renunciation of the whole Greenback scheme as enunciated in the Watertown platform. He refers to the fact that he notified them beforehand that he could not accept any nomination for office that might be tendered by that Convention, and then goes on to repudiate all and singular of the financial planks so called in that absurd pronouncement. When it is declared, as it is in the preamble, that "a money despotism controls the lawmaking power of our country, dictates judicial decisions, and wields an undue influence over the Executive of the Nation in the consideration of the laws passed for the benefit of the people," Col. GOODWIN denies that it is true, but on the contrary asserts his belief, founded upon an extensive practice in all the courts, "that the judiciary of both State and Nation is exercised by honest and upright men," and that the executive and legislative departments of the Government are not deserving of the censure thus liberally bestowed on them. The POMEROY-CHASE-SCOTTING scheme for paying the National debt, as announced in the flat resolution, is not an honest method, Mr. GOODWIN thinks, of doing business. That plan is to call in all our bonds and pay them in legal-tender notes, and never redeem the greenbacks. It would involve an issue of about \$2,000,000,000 of irredeemable paper currency,—a proposition which, in view of our present excellent and sound circulation of medium, and the spur that resumption has given to every department of business, seems like the incoherent mutterings of an idiot.

Col. GOODWIN says that he does not wish to belong to a faction that is pledged to the issue of no more Government bonds, because an exigency may arise in case of a foreign or domestic war when such an issue would be a great overhauling necessity, as it was in 1862, when our national existence was imperiled. He sees but little difference in the attitude between the present flat party and the old "Copperheads," who denounced the issuing of greenbacks in the white heat of revolution as unconstitutional. After denouncing the other portions of the platform in terse and emphatic language, and pointing out its inexorable omissions, Col. GOODWIN takes formal and final leave of the "Wisconsin Union Greenback-Labor party" by expressing the hope that he has never given that party, by any political act, the right to believe that he is "weak enough to endorse their platform, or vain enough to seek an office under it."

As Col. GOODWIN is by far the ablest man that was nominated by the Flatists at Watertown, and was looked upon as the brains of the ticket, his declination is regarded as a disaster to the party for which it is hard to find adequate compensation. Not that the flat Labor party of Wisconsin will come within 100,000 votes of an election, but it is humiliating and discouraging to the rag, tag, and bobtail, the odds and ends that make up its rank and file, to see men of intelligence and sense abandoning it and adopting the more rational and consistent theories of the Republican party. There are good reasons for believing, also, that Col. GOODWIN is not the only man in Wisconsin who sees the delusion of flatism,—which, in its essence, consists in trying to make something out of nothing,—and who will heartily join hands with those who believe that it is the duty of Governments, as well as of individuals, to pay their honest debts and maintain their integrity. Flatism, such as "Brick" POMEROY advocates, is a species of repudiation that will speedily ruin any nation that attempts to carry it into practice.

VAN DE MOORTELE AND THE JESUITS.
 The story of Father VAN DE MOORTELE receives recollections of the seventeenth century. His renunciation of the Society of Jesus, his avowed purpose to unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church, his return to the bosom of the Catholic Church, and his sudden disappearance from public view, these events, following each other in rapid succession, constitute a romantic episode in striking contrast with the realistic character of the present age. The reverend father gave us his reasons for his withdrawal: 1, "The absolutism of the Jesuit Society"—what might be called the tyranny of the Order, which is exercised not only over the body, but over the mind and soul, especially on the will and intellect; and 2, the dogma of Papal infallibility. These points were fully stated and enlarged upon in the father's interviews of Saturday afternoon. He declared that he had severed his connection with the Jesuit Order of his own motion, and forever. But the same evening he penned and forwarded to the several city newspaper offices the following note of recantation:

"The sympathy expressed on all sides by my old friends is so true and heartfelt that I find myself unable to resist it. I retract what I have said against the Church of Rome, and I am resolved to return to the Church that opens its arms to receive back an erring child."

This is the only thing the public knows of VAN DE MOORTELE, the late Jesuit priest, since the moment of his departure from Canon Knowles' house, where he had been hospitably and fraternally entertained. He left there without the slightest intimation of his purpose to abscond, his note of recantation of Protestantism is without date or mark of locality, and all efforts to trace the whereabouts of his author have proved abortive. The probability is that he has gone into retirement to give himself time for reflection, or to do penance for his sins. He is no longer a Jesuit. On this point the constitution of the Order is imperative,—"Once out, forever out." The backslider is no longer fit for the "Society of Jesus," but will do for the services of the Catholic Church. This fact leads naturally to a consideration of the peculiar features and history of the remarkable religious order known as the "Society of Jesus." It is nearly three centuries and a half old, having been founded by St. IGNATIUS LOYOLA in 1539, and sanctioned by Papal bull in 1540. Its motto is: "To God's greater glory." Its members assume the threshold obligations "common to all Catholic religious orders—chastity, poverty, and obedience," and in addition "bind themselves unreservedly to go as missionaries to any country which the Pope may indicate to them." The Order is independent of the Catholic Church proper, maintaining a separate establishment, and is subject only to the Pope. Of course the Order is the very incarnation of mental and spiritual despotism. LOYOLA was its first General. His theory was that "All things would go well in the world if it were brought into a state of absolute, unreasoning, unguaranteed submission to a single hand ruling it for its good." The members of the Society are exempted from the ordinary duties of other monks; they practice no rigorous austerities; perform their principal work in secret; exempt from all episcopal and civil jurisdiction and taxes. Their positive prerogatives of power are in inverse ratio to their exemptions from the obligations common to other monks. A single instance need be mentioned. "They are absolved from all sins and ecclesiastical penalties, change the objects of the vows of the laity, and acquire estates without further Papal sanction, which is not even permitted to Archbishops unconsecratedly."

The government of the Society has this peculiar feature: that while the General appears to be the supreme ruler, under the Pope, he is in fact the subject of a sleepless espionage at the hands of an officer called a Monitor, chosen by the same authority which appoints or elects the General. The Monitor follows the General with the tireless persistency of a shadow, with the right to "denounce" him and the power of appeal to the Pope. Hence it follows that, while the members of the Society are slaves to the General, the General is the slave of the Monitor. The course of examination for admission (as a novice) to the Society is extremely rigid. The novitiate extends over two years, to be devoted solely to prayer and meditation, and the study of LOYOLA's "Spiritual Exercises." After admission, from fifteen to seventeen years are devoted to study and teaching in the colleges of the Order. This long course makes the member master of all knowledge beyond the pale of the Church. Then six years are spent in the study of theology and the Oriental languages. Afterwards a second novitiate of one year is passed in retirement and the study of the constitution of the Order. Then follows the final degree of full membership. Thus equipped with all the knowledge which the school-room can confer, the member of the Order goes forth under the direction of the "General" to assist in conquering the world; for this was and is the purpose of the Society of Jesus.

During the Government of LOYOLA, which covered a period of twenty-five years, the Society grew rapidly in wealth and power, and, as it continued to prosper later years, it grew deep in every form of intrigue. In this way it became obnoxious to the great Governments of Europe. The Order was suppressed in England in 1605, in Venice in 1606, in Portugal in 1760, in France in 1761, and in Spain in 1767. And in 1773 it was totally suppressed by decree of Pope GRIGORIUS XIV. In Prussia the Order secured a limited asylum; also in Russia until 1817, when it was suppressed there. But in 1814 Pope PIUS VII. issued a bull "by which he restored the Order, with all the privileges which it possessed at the time of its suppression." It is not surprising that a professed religious Order, aspiring to rule all mankind, should have met with some obstacles. During the present century, the Order has suffered severely in every European revolution. "The revolution of 1818 endangered their existence in all Italy; mobs attacked their houses in Genoa and Naples, and they were expelled from nearly every State, even from the dominions of the Pope." They suffered also in the revolutions of 1830-31. The Order now, however, has a footing in nearly all the countries of Europe and America.

The Jesuit is (1) thoroughly educated, (2) taught absolute submission to the commands of his superior, (3) perfect self-control, and (4) schooled in the art of influencing others to his will.

EDMOND SUE, in his grant romance, "The Wandering Jew," powerfully illustrates the vast power of the Society, the endless ramifications of its influence upon Governments and society during the seventeenth century, its tenacity of purpose, and its invincibility in great undertakings, by reason of its admirable organization and despotic character. It represents the agents of the Order as employing for the attainment of its ends every known human instrumentality, both at home and in the uttermost parts of the earth; as exciting and playing upon every human passion; as now cringing at the feet of power, and anon facing monarchs with haughty defiance; as remorselessly crushing innocence and virtue, and pandering to vice; as now stimulating bitter animosities and hates, and anon exhorting to the loftiest devotion and the gentlest piety,—all to bring to fruition mighty schemes for the advancement of the material interests of the Order. The will-power and fortitude of the superior agents of the Order are represented as marvelous. ROMAN, who was charged with the duty of diverting from the lawful heirs to the coffers of the Society an estate of 200,000,000 francs, exhausted every art of intrigue, stratagem, falsehood, and violence in pursuit of his unholy purpose. But at the supreme moment he was prostrated by an attack of cholera. Lying at the point of death, he still gave orders and dictated correspondence looking to the success of his plot to save 200,000,000 francs to the Society. Being asked whether he could endure the torture of the mozas,—burning of the skin of the chest,—he replied, "To live, I would let you cut me limb from limb. Leave me my head; you may take all the rest." And in an interval of the application of the burning wicks, bearing on his chest four bleeding wounds from which the blood trickled slowly down, ROMAN wrote this memorandum: "It is better not to lose any time. Inform Baron TRIVAUD of the warrant issued against LEONARD, so that he may be on his guard."

It is well that the gentle VAN DE MOORTELE has left the Society of Jesus, never to return. His disciples were formerly made of sterner stuff. Our apostate from the Jesuits will find, after years of penance, a more congenial field in the body of the Catholic Church proper.

THE CINCINNATI FRAUD-HUNT.
 It was undoubtedly the expectation of the Democrats that considerable political capital would be made out of the Congressional investigation into the alleged frauds at the Congressional elections in Cincinnati last fall. The inquiry was specially designed to elicit testimony which would reflect upon the system of National supervision in Congressional elections, and thus sustain the desperate effort of the Democrats at the last session of Congress to repeal the National Election laws. Had any fraud or partisan advantage been discovered, the Democratic politicians would have pointed to it as a sample of the practical operation of the National system of supervision, although the Democrats of Cincinnati had actually excluded themselves from setting up any such theory in their case because they refused to avail themselves of the equal privilege extended to both parties under the law; nevertheless, their own partisan perversity in declining the appointment of Democratic Supervisors would not have prevented them from charging up all irregularities and unfair advantages to the system itself. But their investigation failed to bring out any evidences of fraud or partisan advantage. It resulted in showing that the memorials which asked for an investigation had no knowledge of their own about the alleged frauds, that their petition was based upon false statements, and that the facts would not warrant a further expenditure of the public money in search of irresponsible rumors without any foundation in fact.

The investigation really reflected more upon the Democrats than upon the Republicans, because it showed that the money used by the Republicans was employed mainly in hiring Democratic experts in repudiating, like EMI HOLLAND, to prevent the fraudulent voting that had given the Democrats an unlawful majority two years before. This was a case of setting a thief to catch a thief, which is an unpleasant but sometimes desirable device for apprehending and checking villainy. Democratic Kentuckyans were also employed to "spot" the imported voters from across the river, and prevent them from voting three or four times for a Cincinnati Congressman after having already voted once or twice for a Kentucky Congressman. Notwithstanding the extra investment which the Republicans were compelled to make by the hiring of Democrats to watch Democrats, it turned out that the Republican campaign expenses were only about \$2,600, while the Democratic Campaign Committee spent nearly \$9,000 on the same election. Gen. HANNING, one of the defeated candidates, did not need to employ "spotters" to prevent repeating on the Republican side, yet he was constrained to admit that he had personally spent several thousand dollars over and above his account; this money, he said, was laid out for lands, hiring ticket-peddlers, among the saloons, and in various other ways. It is safe to say that, first and last, the saloons got the most of it.

The Cincinnati investigation, instead of showing that the supervision of Congressional elections under the auspices of the United States Courts is a fraud, demonstrated that the Congressional elections of last year in that city would have been carried by repeaters, thereby practically disfranchising the honest voters, if the presence of the United States Supervisors and Deputy Marshals had not prevented that result. These election officers terrified nobody but the re-

peaters, and the Democrats will find it a difficult matter to persuade the country that repeaters ought to be protected against such interference. The Democratic detectives hired by the Republicans to "spot" the Democrats would probably not have dared to do their work if they had not felt a sense of security in the support of special United States officers, for the Democratic police force of Cincinnati would not have sustained them. This is the real reason why the Democratic politicians want the election laws repealed: They are convinced that free frauds will give their party an advantage in all large cities that can overcome every honest majority that may be opposed to them.

CRAZY ADVICE OF THE MINISTERS.
 The Russian Nihilist demagogue of New York have undertaken the job of instructing the Chicago Workingwomen's Club in their duties and interests in the form of an address or manifesto:

The manifesto says: "It is time to limit the number of hands procurable for working in mills; that scarcity of hands is the best security of the operative; and that the labor market ought to be thrived by the withdrawal of women. If all women could not be withdrawn, the married women should be withdrawn. This measure was called for both by policy and humanity."

The remainder of the advice is of the same idiotic tenor and effect. The whole document is based on a stupid old error. The theory is that the fewer people work, and the less hours they labor, the higher will wages be, the better will times be, and the more prosperous will the industrial classes become.

These ignorant serfs are unable to comprehend that an idle person cannot furnish employment to set another idle person at work. They do not see that when a laborer ceases to produce he has nothing to give in exchange for what he wants and needs, and when he cannot purchase things some other person depending on an exchange of products with him is thrown out of work and reduced to involuntary idleness.

The general employment and prosperity of laborers depend upon two things: first, on finding an employer who will pay them wages for work; secondly, on the employer finding a remunerative market for the joint product of his capital and the workman's labor.

The people who can furnish any market for the products of others must be earning something for themselves; they must be working and producing things to sell and export. If B follows the advice of the crazy Russian Nihilists and stops work, he cuts off the market for A's production, and forces A to cease work. Then we have two men idle, and they quickly become drones in the hive who want to eat while they are producing nothing themselves, and cannot pay for what they consume. In other words, they are paupers. The Nihilist notion is that the more voluntary paupers there are the better it will be for the labor classes! This doctrine may be accepted among the illiterate serfs of Russia, but it will hardly pass current in this country except among the most ignorant and unreflecting of the foreign population.

It must be manifest to all who think that demand for goods determines the number of persons who can find employment, and it is equally evident that demand is limited to the ability of the consumers to purchase products. Consumers can purchase in proportion to their earnings and income. If laborers earn nothing, they naturally have no income, and therefore can purchase nothing, and, of course, that reacts back on the producers by cutting short the market for their goods. It is a noticeable fact that "good times" are accompanied by a general employment of labor. When everybody willing to work is busy, times are good, because the earnings of each one provides a market for another; each consumer is then in condition to purchase the products of another man's labor, and then there need be no idleness. But this idiotic Nihilist scheme reverses all this, and proposes to make times good for the industrial classes by stopping earnings and the power to buy the necessities and wants of life. The proper place for these Nihilists is in an insane asylum, for their scheme shows a disordered state of the mind.

In an address to the alumni of the Georgia University, Aug. 5, ALEXANDER STEPHENS said: "The Georgia University" has given to the world Dr. CHAUVINUS W. LONG, the discoverer of anæsthesia (anæsthesia) which has altered the course of human history, and has opened the way to the discovery of Germany, France, England, and Russia acknowledge Dr. LONG'S claim to the title of discoverer of anæsthesia. The Georgia University has invited each State in the Union to forward the statues of two of its benefactors, one placed in the Capitol at Washington, and the other in the State Capitol at Athens. The claim of Georgia to having named the discoverer of anæsthesia will not be generally admitted. It is like the common Southern claim that the battle of America was fought on Georgia soil, and inventions generally were produced in that section of the country. The novels, poems, dramas, and inventions cited by the Southern press in support of their claims are usually unknown outside of a very limited social circle.

It is not true of the discovery of the drugs which cause the condition of the human body known as anæsthesia; but it is true of Dr. CHAUVINUS W. LONG. He is not a famous character. Some of his papers have been stolen, and he has been accused of having stolen the early use of anæsthesia to Dr. WARREN, of Boston, or Dr. WELLS, of Hartford, or Dr. MONROE, of Boston, or SAMUEL GUTHRIE, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., he would have come nearer the truth.

Some people persist in asserting, and some newspapers in printing, that the COXIN who has excluded the Jews from his hotel is Gen. GRANT's brother-in-law. One of these persons starts off a communication in this wise: "Knowing the general independence and fairness of our people, I intend to publish as early as possible a list of the names of those who have been excluded from the hotel of Father, beginning at the third name, and ending with the name of the last person who has been excluded from the hotel. The names of the persons who have been excluded from the hotel are as follows: 1. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 2. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 3. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 4. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 5. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 6. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 7. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 8. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 9. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 10. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 11. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 12. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 13. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 14. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 15. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 16. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 17. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 18. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 19. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 20. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 21. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 22. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 23. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 24. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 25. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 26. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 27. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 28. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 29. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 30. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 31. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 32. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 33. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 34. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 35. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 36. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 37. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 38. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 39. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 40. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 41. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 42. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 43. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 44. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 45. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 46. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 47. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 48. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 49. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 50. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 51. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 52. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 53. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 54. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 55. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 56. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 57. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 58. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 59. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 60. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 61. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 62. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 63. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 64. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 65. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 66. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 67. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 68. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 69. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 70. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 71. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 72. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 73. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 74. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 75. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 76. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 77. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 78. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 79. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 80. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 81. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 82. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 83. JAMES GRANT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT. 84. JAMES GR