The Times.

TEN PAGES.

OWOSSO, MAY 16, 1890

A MAN EATER.

A Tigress Who Captured a Native as a Plaything for Her Cubs.

The notorious Jounsar man eating tigress has at last been killed by a young forest officer. This tigress has been the scourge of the neighborhood of Chakrata for the last ten years, and her victims have been innumerable. On one occasion she seized one out of a number of foresters who were sleeping together in a hut, carried him off and deliberately made him over to her cubs to play with, while she protected their innocent gambols from being disturbed. His companions were eventually forced to take refuge in a tree from her savage attacks.

Here they witnessed the following ghastly tragedy: The tigress went back and stood over the prostrate form of her victim and purred in a cat like and self complacent way to her cubs, who were romping about and rolling over the apparently lifeless body. She then lay down a few yards off and with blinking eyes watched the gambols of her young progeny. In a few moments the man sat up and tried to beat the young brutes off. They were too young to hold him down, so he made a desperate attempt to shake himself free and started off on a run; but before he could get twenty yards the tigress bounded out and brought him back to her cubs.

Once more the doomed wretch had to defend himself from their playful attacks. He made renewed efforts to regain his freedom, but was seized by the old tigress and brought back each time before he had gone many yards. His groans and cries for help were heartrending, but the men on the tree were paralyzed with fear and quite unable to move. At last the tigress herself joined in the gambols of the cubs and the wretched man was thrown about and tossed over her head exactly as many of us have seen our domestic cats throw rats and mice about before beginning to feed on them.

The man's efforts at escape grew feebler. For the last time they saw him try to get away on his hands and knees toward a large fig tree, with the cubs clinging to his limbs. This final attempt was as futile as the rest. The tigress brought him back once again, and then held him down under her fore paws, and deliberately began her living meal before their eyes.

It was this formidable beast that the young Coopers Hill officer and a student attacked on foot. They were working up her trail fifteeen yards apart, when suddenly Mr. Osmaston heard his younger companion groan, and turning round, saw him bound to the ground by the tigress. Mr. Osmaston fortunately succeeded in shooting her through the spine, and a second ball stopped her in midspring. Meantime his companion rolled over the hill, and was eventually discovered insensible a few feet away from his terrible assailant.—Calcutta Cor. London Times.

THE ROYAL STUD AT KISBER.

How the Austro-Hungarian Army Is Supplied with Fresh Horses.

The Hungarian state keeps altogether four studs, viz: Mezohegyes, with 1,646 horses of various breeds, Babolna, with 539 horses, and Fogaras, with 421, both for Arabian horses; finally Kisber, with 509 horses, principally for the importation and breed of British horses, racers as well as half breeds. The state keeps other depots of stallions at different places, having altogether 2,300 there in 1887, the latest year for which a return has been prepared.

The review at Kisber lasted over two hours. The emperor was seated on the covered tribune of the operating school, and all the generals and other staff officers, as well as the military attaches, were allowed to go where they liked, in order to have the closest inspection of the splendid horses and the whole establishment. The first to pass muster were thirty-five half breed stallions, beautiful animals, all led into the circle by their trainers, as the state does not dispose of this costly material except when the horses are fully broken in. The enthusiasm of the connoisseurs at seeing these fine creatures was somewhat premature, for soon afterward ten thoroughbred stallions were brought in, the pride of the royal stud of Kisber. There was no need of mentioning their names, as was done in the case of the half breeds, as all of the guests knew and recognized them.

Horses like Verneuil, Craig Millar, Doncaster, Ruperra, Sweetbread and Gunnersbury, all of which are English, are too well known by the international turf not to be recognized by the gentleman who were assembled so that their curiosity remained concentrated on the four thoroughbreds bred of English parents in Kisber. Verneuil had not been in the arena for several years, as his temper had caused many inconveniences. He proved so unmanageable and obstinate on the last occasion that this time it was deemed advisable to put on him a leather muzzle, from which chains were suspended on each side, and these were held by strong men. The horse consequently kept perfectly quiet, with his head on one side, and the emperor and his guests expressed their admiration at his form.

His majesty and the visitors afterward made a round of the stables, pasture places, and the rest of the breeding establishment. For each couple of mares there is an inclosure of nearly two acres of pasture land, with a stable divided into two parts in the center of it. The mares have their colts and fillies until the latter are taken away to put on a puszta and handed over to the picturesque Esikos for supervision while grazing on the vast plain.—London Standard.

IS THE TARIFF A TAX?

EVERY FREE-TRADER WOULD HAVE US BELIEVE THAT IT IS.

The Duty Is Not Added to the Foreign Price—Protection Reduces Prices of Every Commodity—No Relation Between Protection and Trusts.

From authorities high and low we are constantly regaled with the familiar statement that the tariff is a tax. So often and so vehemently is this proclaimed that busy men often accept it, not understandingly, but rather from sheer mental exhaustion, as one of the many unexplained things which they daily meet and have not the time or strength to examine. Others accept it from a sort of intellectual duress, because men whom they are accustomed to look upon as authority, and to whom they are wont to consign the labor of doing their thinking, give it their fiat.

A somewhat famous English satirist once followed man, in imagination, from his taxed cradle, through a taxed world, to his taxed coffin; and the biennial crop of political reformers, paraphrasing his words, have proclaimed the ubiquity and enormity of taxation, loudly asserting that the duties levied by the American government upon imported commodities are paid by the consumers in the form of enhanced prices, and that in addition to this the price of like articles produced at home, as well as the price of the foreign article, is enhanced by the amount of the duty levied.

Although the fact that imported commodities bear an average duty of 47 per cent. might seem upon superficial consideration to warrant the statement that the price of imported goods, and of like American produced goods, is increased by that amount, and to justify the earnest denunciations of Free-traders, still a candid and sober consideration demands that an inquiry be made whether the statement be true. Denunciations are not evidence, nor are bare assertions proof.

It seems that there are three clearly defined classes of commodities upon which the tariff operates differently. They may be said to consist, first, of commodities which we do not produce, but import whatever we consume: second, of commodities which we produce and do not import, whether restricted or not; and third, of commodities which we produce and also import.

All commodities may be arranged under some one of these heads, perhaps somewhat loosely, but definitely enough for our present purpose.

Concerning the first two groups nothing need be said. They are not ordinarily those commodities with which a Protectionist, as a Protectionist, concerns himself, for a duty levied upon such commodities protects no American industry.

The third class of commodities will be found to involve complicated considerations. This class includes articles produced alike in the United States and in foreign countries, and consequently those in which there is a competition between home and foreign producers. This is the class of commodities concerning which there is the real dispute between the two systems of Free-trade and Protection. For the purpose of considering this class of commodities cotton goods afford as good an illustration as any other. Suppose that cotton goods were now paying no duty and were selling in the United States at five cents per yard, being partly of foreign and partly of home manufacture.

Would the levying of a duty of 20 per cent. increase the price of such cottons by one-fifth, or, in other words, would cottons sell at six cents per yard? Under free competition they would not. Why should they? American producers prior to the levying of the duty of 20 per cent. could manufacture cottons at five cents per yard. The cost of production is no greater now, but another factor in the problem of price has been introduced. The foreign supply at five cents per yard within our ports is now diminished, unless we suppose that the English producer prefers to reduce his profits rather than curtail his market, in which case the effect upon prices of the duty levied would be nothing.

If, however, the English manufacturer could not or would not continue to sell cottons at the former price of five cents a somewhat different result must follow. Either the American consumer must buy the cottons which he must have in excess of the former American product at the rates at which foreign producers can place them within our ports, and perhaps submit to a somewhat increased price for the home made article, or he must look to a stimulated production among American manufacturers.

This latter result rapidly follows when capital is so eager of investment as at present, and when every avenue of profitable employment of wealth and business capacity is quickly occupied and pre-empted. In either case the result would be an increase at first, the price fluctuating between five and six cents, according to varying conditions of production; but in the latter the increase would tend to be temporary and the price would approximate toward the five cents previously demanded, or under some conditions even to a lower price, and this result would come about on account of the competition among American producers and the resultant new and improved processes of manufacture and better methods of management and control.

This is an effect too often lost sight of in measuring the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two policies of Protection and Free-trade. It is well known that labor and capital hesitate to embark in new enterprises when the rewards offered are only ordinary or uncertain and distant, and the possibility of loss great; yet when once engaged in the industry, when the capital has been fairly fixed in the plant, and when labor and executive ability have been attracted to it, they are ready to enter into a competition so incessant and so eager as to insure prices which measure the cost of labor and interest, and only a moderate amount of profits.

It is one of the stock arguments of Free-traders that a duty levied upon foreign made goods enables home producers of such articles to raise the price of their own wares by an amount equal to the import duty, and that such a tariff is the efficient cause of the many trusts and combines that under present industrial organization find free scope for activity. But a fair examination of the history of industry during the last fifty years will show that such combinations have arisen irrespective of a system of Protection wisely applied. Such Protection endeavors to encourage a general development of the country's resources. It seeks to encourage competition among producers at home, not to restrain it.

Trusts and combines, with all their attendant evils of enhanced prices, irregular and artificial production, and uncertain opportunities of labor, furnish a political and economic problem which must sooner or later be fairly met by American statesmen; but when they are seen to exist in Free-trade countries to the extent as great or greater than in our own, and when in ours they are found to deal with unprotected as well as protected commodities, the thought suggests itself that they are not the creature of a Free-trade or of a Protective policy, and that their origin must be sought outside of these two opposing economic policies, and that their solution will not be found in the abolition of the one or the triumph of the other.

The combinations of capital now attracting public attention having as an object the buying of American breweries, or those for obtaining control of the flouring mills and grain elevators of the United States, or even the firmly established Standard Oil trust, which stands pre-eminent as an example of the power of aggregated capital skillfully managed, are not the results of the American policy of Protection, for a Protective tariff does not operate upon the subject matter of any of these.

Our argument has shown that the often heard statement that the tariff enhances prices by the amount of duty levied is wholly unwarranted. It has also shown that no relation of cause and effect can be established between Protection and trusts, or Free-trade and trusts, and consequently the tariff is not even indirectly responsible for the enhanced prices occasioned by trusts.

From social and political considerations, as well as for economic reasons, it is to the best interest of our country that a policy be adopted which will encourage the growth of diversified interests and industries, rather than the concentration of labor, capital and industrial ability in a few interests of mammoth proportions. Judicious Protection occasions diversification and inaugurates a competition which insures prices as low as a fair return to capital and a fair reward for labor will warrant.

American Shipping.

In the tariff act passed by the first congress the tonnage tax on foreign vessels was more than eight times greater than that imposed on domestic tonnage. The most serious obstacle to the rebuilding of our merchant marine is found in the protective system of England as applied to her shipping in the form of subsidies. When this government is wise enough to meet the English in this particular and give to our merchant marine a bounty for every league sailed or steamed in carrying the United States mails, then, and not till then, will it revive. The bounty or subsidy should be sufficiently ample to carry our mails and establish our trade in every nook and corner of the earth. The talk about the tariff destroying our carrying trade is rubbish. Our carrying trade today is $1,400,000,000 annually.

In 1860 it was $500,000,000, showing an increase of over 300 per cent. since 1860. It is absurd to argue that we, who stand pre-eminent for efficiency and cheapness of our locomotives, cars and railroad service generally, who have introduced our types of stationary engines and pumps into England, where they are either purchased or built, retain our old skill as sailors, and have the fastest and best river and coastwise steamers in the world, cannot build and sail the fastest and best ocean steamers at the lowest cost if our government extended the same aid to our shipping which the merchant marine of England received, and which Germany, France, Spain, Italy and Australia are now giving to their shipping.

Foreign and Home Production.

When your external profits come to you in the form and substance of competing products, which (by a cheapness unnatural to our climate) destroy home production, you are only gaining with the one hand what you are losing from the other, with the prospect of an insecure future, since production abroad can never be under control as can that within your own borders.—Fair Trade, London.

The standard of Protection is not a high tariff or a low tariff, but a wages tariff, one which shall guard the wages of our workingmen and insure the prosperity of those industries in which and from which alone those wages can be earned. Every workman who has spent a good part of his active life in acquiring the skill which commands for him good wages has the right to be protected in the exercise of that skill.—David Hall Rice.

"One fact is enough for me. The gates of Castle Garden swing inward. They do not swing outward to any American laborer seeking a better country than this. These men, who have toiled at wages in other lands that barely sustained life, and opened no avenue of promise to them or their children, know the good land of hope as well as the swallow knows the land of summer."—Gen. Benjamin Harrison, July 26, 1888.

Purchasers of home products are sure to retain capital for the wage fund of laborers in their own country and keep it in circulation; but when purchases are made abroad, the capital goes to a bourn whence it never returns.—Senator Morrill.

ON THE WATCH TOWER.

"Cæsar's Column" is the latest contribution to fiction in the field of sociology. Conservative thinkers will also declare it the wildest. The book has just appeared, and few have had time to read it. It will be interesting to witness the public's reception and hear its judgment of this book. Like "Looking Backward," "Cæsar's Column" is a story of the Twentieth century, the year of action being 1988, but there the similarity ends. While the former depicts a state of society in which there are peace and plenty, and where equity and love are the ruling elements, the latter paints us a ghastly picture. In it democracy lies dead upon the plain, stabbed to the heart by avarice; the laborers have become slaves and the farmers serfs, and the rich are heartless and autocratic.

The story and civilization in America and Europe end at one and the same time. The final scene in New York city is one of horror. The masses revolt against the rule of the classes, and a quarter of a million of the rich and their supporters are butchered in the streets. Their dead bodies, mixed with cement, are used to construct a monument in commemoration of the death and burial of modern civilization. Cæsar Lomellini is the brutal leader of the insurrection, and he christens the monument "Cæsar's Column."

Of course New York has grown greatly during 100 years, and then has a population of 10,000,000. Mankind has made great material progress, and air ships and improved methods of warfare figure in the story. There is also the usual romance, and love, hatred and revenge play their regulation parts. The author does not present strong proof that he possesses a superior knowledge of economics, but he seems to think he knows whither modern civilization is drifting, and perhaps he is right.

Who wrote this startling book? There's the question. The publisher says it was written by "a man of wealth and high social position, who believes that civilization is on the way to speedy destruction unless its steps are arrested by a terrible picture of the abyss that yawns before it." "Edmund Boisgilbert, M. D.," is the nom de plume employed. The book is published by F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago, and the author is said to reside in that city.

Why was it written? Let the following extract from the preface answer: "I seek to preach into the ears of the able and rich and powerful the great truth that neglect of the sufferings of their fellows, indifference to the great bond of brotherhood which lies at the base of Christianity, and blind, brutal and degrading worship of mere wealth, must—given time and pressure enough—eventuate in the overthrow of society and the destruction of civilization." * * * "If my message be true it should be spoken and the world should hear it." * * * "Believing, as I do, that I read the future aright, it would be criminal in me to remain silent. I plead for higher and nobler thoughts in the souls of men; for wider love and ampler charity in their hearts; for a renewal of the bond of brotherhood between the classes; for a reign of justice on earth that shall obliberate the cruel hates and passions which now divide the world."

It begins to look very much like 1890 will be a year distinguished for its labor strikes. The union carpenters' demand for eight hours is, of course, one of the prime causes; but that did not cut any figure in the strikes of the first three months of the year. In March there were eighty-two strikes, involving over 20,000 employes. Fifteen strikes, in which 5,000 workmen were directly concerned, were inaugurated on the first day of the present month. But May will be the leader of the year. The carpenters of Chicago struck on April 7. This exception to the general order for May 1 was sanctioned by the national organization.

And still they come! Rev. William Barry has an article in the April Forum which will put to thinking any reader, if he have not less soul than a pump handle. Here are a few of its terse sentences: "The struggle for wealth is turning out barbarians by the million." * * * "The great host of the proletariat are told that there is for them no such thing as a right to work; much less have they a right to eat. All they have is a right to 'go into the labor market,' there to sell mind and muscle for what they will fetch; and if the market is overstocked and capital shy or unwilling, they may betake themselves to the public highway, being careful to move on." * * * "Neither millionaires nor mechanics will find a market on the day of judgment." * * * "The social question cannot be any longer tabooed. It walks the streets in every tramp and loafer or industrious idle workman that rubs against us or asks for a copper." * * * "The vast burden of poverty under which we are staggering is mainly due to the appropriation of public services, of social rights, by individuals who neither can nor do render an equivalent for them to their fellow citizens." * * * "Abolish the monopoly of resources, now enjoyed by a few, and the nation would not be the poorer by the smallest fraction of any commodity at any moment after. But let there be a universal strike of all except the monopolists, and how long would society endure? There would be a famine in a year, in two, nakedness, and in ten the land would be a desolation."

The refusal of the carpenter bosses of Chicago to recognize the union is a monumental piece of inconsistency. Just think of it: President Goldie, of the Master Carpenters' association, an organization which denies absolutely the right of one of its members to act independently, says: "The bosses will treat with their men individually, but will not recognize the right of the union to dictate to them." Evidently, according to Mr. Goldie, sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

Apropos of President Blackstone's utterances on the railroad question, a contributor in The Kansas City Star argues that the railways should be public highways, open, under proper restrictions, to all citizens; that railway charters should not allow the same parties to own the tracks and to operate the cars which run on them. In other words, that railways should be like toll roads. The proposition is an absurd one. It would be impossible to attain satisfactory results if all who were able and so desired were permitted to run their own cars over the rails belonging to other parties. The difficulties of such a system are obvious. There is but one way to solve the railroad problem. President Blackstone sees it. It is to have the government assume the ownership of all railways.

Should the demand of the carpenters for an eight hour day result in a prolonged strike, which is likely, an opportunity will be presented to test the strength of the bond which is said to bind together all organized workmen in this country. The plan of the American Federation of Labor calls for financial support from all affiliated unions, and, while the carpenters have a comparatively good fund to start with, the 60,000 men in that industry cannot remain idle many weeks without feeling the need of assistance. If organized labor stands this test and the carpenters win, many things which labor has on its programme for the future will be conceded by capital without a struggle.

It is truth to state that, notwithstanding the popularity of "Looking Backward," the Nationalist clubs, which are founded upon the lines it lays down, are not being formed and recruited with the rapidity it would seem reasonable to expect. Several causes for this slow growth of the open advocacy of what apparently meets with such extensive approval are assigned. The leaders of the movement say no effort has been made to rush things; that, on the contrary, care has been exercised to prevent rapid growth, for ostensible reasons. This is not accepted by all who have expressed opinions on the subject. There are those who have been identified with socialistic movements in the past who say that the workingmen generally are holding aloof because the present movement is in the hands of the kid gloved element, and that, on the other hand, the well-to-do believers withhold their co-operation because they fear they will be damaged by becoming identified with the rabid Socialists who have an unenviable reputation. Thus the only elements from which Nationalism can expect to draw any considerable number of adherents stand outside the movement, each distrusting and fearing the other. This state of affairs is likely to continue until something of pre-eminent importance arises to make the opposing factions forget, for the time at least, their prejudices.

California, however, presents a notable exception. In that state the cause of Nationalism has already taken deep root, and clubs are multiplying at a marvelous rate. Every city and town of any consequence has one or more clubs and the membership in all of them is growing rapidly. It is not at all unlikely that the next elections in California will find Nationalist candidates in the field for all the offices. It is claimed that over 6,000 copies of "Looking Backward" have been sold in and around Los Angeles, and that San Francisco can almost duplicate these figures.

By the way, some of the Nationalists are disposed to find fault with Mr. Bellamy for copyrighting recent newspaper articles. They say that if he is the earnest advocate he claims to be he should not give certain newspapers a monopoly of his writings, and thus prevent their being copied and the doctrine propagated.

The April installment of The Century's "Present Day Papers" consists of a report to the sociological group by a committee consisting of Seth Low and Richard T. Ely. The title is "A Programme for Labor Reform." It was prepared by Professor Ely, and gives additional evidence that he is a clear (and generally sound) thinker on the social problem. After carefully considering the present imperfect system and reciting many of its evils, the professor suggests "remedies required for the diseased social body," some of which are, purification and elevation of the family, improved educational facilities, better dwellings for the poor, adequate factory laws, a more just administration of all laws, respect for labor organizations, better protection of public property, prohibition of imported contract labor and the assumption by the state of those activities which exercise public functions.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

"Thy Brother's Keeper."

The good Lord help the poor fellows of the anthracite regions, for it does not seem that there is anybody else to give them aid in their extremity. Work is so slack that at Scranton citizens regard with envy almost to the point of outbreak the ditch work given by contractors to the Hungarians at eighty cents a day. In the mines work was very slow all last winter, and for some time there has not been enough money earned to feed those dependent upon mine labor, yet even the few who have work are subject to the most terrifying description of death.

Can a republic live and flourish with labor degraded to that low ebb that large bodies of workmen cannot support themselves, much less bring up children, giving them the ordinary school advantages that are supposed to be secured to all children in America? Surely there must be more than theory in the virtues, less of finely drawn brutality in the practice of the wholesale wealth gobblers, if there is to be continued peace.—Pittsburg Labor Tribune.

The Great Strike in Spain.

The strike movement is spreading. Throughout Catalonia 40,000 men have quit work, and it is expected that many more will soon join the strikers. Fears are entertained that all the factories in Catalonia will be compelled to close their doors. Late advices indicate that 70,000, at least, will join the strike May 1.—Barcelona (Spain) Dispatch.