

## THE REVENGE OF RAIN-IN-THE-FACE.

In that desolate land and lone,  
Where the Big Horn and Yellowstone  
Roar down their mountain path,  
By their fires the Sioux chiefs  
Muttered their woes and griefs  
And the menace of their wrath.  
"Revenge!" cried Rain-in-the-Face,  
"Revenge upon all the race  
Of the white chief with yellow hair!"  
And the mountains dark and high  
From the crags re-echoed the cry  
Of his anger and despair.

In the meadow spreading wide,  
By woodland and river side,  
The Indian village stood;  
All was silent as a dream,  
Save the rushing of the stream  
And the blue-jay in wood.

In his war paint and his beads,  
Like a bison in the reeds,  
In ambush sitting Bull,  
Lay with three thousand braves  
Couched in the clefts and caves,  
Savage, unmerciful.

Into the fatal snare  
The white chief with yellow hair  
And his three hundred men  
Dashed headlong, sword in hand;  
But of that gallant band  
Not one returned again.

The sudden darkness of death  
Overwhelmed them, like the breath  
And smoke of a furnace fire;  
By the river's bank and between  
The rocks of the ravine,  
They lay in their bloody attire.

But the foemen fled in the night,  
And Rain-in-the-Face, in his flight,  
Uplifted high in air  
As a ghastly trophy, bore  
The brave heart, that beat no more,  
Of the white chief with yellow hair.

Whose was the right and the wrong?  
Sing it, O funeral song,  
With a voice that is full of tears,  
And say that our broken faith  
Wrought all this ruin and scathe,  
In Year of a Hundred Years.

—Henry W. Longfellow, in *Youth's Companion*.

## WHAT MAKES US POOR.

### DEBTS THE CURSE OF THE COUNTRY.

What makes us poor with such a country? Some say the curtailment of the currency, others the national banks, others the high tariff.

There is one man in Congress who holds a different view altogether. He has prepared a speech, which he will not be able to deliver, on the subject. This is one of the wealthiest men in Congress, Hon. John O. Whitehouse, a democratic member, from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He never held a public office before, and was elected by a majority of 5,000 votes to two Congresses successively. He is the chairman of the large committee of eleven members, Payne and Foster, of Ohio, and John Y. Brown, of Kentucky, being three of them, on the committee of reform in the civil service.

"The cause of the continued depression of things in this country, and to a relative degree throughout the world," said Mr. Whitehouse, "is the revolution in living brought about by patent machinery, and the accumulation of people in towns and cities."

"These are parts of the same thing," said I.

"They are. The manufactures and trade people from the farms and foreign parts, until the Eastern and Middle States were at a standstill in all but the towns. The war and speculative spirit gave an immense impetus to all kinds of building, particularly houses, conveniences, civil work and railroads. To hasten these on their way, the inventive spirit was expended, and we can now manufacture far more than we consume. We are glutted by the accumulation of goods, and the workmen replaced by the genius of invention."

I asked him if that was our whole trouble. He said:

"It is our great trouble. The remedy for it is to thin out the cities and the manufacturing parts. We can do nothing against the inventive propensity either by laws or counsel. But the east is not as well off as the west. We must have more tillers of the soil, herders, fishermen, sailors, miners, and hunters. I am satisfied that politics can do nothing for our surplus population in all the New England and Middle States."

Mr. Whitehouse then stated as a

general proposition that in twenty years there had been no increase of farmers and farm labor in the Eastern and Middle States, and he gave the following exemplification of the fact:

"The State of New York has twenty-one manufacturing and trading cities and towns. They had a population in 1850 of 1,169,400 persons. By the year 1870 they had increased to 2,282,413. Thus in twenty years the urban manufacturing population had grown 1,113,000. And in the same period of twenty years the whole of the remainder of the State's population had only grown 172,356 souls. The towns and cities were eating up the country. And if you put into that list of seventy-one places other manufacturing boroughs and villages which I have not considered, I may say that there has been no rural growth whatever in twenty years."

"So God made the country and it stays where it was. Man goes on making the towns. How is it elsewhere?"

"It is worse in New England. Take Massachusetts. In twenty years her sixty-two towns have increased 88 per cent., and her rural parts only 6 per cent. in population. There are but 27,196 people more in the country parts of Massachusetts than there were in 1850. In New York State the percentage of growth is 95 per cent. for the towns and 9 per cent. for all the remainder of the State."

"Is not Vermont an exception, where the agricultural interest appears to be paramount?"

"No. Her eighteen towns have 31,374 people more than in 1850, while there are fewer people in the remainder of the State by 14,964. The rural decrease is 5 per cent. and the town increase 76 per cent. in twenty years."

These figures were staggering and he made them more.

"Sir," he said, "take nine States, six in New England, and the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. There are 297 cities and manufacturing towns in these nine States. They have increased 2,618,867 souls in twenty years, or prior to 1870. They have increased 81 per cent. But look at the country parts, or all that vast territory outside of 297 towns. There the increase is only 19 per cent. or in persons, 1,053,014 human beings. There is a positive decrease of eight per cent. in the rural population of New Hampshire, while her five towns have grown 76 per cent. It is only 12 per cent. in Connecticut of rural increase, and that State has more than double her rural population. New Jersey has grown 300,514 in her thirty-three towns, and only 116,027 in all the rest of the State."

These figures, he said, had been carefully collected from the census. He then went into the effects of patents on production.

"The effect of patents to neutralize the labor of human beings must have been tremendous in the past ten years. The worst of it was that all the ingenuity came into competition with labor just after the war, when we were overstocked with people in the towns, collected there in response to a war market. Can you guess how many patents there are altogether recorded in the American Patent Office?"

I guessed several thousand.

"Ah!" he said, "few conceive the number! There had been issued up to the middle of 1875 as many patents as there are people in a large city. The total number 157,350!"

Mr. Whitehouse then said that such prodigious fecundity of invention had been most ardently exerted while we were rolling up our burden of debt and taxation.

"The State Department issued the patents," he said, "for forty-six years, or down to 1836. In that period only 10,000 were granted. About 10,000 more were issued up to 1854. When the war broke out in 1861, the Patent Office alone had only granted 31,005 patents. We are now issuing at the rate of 12,000 a year. During the war only about 14,000 were granted in all. But since 1868 we have thrown upon the world and labor the enormous number of 97,602 patents, and I do not count the year 1876."

He then explained that every patent dispensed at least with one laborer out of two.

"Why, sir, in the shoe trade where I am engaged, we do almost everything by machinery. At a single revolution or stroke soles are cut out where the human hand

was alone available formerly. Every day or week produces some thing new. They make a whole wagon wheel in the lumber regions of the West for one dollar, transporting the finished product instead of the material to the eastern market. We have no conception of the revolution that is still to come. The world is transformed by machinery. Nothing can keep pace with it—neither sagacity nor opposition."

I asked if the only remedy was to emigrate from the towns to the country.

"That is the only remedy for people in towns. Taxation, in the meantime, has so advanced by reason of costly, speculative improvements, that property-holders cannot any more employ the idle millions at opening streets, building grand edifices and aqueducts, and ornamenting the cities. The poor are thus thrown out of work by the suspension of public labor as well as by labor-saving machines."

He illustrated this by the debts of towns and cities, carefully collated one year ago.

"The debts of the States," said Mr. Whitehouse, "I have tabulated as they stood, from the best information attainable, in April, 1876; that is, about the time we opened the Centennial Exhibition. The total is nearly \$387,000,000. But the total debts of the thirty-five principal cities foot up to nearly \$526,000,000. There we have, taking only the sizeable cities, an aggregate civic and State debt of \$913,000,000, or, approximately, half as much obligation as the United States debt itself."

I asked him to give me some examples of these debts.

"Well," he said, "let us take New York State. Its debt is scant of \$24,000,000. We have a sinking fund equal to half of it. But the debt of New York City is \$153,600,000, of Brooklyn nearly \$39,000,000, of Buffalo almost \$7,000,000, of Rochester \$5,579,000, of Albany \$3,683,000, a civic debt for five American cities of \$208,000,000, and some of these have been increased since 1876."

"How do other first-class cities compare with that?"

"Philadelphia has above \$57,000,000, Baltimore \$33,000,000, Boston \$41,000,000, St. Louis nearly \$23,000,000, New Orleans \$21,365,000, Chicago \$19,784,000, Cincinnati \$19,238,000, and San Francisco only \$3,430,000. These are the great cities, leaving out New York, with an aggregate debt of \$220,000,000."

"Formidable, indeed," said I, "but, considering their rapid increase and monumentalization, not disheartening."

"Yes, it is more than half of all the debts of the States, and shows the burdens of the city living people over the rural communities. And in a less degree the minor cities are also heavily burdened. Let us look! There is little Jersey City with \$14,000,000, Newark nearly \$9,000,000, and Elizabeth, N. J., with \$5,000,000."

"So Jersey has four towns with nearly \$30,000,000 debts?"

"Yes. And leaving out Boston, we have in New England, Providence, with \$7,300,000, Portland \$5,413,000, and Bangor \$2,455,000."

"Little cities, like Cardinal Wolsey, ought to throw away ambition."

"Now," said Mr. Whitehouse, "let us take the leading second-class cities, begin with the South, and leave out Richmond, Va. But Charleston has \$7,750,000; Savannah, \$3,568,000; Mobile, \$2,863,000; Augusta, Ga., \$2,000,000; Galveston, \$1,373,000; Memphis, \$1,000,000; St. Joseph, Mo., \$1,381,000; Nashville, \$1,380,000; Columbus, Ga., \$573,000, and little Louisville, \$9,820,000."

"Civic debts are diseases."

"Now," said Mr. Whitehouse, "let us skirmish over the breadth of the country. We come first to Pittsburgh, with \$1,784,000; Cleveland, \$8,087,000; Detroit, \$2,283,000; Indianapolis, \$1,454,000; Milwaukee, \$2,421,000; St. Paul, \$1,230,000. The minor cities of the west have been comparatively prudent."

"Which State has the greatest debt?"

"Virginia, and with little to bear it. Most of it was acquired before the war in costly canal and railroad building. It is over \$49,000,000. But Massachusetts has almost \$34,000,000, and Pennsylvania \$80,000,000, but with a large sinking fund."

"I have only tabulated thirty-one States," he continued. "Some rich States have small debts. California

has less than \$3,400,000; Iowa is almost out of debt; Michigan has only \$1,530,000; the great State of Illinois owes only \$1,458,000; Kansas even less than that; Indiana, \$4,876,000, and Minnesota, \$2,775,000. The western agricultural population is very sensitive as to debt."

"Do the far Pacific States also keep out of danger?"

"Nevada has a debt of \$950,000, Oregon \$227,000. The District of Columbia has a terrible debt—\$22,349,000."

"And according to Senator Spencer's report, has spent \$5,000,000 in five years, and pays \$1.06 for interest out of every \$1.03 that is received for taxes."

"Now," said Mr. Whitehouse, "Texas, an empire, has only \$4,245,000 debt; while Louisiana has almost \$17,500,000. North Carolina has more than New York—\$28,400,000. South Carolina has \$12,682,000, Alabama \$22,341,000, Florida \$5,234,000, and Georgia almost \$19,000,000."

"Prodigious, indeed! Are the border belt of Southern States worse off than the Central West?"

"Well, Arkansas has above \$14,000,000; Missouri \$25,000,000, and Tennessee \$25,000,000. Ohio has only \$7,000,000; New Jersey only \$2,394,000."

"How stand the smaller New England States?"

"Vermont has next to nothing—\$312,000; New Hampshire a large debt—\$3,724,000; Connecticut \$5,000,000; Maine almost 6,000,000; and Rhode Island \$2,628,000."

I took down these figures, and also Maryland's debt, very large—\$10,704,000. Massachusetts has issued \$26,330,000 of five per cent. gold bonds since 1863, mostly for refunding.—*Washington Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer*.

## By Telegraph.

### AMERICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—Attorney-General Ogden has filed, in the 5th district court, a petition for a writ of ejectment against S. B. Packard and J. B. Johnson, superintendent of education, and others residing in the St. Louis hotel building, known as the State House. The petition sets forth that these persons are unlawfully in possession of said building, and in the name of the State asks that the present occupants be dismissed therefrom, and the rightful claimants, the officers of the Nicholls government, be given possession. The court has not been called on to take action, but it is likely such action will be invoked very soon.

The Nicholls police are arresting Packard's recruiting officers. Several of them are locked up, charged with trying to create a riot and enlist men to overthrow the government of Louisiana. They will get a hearing to-morrow.

The *Evening Democrat* says matters are assuming a feverish cast around the St. Louis Hotel, and things look more than ever like a conflict. At 9.30 o'clock this morning there were gathered around the St. Louis and Royal St. entrances about 1,000 negroes, who served to make the place a pandemonium. These negroes are evidently from the country, and are here to join Packard's militia, which he is now engaged in recruiting. He now admits that he will, as soon as possible, take back the police stations, and says he would not remain in the building two hours if he had all his arms back. It can be put down as a settled fact, that within a very few days at farthest, Packard will break the peace. His backers in the hotel are hot for war, and nothing but the probable outcome is talked about. It is reported that he is already in negotiation for the purchase of arms, and all the funds conceivable are to be used in securing them. They boast down there that they don't want the troops to interfere, and they assert that if might makes right they have the might. Our citizens should be prepared for the turning loose on the streets of a gang of ignorant negroes, led by bad men, for that is now evidently the policy of Packard. The situation is assuming much more of a warlike attitude than ever before since Jan. 9th, and the responsibility of the matter will rest on Packard, and the fruits he will gather will be most bitter.

CHEYENNE, 19.—A letter from Red Cloud, dated the 16th, says some 400 hostiles have arrived at

the Spotted Tail agency during the present month. No advices from the chief of the Spotted Tail's mission to Crazy Horse.

HARTFORD, 19.—Governor Hubbard, to-day, vetoed the bill giving the members of the legislature a mileage of 25 cents each way on, the ground that it is a violation of the constitutional provision against legislators increasing their own pay. He also vetoed the new registry law, on the ground that an elector shall be made an elector anew when he removes to another town, as an unconstitutional interference with the franchise.

WASHINGTON, 19.—J. W. Marshall, first assistant postmaster general, has been appointed superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, with headquarters in Washington.

In the breach of promise suit Mary E. Oliver vs. ex-Senator Cameron, defendant has filed his plea denying the promise as alleged.

Fredk. Douglass, this afternoon, qualified as United States Marshal of the District of Columbia and took charge of the office. Columbus Alexander, of Washington, and George Hill, Jr., of Georgetown, united with him in the execution of his bond of \$20,000. A large number of applicants for office under the marshal were in attendance before he qualified, but Douglass promptly intimated his disfavor of removing any good men from their present positions, and said he would make no changes without careful consideration. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Phillips, who had been for 25 years chief deputy marshal was, to-day, filled by the appointment of L. O. Williams, who, for many years, had been assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of the district. This selection is generally regarded with very great approbation by the bar and public at large.

In reply to a question from Senator Patterson, whether it was true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that the troops are to be removed immediately from the Columbia State House, the President said that this statement was not true. The *status quo* would be maintained till a final decision was reached.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 19.—An extra freight train on the Hannibal and St. Joe Road, broke through the approach to Long Branch bridge, near Cameron, this morning. The locomotive and ten cars were wrecked, the engineer killed, and the fireman and brakeman badly injured. The approach was burned during the night. Supposed to be by sparks from a passing locomotive.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—Last Friday evening, Wm. Hayes, a prominent lawyer of this city, entered the room of the managing editor of the *Alta*, Gen. John McComb, and demanded the retraction of an article published in the *Alta* that morning, alluding in a humorous way to Hayes' connection with the investigation of the conduct of a police officer, threatening, in case of refusal, to shoot him. McComb knocked him down, chastised him severely, took away his pistol, and took him to the station-house, where the charge of assault with a deadly weapon was entered against him. The affair seems likely to prove more serious than at first supposed. Hayes indicates his intention of following up his purpose, and killing McComb, and a strong effort will be made to procure the expulsion of the former from the bar. The press animadvert severely on Hayes' action, and seem disposed to make it a test case.

P. S. Dorney, Past Supreme Chief, and J. K. Phillips, treasurer of the camp of the Order of Caucasians of this city, have been interviewed concerning the Chico massacre. They repudiate the idea that the order is in any way responsible for the crime, claiming that on the contrary, it will use all means to discover and punish the offenders. They assign as a reason for the outrages recently committed at Chico, that a number of white men, who had been employed in the sash and blind factory there, were discharged and Chinamen hired in their places; that under the incentive of poverty and lack of employment, and becoming dissatisfied with the slow and peaceful workings of the Order of Caucasians, to which they belonged, some of these men formed an anti-coolie club, to whose influence, directly, or indirectly, the recent tragedy largely is due. They claim that the camp is composed of the most respectable