

Mrs. Gladstone took a prominent part in the elections, but not as a speaker or electioneering agent. She was constantly at the side of the Grand Old Man, and acted as nurse and physician for him.

Mrs. Stanley, judging from one of her speeches, did not help her husband's cause. Here is an extract from her address at Lambeth:

"I voted for Henry Stanley two years ago in Westminster Abbey, and I call on you to vote for him, not for myself, but for yourselves and in your interests, because he is a great and a good man, and when you and I have passed away and are forgotten he will be remembered as having been a great man, who has served his country well, and done noble things for it. You can't make him a greater man than he is by putting M. P. after his name. Stanley is a man of his word, and when he says he will do anything he will do it. Stanley wants to extend your trade and to do all he can to develop commerce. Here is Stanley, and if you turn your back on him I say it will be a disgrace to Lambeth, for I think, and I do not say it because I am Mrs. Stanley, that he is the greatest man in England at this moment."

The crowd did not appreciate her effort nor endorse her sentiments, but both Stanley and his wife were forced to retire before the fury of the Lambeth mob.

Although the results of woman's active work in English elections appear to have been unfortunate, yet ladies have on many occasions accomplished wonders in behalf of their husbands or other relatives. But on the stump they have not been a pronounced success, and there are few advocates of woman suffrage who desire to see them engaged in that kind of political life.

Woman suffrage and woman stump oratory are two entirely different things, and one does not necessarily include the other. They ought not to be confounded in the minds of thinking people, as they often are in the words of unreflecting and prejudiced persons.

#### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

By special request of the New York *Herald*, the Hon. Patrick A. Collins wrote an article on the Chicago convention for the columns of that journal. It will be remembered that at Chicago he introduced a resolution providing for the exclusion of all persons from future National Democratic convention except delegates, alternates, press representatives and members of the National committee. He waited for some time hoping to hear objections made against the form of procedure, so that in his article he could touch on any that might be raised. But none, so far as he could ascertain, has been heard.

The strictures of Mr. Collins on the Wigwag are pretty severe, but it is conceded universally that they are not unjust. The building he describes as a monstrous drygoods box set in mud, ventilated through slits between wall and roof, with 25,000 human beings packed inside, only 1,500 of whom had any real business there. Over 20,000 of these could neither see nor hear, and the consequence was that the convention became a jeering, hooting mob.

One of the ablest men in the United States attempted to preside. The foremost orators in the Union were not permitted to make sustained speeches. Only one man, Cookran of New York, made himself heard. But the loudest voice generally has not the most wisdom in it. There were orators and statesmen in that assemblage who, if given the proper environment, would speak words of wisdom and common sense, but in Chicago their worth and wisdom went for naught.

Mr. Collins describes the disasters to the building, and does not blame in any particular the people of Chicago. It is the system of permitting crowds of persons who had no right to be present to mingle among the delegates, waving banners and endeavoring to sway the delegations one way or the other that he condemns. The convention should be a deliberative body, and every member who had anything to say should be heard. The theory that the people should be present was all nonsense. Sixty-five millions of people could not be present, and no good reason could be advanced why 20,000 out of these 65,000,000 should assemble. By giving ample accommodation to the press, and facility for its representatives to do their work, the people of the United States of every sect, creed, party or faction could be fully and honestly informed of what transpired.

Mr. Collins adds:

"The people had their say in the 'caucus' or 'primary' meeting. There it should end. The French revolution simply shook the pillars of monarchy instead of replacing them with new ones, because it did not establish representative government. It ended, as it began, with France governed by one man with a crown on his head, instead of a government by all crownless Frenchmen. It was because the Paris mob was permitted to overawe by their presence and demonstrations the chosen representatives of all France in the legislative chamber.

"To liken the jeers and hisses and shouts of approval and the contrary at Chicago to the parading of the bloody head of Deputy Perard on the point of a pike at the head of a drunken Paris mob in the French convention may seem a forced illustration, but the two scenes differ only in degree.

"The Paris mob had no true right or business there. Had they been excluded France would have grown into a permanent republic, for her representatives would have felt their way to it.

"More soberly our fathers constructed the wonderful system of government under which we live. It was constructed out of new material and they had no old structures to pull down.

"The architects of the American republic were representative men who met in convention and Congress without pressure or mob domination, because they were trusted by those who sent them, and their work lasts through the ages.

"When parties formed in the United States representative conventions naturally followed. These conventions for a long time followed the decorous course of the continental and the federal congresses—the delegates sat, consulted, deliberated, passed resolutions, made nominations and adjourned.

"It is only within our day that the insanity to admit 'the public' in greater numbers seized the national committees. The result is a Babel and not a deliberative body, a mob and not a convention, chaos instead of order."

#### IRRIGATION IN WASHINGTON.

THE last census bulletin in relation to irrigation in the arid States and Territories is devoted to Washington. In that State there are a total of 11,237 farms in the thirteen counties in which irrigation is practiced. Of these, 1046 farms are irrigated. The total area of land upon which crops were raised by irrigation in the year ending May 31, 1890, was 48,799 acres. The average size of the irrigated farms or, more strictly, of irrigated portions of farms on which crops were raised is 47 acres. The average first cost of water right is \$4.03 per acre, and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land, is \$10.27 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the State, including buildings, etc., is reported as \$50.00 per acre, showing an apparent profit of \$34.47 per acre, less cost of buildings. The average annual cost of water is \$1.75 per acre, which deducted from the average annual value of products per acre leaves an average annual return of \$16.85 per acre.

#### A "LIBERAL" BOLSTER.

THE reason why O. W. Powers has been making a sickly attempt to make himself a martyr at the expense of truth and a number of little innocent girls between the ages of four and six years is being exhibited. The same evidence also shows why the *Tribune's* imperceptible "old lady," whose location is nowhere, has been once more trotted out to do service in the anti-"Mormon" scandal business.

The "Liberal" organ has been sending around its interviewer to obtain a list of expressions favorable to the continuation of that party organization. He got a lot of Park City men to speak their little pieces. Among them was Police Justice Lockhart, who is credited with saying this:

"Am in favor of putting up a straight Liberal ticket at the next election, including Delegate to Congress. If we are let alone for a few years the matter will work out itself. The reception given to the family of Judge Powers on his recent removal shows that the old Mormon spirit of revenge still prevails and indicates what the Gentiles might expect if the Mormons are again in power."

The "yahoo charivari," the mythical old female person and the bogus persecution of Powers were fabricated to bolster the "Liberal" cause. These fellows show that, notwithstanding their perpetual bluster, they are the merest mice compared with what men ought to be.

It occurs to us at this point that we ought to suggest that the *Tribune* old woman, in consideration for valuable service rendered the "Liberal" cause, should be tendered a ticket of admission to the convention to be opened tomorrow. Why not trot her out upon the platform and have her make a speech?

The Indian exhibit at the World's Fair will include representatives of every tribe from the extreme north to Terra del Fuego.