

trol over the street, and the only way she can do this is through the ballot. The men have not done it. What good are her prayers? Do you tell me of the power of a mother's prayer? I believe in a mother's prayer. Believe in the silent influence of the mother. I believe in the hand that rocks the cradle. But I would have a great deal more faith in the full cure of the immoral conditions of this country, if while the mother prayed that her boy be saved, the legalized liquor traffic might be overthrown and gambling dens and dens of vice might be destroyed; if while she prayed she held in her hand the ballot, which Henry Ward Beecher says is the symbol of all civil rights, and, therefore, of all human rights."

### ALL WELL ON FIRE ISLAND.

THE people of the country at large, being greatly interested in the recent mobocratic doings on Fire Island, are doubtless gratified at the fact that the "Normania" passengers are safely landed and comfortably housed in the hotel. This result was inevitable from the beginning. The gang who opposed the landing of the passengers and treated them with unmitigated inhumanity showed themselves to be arrant cowards; consequently, when they were confronted with anything like formidable opposition they must act in accord with their nature and succumb at once.

The prompt and uncompromising action of the Governor throughout will be sustained by the country, and there will be no great show of dissent from his assertion to the effect that the conduct of the mob was a disgrace to the commonwealth.

A gush of sympathy went out from the nation at large toward the "Normania" passengers who were so cruelly treated. The turning of the tables in their favor causes the sympathetic feeling to be supplanted by one of pleasure and relief. The joy of these people occasioned by their release from their distress and imprisonment was almost as dramatic as their grief at the treatment they received at the hands of the unfeeling mob. The opponents of the selection of Fire Island are now proceeding in the courts against the action of the authorities in using that piece of land as a quarantine station. That is all right. There is order and civilization in a recourse of that character, but the application of mob violence and brute force against unoffending, unfortunate and suffering people is anarchy, and unworthy of American people.

It has lately been an occasion for deep regret with every patriot that the necessity has existed for the calling out of troops in various parts of the country on account of labor troubles. No one imagined that such a step would be necessary, however, under such circumstances as those which have occurred in connection with the Fire Island affair. Such an incident would be deemed a matter of course in a country like Russia, but is foreign to the genius of this nation. But, as usual here, law and order secured a speedy triumph so soon as the authoritative machinery was set in motion.

### WHAT IRRIGATION HAS DONE.

THE Reading Pa., *Times* has taken up the subject of irrigation and shows how it has transformed the region west of the 100th meridian, where at least nineteen millions of acres of land has been redeemed through its agency. As to the relative value of artesian wells and ditch irrigation it sagely concludes that the former method is best for some regions and the latter to others. How any lands can be watered without ditches is not made to appear. But the *Times* thinks eastern farmers ought to adopt western methods, and gives the following credit to the people who first brought practical irrigation to the notice of the American agriculturist:

"It is to the Mormons we owe the idea of reclaiming arid land through irrigation. Their success in Utah showed the American mind what might be done elsewhere. Salt Lake City itself is at the geographical center of the arid region of the United States. Here the Mormons began their irrigating operations in 1847. In a few years they had transformed a desert into a teeming garden. The same operation is being repeated today over millions of acres. The farmers of the East will in time take up the irrigation idea and put themselves beyond risk of crop failure through drought."

### CHOLERA INOCULATION.

A COTEMPORARY publishes a lengthy special, alleged to have been sent from Paris, describing the Pasteur process of inoculation with cholera germs for the prevention of that disease. The correspondent claims to have undergone the ordeal, having had his body filled with the microbes which cause the malady. In selecting the germs the operator must be careful that there are no other microbes in the dose, which is injected into the flesh of the victim by means of a syringe. If this is not well guarded the treatment is dangerous. We presume that the bad results would accrue from the genuine specks of life getting into a dispute with interloping bacteria and having an all-round rough and tumble, causing the patient to feel as if he were a South American republic during a political revolution. This intelligent correspondent claims that the virus is genuine, having been procured from cholera corpses in Sargon, Asia.

The dispatch goes on to state that the martyr in the cause of science and humanity took his temperature at intervals after the microbes began to caper about in his corpus, and describes, in detail, the gripes, languor and general all-overness from which he suffered. While his sensations were on he entered a restaurant to ascertain if he could eat something.

We presume that people can be found who will actually believe the statements in the dispatch to be true. The mass of rubbish it embodies may lead some to consider the fellow who made up the journalistic hotch-potch to be enterprising, while he is nothing but an unmitigated falsifier, who deals in a species of journalism that requires but little brains and no conscience. He is only fit to manufacture such impossible stories as are used in connection with some of the prominent patent medicinal specifics.

### COLORADO POLITICS.

COLORADO may be still counted as a Republican State. We gave this as our opinion after the Weaver movement first started there, and we are more than ever convinced of this, now that the latest Democratic mistake has been made. There was some slight chance of turning the tide of politics in Colorado when the silver craze seized the Republicans of that State and affected their heads so remarkably. But now that the Democrats have divided on the same issue they have lost their chances of success, and neither the People's party nor the Democratic party can rationally hope for victory there. In all probability Colorado will vote the Republican ticket, national and local, and may be considered as moved out of the list of the doubtful States back into its original column.

### A LABOR STRIKE.

IN the lumber region of Wisconsin there is in progress a formidable strike. On the 9th inst every saw mill in Marinette was closed down. The strikers marched from one mill to another, until the whole circle was embraced, and 3,000 men marched in line, hurrahing for the rights of labor. The demand of the workmen is to the effect that all employees of lumber mills and yards receiving less than \$1.50 a day should have their wages increased to that figure. All men receiving \$1.50 to \$2 a day demand an increase of 15 per cent. So far nothing of a riotous character has occurred. The Mayor of the town ordered the closing of all saloons in the place and around the works.

### THE EPIDEMIC IN 1848.

IN giving a number of suggestions he deems necessary for the benefit of the country in cholera times, Dr. Alsdorf insists that the safety of Gotham and the whole nation is jeopardized by the presence of the plague in New York harbor. In proof of his statement he reproduces the following by Prof. Alonzo Clark relating to the introduction of cholera in 1848:

"Two ships left Havre, one on October 31, the other on November 9, 1848. The latter ship, the 'New York,' was bound for the city of New York; the former, the 'Swanton,' was bound for New Orleans. The passengers of those two ships were of the same character, mostly German immigrants; they had been taken up in both instances at Havre, which port was at that time said to be free from cholera. They had come to Havre for the purpose of finding a ship for this country. One report states that a portion of them had left infected places in Germany. The ships came out with a clean bill of health. The 'New York' had been at sea sixteen days when the cholera appeared—that is, on November 25; the 'Swanton' had been at sea twenty-seven days when the first case occurred, it being on November 26. They were 1000 miles apart. They were both off the coast of the United States, one in latitude 25 deg. 47 min., and the other in the parallel of 42 degrees. The outbreak on the 'New York' is, by the captain of the vessel, ascribed to the following fact: