

and potatoes from six cents a pound to 75 cents a bushel; that polygamy is absolutely unknown, and that thrift, economy and frugality are Mormon characteristics.

Of course the anti-Mormon lunatics will not reproduce such matter as this in their papers, but if something notoriously untrue were said, so long as it villified Mormonism it would be reproduced and headed with flaming captions. If for instance an item appeared which stated that a Presbyterian preacher wandered into a Mormon settlement, and that the Mormons smothered him under a haystack and then skinned him and tanned the hide to make purses or pocket-books of, every word would be reproduced in your anti-Mormon newspapers, and editorials written on the criminality of the sect. This is the way of the world perhaps. It was thus with other sects and parties and even nations and why not with Utah? Time was, according to Macaulay when the name of Englishman was only spoken in contempt, now it is:

Behold the lord of human kind pass by,
Pride in his port, defiance in his eye.

There was a time when even the name American was received with jeers in England.

It is now an established fact that President Harrison will make an extended Western trip. His Secretary, Mr. Halford, has telegraphed Col. Corbin of this city that the President will visit Galesburg, Ill., on Oct. 8, to attend a reunion of his old brigade. The President has a splendid war record. He organized the 17th Indiana in 1862 when the Northern States were threatened by Bragg. This regiment entered the field with Benjamin Harrison as Colonel, though when first organized he contented himself with second Lieutenantcy. The regiment was brigaded with three Illinois regiments, the 102nd, 105th and 129th, and one Ohio regiment, the 79th.

At Resaca on May 14, 1864, the brigade distinguished itself, and Harrison left the field as Brigade Commander on the army list, but among the soldiers as "Little Ben." He fought at Gillgall Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach tree Creek and Nashville. His brigade at the close of the war was First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. It is what is left of this that meets at Galesburg on Oct. 7. The President will be there and also at Kansas City and Topeka to attend other reunions.

The new tariff bill is now the great topic. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, kicked down a door and broke a man's nose, but Mr. McKinley, the *Courier Journal* says, is a better kicker, because he has kicked our American smelters into Mexico.

The *Globe-Democrat* felicitates its readers on the fact that now the McKinley bill has become a law they will have a rest from tariff literature.

Silvered glass for mirrors is taxed 50 per cent by the McKinley bill. The tax has not yet gone into effect, but the *Boston Globe* says importers

are already charging 40 per cent of a raise.

The new bill reduces revenues by \$70,000,000 on certain goods, but it raises duties by \$40,000,000 on other kinds of goods, which fact does not mean a general tariff increase, and according to the *Commercial Gazette* is leading to free trade.

The large advance in duties on glass will, according to the *Springfield Republican*, lead to a glass trust.

It is impossible to please everybody, says the *Baltimore American*, but the "tariff bill is an enlightened compromise of conflicting interests for the purpose of advancing the general good of the country and doing as little harm as possible to individuals."

The duty on olive oil for "salad purposes" is raised 35 per cent ad valorem. The *Pittsburg Dispatch* says this increase cannot be said to favor the production of home olive oil, but that it will compel people to use cottonseed oil for "salad purposes."

The *Brooklyn Citizen* says that if Canucks send their fruit to England, turn their eggs into chickens, their barley into wheat, their milk into cheese, and send the whole to England and thus close a market to western farmers, the McKinley bill will not be much of a boon to home agriculture.

Joseph Chamberlain, of England, says the McKinley bill is a positive blessing to his country, inasmuch as it restricts the United States from becoming a trade competitor in foreign markets. Then if everybody and every country is pleased with this bill, so much the best. All goes smoothly as a marriage bell.

A resume of what prominent visitors to Chicgao are saying about things in general may not be uninteresting. P. T. Barnum and wife are here on the way to Denver and probably Salt Lake. Mr. Barnum preached a sermon in the Universalist Church in Bridgeport before leaving home. He says deeds, not attendance at prayer meetings, will most benefit a man in the future world. His review of religion in general is terse. He says:

"I wrote a pamphlet a few months ago entitled, 'Why I am a Universalist,' and a minister in this city, after reading it, came to me and said, 'I believe every word you say is true, but don't give me away.' The Rev. N. H. Bowers, who died a few weeks ago at Piermont, on the Hudson, said to me over and over again that he did not believe in endless punishment, and other Episcopal clergymen tell me the same. The Congregationalists couldn't stand the endless hell, and wisely revised their creed. Presbyterian divines talk about revising their faith, but don't know how to do it, either. The Rev. Joseph Cook says if they revise it the result will be rank Universalism. A New York City Presbyterian minister, whom I met in the Adirondacks this summer, said to me that he favored a new creed, and if they got it there would be no endless hell in it. The way of the transgressor is hard—not will be, but is. It is a reasonable belief that we should be dealt with according to our works, and that is Universalism, pure and simple. I have been almost as much of a theologian

as a showman all my life, and was put in jail in 1832 for expressing my belief. At that time a Universalist was not allowed to testify in court. Now I thank God that the world is growing better every day."

A. Baldwin, a New York banker, is here. He says the lottery is a square and legitimate business; that persons are not compelled to purchase lottery tickets; that Plymouth Beach in Massachusetts was improved by the proceeds of a lottery; that orthodox churches are helped by lotteries and so on.

He says the bounty system to sugar-growers is better political economy than tariff on imported sugar. The South will get back some of the immense taxes she pays to the national treasury by the bounty system. Of the \$100,000,000 paid yearly in pensions, the South gets none. The pension system is a good one for distributing the surplus among the States, but the South does not share in it. He says:

"The pension system is a good thing. I believe in it. It's abused, though. I don't believe a man should get a pension because he burned his mouth with hot coffee. I don't believe in these substitutes getting a pension and going on so about their being such brave soldiers. I paid my substitute \$2,500 to go in and take his chances of getting shot in my place. He took the money and went. It's a business proposition. I don't think he has any right to ask to be paid twice over."

I don't think the man's opinion on pensions is worth much who upholds a State lottery. He says men need not buy, no more need men buy arsenic, yet in civilized countries its sale is made penal except under scientific restrictions.

William Martineau, cousin of the famous Harriet is here. He is delighted with railroad traveling in America. In English politics he says he is a Liberal but not a home-ruler. Ireland, he says, is better represented numerically, in Parliament than Scotland or Wales. Of Ireland he says:

"Tenants in Ireland, it seems to me, need never pay their rents unless they want to, and if the landlord does, after a while, insist upon getting some return from his property, he being tied by the laws to believe it to be his property, why, at once there's a great scene, and the world is at once advised of the woes of poor, downtrodden Ireland. Ireland has no grievance. It hasn't nearly the distressing conditions that Scotland has, or even some parts of England. No tenant farmer in America would have the cheek to demand what the Irish tenants do. Your people here wouldn't stand such nonsense, and yet your political parties, to catch the Irish vote, have to put something in your platforms about poor, downtrodden Ireland. The Pope has distinctly declared against the 'plan of campaign,' yet only a few Irish Bishops pay any heed to what he says. The older and richer priests are with the Pope, but the rest of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland has practically told the old man to mind his own business."

Mr. Martineau makes a Betty Martin of himself by his statement. He does not know that in Illinois tenant farming is a criminal offence. The Legislature made some laws on