

the presence of several persons who were at her bedside, she said: "There is everything in the Gospel. It enables us to overcome all things." Then, as if addressing her daughter and son-in-law, she remarked: "Lutle and Steve, attend your meetings. You do not know what you lose when you neglect them. If you attend to your duties you will find out that there is everything that is desirable in the Gospel." Then she exclaimed: "Look at that beautiful door." She raised her hand as in the act of knocking, and then said: "I am very sick. My sister has just gone through that door, and I want to go too." Her sister Talula had died a few hours previous, but she was not made acquainted with the fact.

Besides her husband and many other near relatives, the deceased leaves three children and one grandchild to mourn her death.

TALKING UP WAR.

No matter what the prevailing sensation, nor what its groundwork, materials or ultimate aims, there will always be found a class of extremists or hair-triggered impressibles whose disposition to "slop over" is more marked than anything else. Never was the work of these gentry more conspicuous than during the Italian controversy anent the New Orleans lynching, the "Itata" affair and all times since the Chilean imbroglio in Valparaiso, wherein some of our sailors were maltreated and killed. That class of patriotism which, like the geyers of nature, finds vent in effervescence at the mouth, we always have much of, and it is sometimes the duty of the careful and judicious to summarily suppress such tendency.

We presume there is no upright citizen in all the land but what, if trouble should occur, would be for his country first and last as well as at all intermediate times. But men who would be ready to practically show their patriotism in case of actual war, as a class have least to say regarding an outbreak and deprecate working up excitement and irritation.

We can all remember when, shortly after the war, the feeling against Great Britain ran very high because of the aid given the Confederacy, and as the war spirit was still rampant and measurably unchecked, the more sober and reasoning in our midst feared a rupture if nothing more serious. It was at this time that President Johnson appointed his namesake from Maryland, Senator Reverdy Johnson, an aged, conservative and cautious statesman, as minister to the court of St. James, with the

hope of being able to conclude an agreement with Albion whose terms would be peaceable without sacrificing our national honor or humbling our national pride. Mr. Johnson concluded a protocol upon the only civil terms with which great and civilized nations can properly deal—the arbitration of disinterested powers. This agreement was sent back and presented to the United States Senate for ratification. Then was disclosed once more how slowly the embers of a war die out when fanned by some such process as that previously indicated in this article. The Senate even could not entirely resist the outside pressure and but one solitary vote—McCreery of Kentucky—was recorded in the affirmative. Three years later, with General Grant in the Presidential chair, the subject of arbitration was again brought up, and through his patriotic and humane endeavor it prevailed, the malcontents accepting the inevitable as gracefully as they could.

It will also be remembered how President Grant was all but pushed into a war with Spain over the Burrill butchery in Cuba; how President Cleveland was ridiculed and tantalized because of sending a warship to Jamaican waters to preserve the rights of our shipping, the hope of many being that he would declare war outright; how the tenders of troops, munitions and money poured in upon the Secretary of State when Baron Fava was recalled to Italy; and more recently with what frantic endeavor the restless and speculative, not to say injudicious, in our midst would expand the Chilean molehill into a mountain of great consequence.

There need be no fear that the difficulty between the two American republics will be adjusted in a manner honorable to ourselves at least. If diplomacy shall prove to be unavailing, let it be understood that our powder is dry and those who would handle it are willing. It is not, however, for the latter, but for the powers that be to say when the time for heroic treatment of the subject has arrived.

BRITISH FOREIGN COMMERCE.

In these columns, a few days ago, figures were presented showing that the agricultural interests of England declined to an alarming extent after the inauguration of her system of complete free trade in 1869. In that year 97 per cent. of England's population were fed on home-raised wheat, while in 1890 only 20 per cent. were fed on the native product. In forty years the acreage in wheat declined 66

per cent. In 1869 English farmers supplied 80 per cent. of the home demand for farm products exclusive of cereals. In 1890 these farmers supplied only 10 per cent. of such products. And according to the statistics issued by "her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs" the sum of \$555,000,000 worth of farm products were imported in 1890.

At first glance it would seem that if England thus depended almost entirely on foreign sources for her food supplies, her future career as a nation will be greatly hampered. But there is an offset to the figures already given.

In 1815 England exported in produce and manufactures about \$258,000,000 worth, while in 1841 her exports were only \$120,000 in excess of 1815. Between the years 1841 and 1845 certain measures of tariff reform, prepared by Sir Robert Peel, were passed. These reforms had such a stimulating effect on British trade that in 1841 the deficiency of \$12,000,000 in the national revenue was converted into a surplus of \$17,000,000 in 1845.

The aggregate of exports and imports of Great Britain in 1840 was \$816,000,000, in 1854 \$1,341,000,000, in 1865 \$2,449,515,000, in 1880 \$3,485,000,000, and in 1890 \$3,745,000,000. The commerce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with a population of 39,000,000 is equal to that of Austria, France, Germany and Italy combined, with a population of about 157,000,000. The savings banks of Great Britain show deposits averaging \$28.28 per head of the entire population, against \$22.82 in the United States. But that should not be construed as meaning that the masses in England are individually wealthier than those of the United States. The savings bank is not as yet an institution on which the average American places any great reliance.

The most discouraging feature in British economics at present is the inactivity in trade and industry, and the consequent increase in the number of public paupers and persons relieved by private agencies. The figures up to 1890 present a fair enough picture, but it is those for 1891 and 1892 that the cold statistician is looking for.

ALL ABOARD FOR CHILE, PERU AND PATAGONIA.

ABOUT a year ago considerable interest was manifested in a proposed intercontinental scheme by which the countries of North, Central and South America were to be connected by a system of railways. For several months the matter seems to have dropped out of public attention. But a