

experimenting. The pole was in such a condition as to endanger the lives of people liable, accidentally or otherwise, to come in contact with it. A lad named Harry Williams, who, owing to his disposition, was known as "Happy Williams," was returning from his work, when he told some boys who were with him that he was not afraid to touch the pole. In his hand was a piece of iron hoop, which was hooked at the end. He put the hook over an iron spike in the pole. The first thing he said was: "I don't feel anything." In another instant his body was convulsed, and he staggered away from the pole with the hoop still in his right hand. According to the boys who were with him, all he said was: "Tell them it didn't hurt." He staggered as far as the fence and there fell down and died. Life was quite extinct when a doctor reached him. The only visible injury was a burn on the hand which held the hoop, and his face was not in any way disfigured or distorted.

### INGERSOLL'S LATEST CASE.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL cannot or does not get along without occasionally getting up a great blast for himself and thus feeding the flames of notoriety which apparently afford solace to his soul and yield him an abundance of the article he affects to despise—"filthy lucre." The Colonel is a man of uncommonly powerful mind; his oratory, while not so inspirational as that of Patrick Henry, so majestic as that of Henry Clay, so impressive as that of S. S. Prentiss nor so massive as that of Daniel Webster, is still a magnificent gift; he is a model of a husband and father, is rated a No. 1 citizen, and is an excellent lawyer. He is not at all, as many of his admirers delight to call him, a philosopher, and as a logician he was completely annihilated the only time he ever attempted in a formal manner to make himself out one—that was in the polemical contest between himself and Father Lambert, the eminent Catholic priest of New York. In that controversy every idea, every paragraph and every sentence uttered by the noted agnostic was examined, dissected, pulled to pieces and the fragments scattered to the four winds by his opponent; it was the very acme—the *ultima ratio*—of intellectual fencing on both sides, that on the part of the churchman being backed in every instance with support in the way of facts, figures and superior reasoning.

The latest public display of animosity towards religionists by the colonel is a suit against a prominent minister of New York, damages being claimed in the sum of \$5,000. The reverend gentleman has taken up the gauntlet thrown down and intends to fight "to a finish." He proposes to show up some of Ingersoll's methods and let a little daylight into whatever of scheming there may be behind the suit, advertising of course included. This will doubtless prove one of the interesting cases of the times; so far as the practice of the law and the rules of evidence will allow, the preliminaries show that it will be in reality a case of orthodoxy vs. heterodoxy, and it will doubtless take as wide a scope as the court will permit.

### ISSUES OF THE PENDING CAMPAIGN

In the *North American Review* for March there is what might be termed a symposium of opinion, on the issues of the pending presidential campaign, from many of the most prominent lights in American politics.

Senator James McMillan, of Michigan, is of opinion that the great questions of the time most in need of settlement are the tariff, the finances, and the franchise. In the McKinley bill the theory of protection has been carried to its logical conclusion. Articles which can be manufactured at home are protected, while those which from climate and other reasons can not be produced at home are put on the free list. This is the theory of a true tariff according to the Republican idea, and with it the party is prepared to enter the coming campaign. Of course the Senator does not neglect to mention the benefits of reciprocity as an accompaniment to his party's protective idea of tariff.

In relation to the financial issue he says that the present coinage law is more or less a temporary expedient; but "the Republican party will maintain that it is the best possible solution of the financial question for the time being."

The question of elections in the South will not be considered from the Lodge Bill point of view. President Harrison's suggestion of a non-partisan commission to devise measures which shall ensure free and fair elections will be acted on.

Representative McMillan, of Tennessee, is of the opinion that his party (the Democrats) will go into the fight with the shibboleths, economy in public expense, no "force bills," and tariff reform. The last mentioned promises to be the main issue in the campaign. The Democratic party will repudiate the McKinley bill with its bounty, subsidy and reciprocity clauses entirely. Mr. McMillan makes no reference whatever to the silver question.

Senator Frank Hiscock of New York dwells emphatically on tariff reform. He says it is the duty of the law-making power of the Democratic party to outline its idea of tariff legislation by proposing a bill in the present Congress, and fighting the battle on its provisions. Meantime his opinion is that the McKinley bill must be antagonized in all its features, but that the Mills bill can not be taken as a Democratic platform, because it would not provide sufficient money for government use. It would not meet the sugar issue which Mr. Hiscock dwells on as likely to be an important factor in the next campaign.

Representative R. P. Bland, of Missouri, thinks that tariff reform will be the main issue. However, he is of opinion that the Force bill idea of the Republican party will enter largely into the struggle. It was by reason of this that the overwhelming majority of Democrats in the present House was obtained. He is the author of the Bland silver bill now before Congress, of it he says:

"The people will make it an issue. It is disturbing both political organizations. It may find its solution in the way the

tariff reform question was met when Mr. Greely was nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats; that is, leave it as an issue in the various congressional districts; the executive not to interpose his individual views as against those as expressed at the ballot box, and crystalized into legislation by Congress."

Senator Hale, of Maine, says the Republican party will make the fight entirely in sustaining the McKinley bill, the present coinage law, restriction of immigration, subsidy for steamships and free and fair elections.

Representative Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, also give their views, but they are mostly in line with those given by the forementioned statesmen.

### FOR LOVE OF RIGGIN.

THE *New York Recorder* some weeks ago started a dime contribution fund with which to construct three silver statuettes of Riggins, the American sailor murdered in Valparaiso; one of these is to be presented to President Harrison, another to Secretary Blaine, and the third to Secretary Tracy. The latest issue of the *Recorder* acknowledged the receipt of something like 10,000 dimes for the object stated and they were still coming along, as it expressed it, "in a silver stream." Our people are not at all lacking in national fervor, and now and then it breaks out in rampant sentimentality, this being permitted to range so widely and energetically that even if a cleverly designed advertisement is hidden around in the bushes somewhere they are not likely to see it.

### THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

THE *Denver News* says that the Burlington railroad is extending its line through Northern Wyoming and that early in 1893 communication by sleeping car will be established between the gates of the World's Exposition at Chicago and those of the National Park in the Yellowstone country. At present 3000 teams and several thousand workmen are engaged on the extension.

Gillette, the present terminal point, is now a scene of great activity. From there to Buffalo, a distance of 100 miles, the road-bed is being built. The contract to construct from Buffalo across the Big Horn Mountains to a point sixty miles from the National Park was let a few days ago. The provisions call for the completion of the road by September next. The remaining sixty miles will be awarded next summer, and the contractors placed under heavy bonds to reach the park by early spring. The calculation is that at the opening of the World's Fair in May, 1893, the direct route by rail to the Yellowstone Park will be finished. This will give foreign visitors an easy opportunity of seeing one of the great natural wonders of this continent.

### REPLY TO "WOMAN SUFFRAGE"

A COMMUNICATED article on woman suffrage appeared in the editorial columns of a morning paper a few days