

the present republican and present democratic organizations.

These people are for all that is good and beneficent in the capable, honest administration of a popular government. They are deliberate patriots. They are influenced by reason. They are not the slaves of prejudice. They can not be carried away by emotions. They are conservative; not radical. They are constructive; not destructive.

They find no satisfaction, no safety in either the policies or administrative capacities of either of the two old parties. These two organizations in their present disguises could not be identified by their friends.

Abraham Lincoln descending from heaven would not recognize the present republican party as one to which he ever belonged.

And Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton descending from the enjoyment of their gold standard beatitudes would never guess that the present agglomeration of money fallacies and fanatics, headed by Coin Harvey, was the democracy which they inspired and taught.

These two old parties are not new—as suggested by Col. Watterson of the Louisville Courier Journal—but they are wearing disguises. They are masked. They are demoralized. They are drunk. The republican drunk on success. The democratic drunk on defeat. The former is defiant. The latter is despondent and desperate.

The better citizenship of the United States should evolve a new, a sober, a thoughtful, a high-minded, a patriotic, conservative party. It could intelligently solve new questions.

A RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN CHINA.

Russia has again triumphed in China. Her latest victory is not less important than those that have accrued to her previously, for she has at last secured the appointment of a Russian nominee upon the Tsungli-Yamen. This personage is the well known Chinese diplomatist, Hsu Ching Cheng, who is president of the Manchurian railway, which is being constructed under the supervision of Russian engineers. Hsu Ching Cheng was born in 1844 at Kia-ching-fu, in the province of Chekiang. He distinguished himself in his native colleges, and in his twenty-fifth year attained the degree of a "Hanlin," which qualified him for the highest state employment. In 1877 he was offered the post of ambassador to Japan, but he was unable to accept it.

In 1884 Hsu Ching Cheng was sent to Europe as minister to Germany, Austria, Holland, and Russia. He held this important position for three years, and in 1887 he returned to his country with a great desire to introduce European improvements, especially in the matter of railways. It was due to him that efforts were made to remodel the Chinese army on a German pattern, and that German

military instructors were engaged and large orders for artillery placed with Krupp of Essen. In 1891 he was ordered to rejoin his old post in Europe. On this occasion he gave a closer attention to Russian affairs, and succeeded in winning the confidence of the imperial government. The extension of Russian influence in China has been much facilitated by Hsu's diplomacy and counsels. Hsu is a statesman of considerable ability, and a Chinese gentleman of many accomplishments and considerable breadth of mind. His memory is said to be phenomenal, and he has a peculiar talent for languages. German, French and English he speaks and writes with considerable fluency, and while in St. Petersburg he made creditable progress with his studies of Russian.—St. James Gazette.

THE TRUTH ABOUT VACCINATION.

In a recent lecture delivered at Rome and reported in the London Lancet, Dr. Bizzozzero made a deep impression by his summing up of the argument for vaccination. He said:

"Germany stands alone in fulfilling in great measure the demands of hygiene, having in consequence of the calamitous smallpox epidemic of 1870-71 enacted the law of 1874 which 'makes vaccination obligatory in the first year of life and revaccination also obligatory at the tenth year.' What was the result? With a population of 50,000,000, having in 1871 lost 143,000 lives by smallpox, she found by her law of 1874 the mortality diminished so rapidly that today the disease numbers only 116 victims a year. These cases, moreover, occur almost exclusively in towns on her frontier. If it were true, continued Prof. Bizzozzero, that a good vaccination does not protect from smallpox we ought to find in smallpox epidemics that the disease diffuses itself in the well-vaccinated no less than in the non-vaccinated countries. But it is not so. In 1870-71, during the Franco-German war, the two peoples interpenetrated each other, the German having its civil population vaccinated optionally, but its army completely revaccinated, while the French (population and army alike) were vaccinated perfunctorily. Both were attacked by smallpox; but the French army numbered 23,000 deaths by it, while the German army had only 278; and in the same tent, breathing the same air, the French wounded were heavily visited by the disease, while the German wounded, having been revaccinated, had not a single case."

Prevention of consumption by means of secluding sufferers from the disease has now reached so practical a stage in Great Britain that a decrease in the number of cases is already shown. The opinion is expressed by one authority that at the rate observed consumption will have disappeared there in thirty years' time.

WAGES AND LABOR.

While prices have generally fallen in the United States the wages of labor have increased. The best authority on this subject is the well-known United States senate report, which contains the following table of wages in 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1890 respectively:

Occupation.	Wages per day			
	1840.	1850.	1860.	1890.
Plasterers.....	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$3.50
Blacksmiths.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.00
" helpers.....	.83½	.83½	.83½	1.75
Painters.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.50
Carpenters.....	1.20	1.41	1.52	1.94
Engineers.....	2.00	2.25	3.00	4.25
Firemen.....	1.25	1.37	1.44	1.65
Laborers.....	.81	1.04	.90	1.25
Machinists.....	1.54	1.55	1.76	2.19
Watchmen.....	1.10	1.06	1.00	1.55
Average.....	1.30 8	1.40 2	\$1.50 5	\$2.04 9

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Labor is better paid in the United States than anywhere else in the world. The London Times published an exhaustive article showing how the cost of production is divided between (1) capital, in profits, (2) government, in taxes, and (3) labor, in wages, in different countries. In England 21 per cent goes to capital, 23 per cent to government and 56 per cent to labor. In France 36 per cent goes to capital, 23 per cent to government and 41 per cent to labor. In the United States 23 per cent goes to capital, only 5 per cent to government, and 72 per cent to labor.

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The average weekly wages in the United States as compared with wages in countries with a silver standard are as follows:

Occupation.	U.S.	Mex-ico.	Peru.	Rus-sia.	Chi-na.
Bricklayers.....	\$21.18	\$10.00	\$ 9.00	\$4.32	\$1.64
Masons.....	21.00	10.80	14.76	6.72	1.60
Plasterers.....	21.00	4.25	9.00	4.00	1.50
Roofers.....	17.30	8.40	3.75	1.50
Carpenters.....	11.64	9.00	3.30	2.15
Blacksmiths.....	18.00	8.00	16.30	3.72	1.25
Teamsters.....	10.80	3.00	3.50	3.60
Printers.....	16.42	5.76	9.42	5.76	2.25
Tinsmiths.....	14.35	7.50	7.50	3.96	1.10
Coopers.....	16.00	7.25	7.50	3.66	1.61
Hodcarriers.....	13.38	3.60	4.90	2.88	.75
Laborers.....	7.50	2.90	3.50	2.88	1.00

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Few people understand the enormous importance of the standard of wages in the United States. It is calculated that the money that is paid for 2½ days' work to our people who sell their services would purchase in the market the largest output of all our silver mines. The money paid for six days' work would buy the largest annual output of both our gold and silver mines. The money paid for 13 days' work would buy our largest cotton crop; that for 24 days our largest wheat crop; for 30 days our largest corn crop. The moral of this is that so long as labor is employed there cannot help being money enough in circulation.