

them, or to adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

"Those who combine to use force, to assail, or resist the constituted authorities of the United States, civil or military, should be warned of the magnitude of their offense, and those who earn honest bread by honest toil can do nothing more detrimental to their interest than to show them any sort of maintenance in their lawless course.

"The action of the president and his administration has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of people of the United States, and he will be supported by all departments of the government and by the power and resources of the entire nation."

(Passed July 11, 1894.)

ANN ARBOR, MICH., July 15, 1894.

PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND,

"Honored Sir: Now that the great strike in which your official intervention became so necessary has been clearly shown to be a failure, I beg to be allowed to express my unqualified satisfaction with every step you have taken in vindication of the national authority, and with the restoration of law and order, which has followed or is now in progress.

"The caution and deliberation with which you have proceeded are, I think, worthy, like the accompanying firmness, of highest praise, and I am specially gratified that a great and valuable lesson in constitutional construction has been settled for all time with remarkably little bloodshed.

"You and the attorney general also have won the gratitude of the country, not for this generation only, but for all time, and that God may bless you for it is the sincere prayer of

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. COOLEY."

"Resolved, That the house of representatives endorses the prompt and vigorous efforts of the president and his administration to suppress lawlessness, restore order, and prevent improper interference with the enforcement of the laws of the United States, and with the transportation of the mails of the United States, and with inter-state commerce; and pledges the president hearty support, and deems that the success which has already attended his efforts is cause for public and general congratulation."

(Passed July 16, 1894.)

OUR NASTY FATHERS.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the defective sanitary arrangements of the city of Havana. That town is however probably in a better state than was London until the great plague of 1665 convinced the English that their neighbors' private affairs were, to a certain extent, theirs as well.

The scholar Erasmus, writing in the 16th century to Cardinal Wolsey's phy-

sician, says of the ordinary English dwelling-house (leaving out some details) that the floors were sometimes of bare clay, sometimes strewn with rushes, which were occasionally covered with fresh ones, so that the bottom might lie undisturbed for twenty years. Here then, he says, would be a fermenting mess of spit, vomit, leavings of dogs and human beings, spilled beer, fish refuse, "aliasque sordes non nominandas." He predicted trouble from this source a hundred years before the plague broke out in force; though England had hardly ever been free from it in some form.

Henry VIII, the father of the great Elizabeth, found things at such a pass in his own kitchen in the year 1526 that he allotted a sum of money to furnish his "scolyons" with clothing, to the end that they "shall not goe naked or in garments of such vilenesse as they now doe, nor lie in the nights and dayes in the kitchens or ground by the fireside; but that they may be found with honest and whole garments, without such uncleannesse as may be the annoyance of those by whom they shall passe."

Of some bearing also on the latter point was Cardinal Wolsey's custom, when he was to go into any popular assembly, of carrying a "very fair orange," within which was cunningly contrived a sponge containing vinegar, or "other confections against the pestilent airs;" which disinfectant he "most commonly smelt unto, passing among the press."

It is not so wonderful that Havana has no sewerage system, when we recall what a comparatively recent thing is modern sanitary science. The practice in the great city of London was not materially different even in the last century from that which now prevails in Havana, as anyone may perceive who will go to the pictures of Hogarth and the writings of Smallett, two very able men who, wisely or unwisely, told in every case that which they saw.

VACCINATION.

The British government issued on December 13, a report (by Sir Richard Thorne Thorne) on this subject, which indicates that the people of the United Kingdom have fallen into the same condition of indifference, or fancied security, in regard to danger from smallpox, in which we found ourselves last fall, when the matter was brought forcibly to the attention of the citizens of our town, and of many others as well. An impression, grounded in long years of immunity from any epidemic, had grown up among us, that the smallpox was no more than an outgrown and exploded bogey. This, as it turned out, was an erroneous idea.

The London papers nearly all think the report worthy of comment. The Standard says: "The neglect of the one trustworthy precaution against

smallpox has been steadily increasing during the last fifteen years. It seems that about one-third of the children in England and Wales have, in one way or another, escaped vaccination. The country, we are told, has thus been prepared for a widespread epidemic, such as has been unknown to the present generation."

Vaccination was at one time universally compulsory throughout Great Britain, but recent legislation permits one who has "conscientious scruples" to be exempted. The objector must, however, give his reasons, and these it seems run to the effect that "matter from a calf must be bad matter," or that "as man is higher than the beasts, it must be wrong to insert matter from a calf into a human being;" an argument mainly, if at all, good against the eating of veal. "The operation of the notorious section two of the vaccination act is becoming a grave scandal, as we anticipated it would be," says The Post, and The Gazette speaks thus: "The only possible result of the innumerable exemptions which have already been granted must be that, in a very few years' time, we shall have to cope with a most serious epidemic of smallpox."

A MATTER OF RACE.

One must be rather sorry for the Cubans, thinking of the shaking-up their ideas of what is decent are sure to get, as the so-called Anglo-Saxon establishes his rules and regulations over them. They must like the way they have been living, in which their fathers lived before them; and if foreigners got yellow fever from it, why, that could be laid to the will of God. But a man who can live happily in a house where the garbage-barrel, stable and all other out-houses are kept in or under the kitchen, and where, when they are periodically cleaned out, the material is carried through the house to its final resting-place in the street in front, must have a different nose from ours, to say the least.

Though we are not much to boast of, we can truthfully say that the Latin races have certain twists of fiber which we have not. The easiest swear-word in Spanish and Italian is an expression with whose English equivalent the loosest talker among us would hardly consent to befoul his tongue. And the writer recalls, from the only Portuguese novel he ever read, how one man, walking in the lobbies of a theatre between the acts, handed another a lead-pencil, as an act of ordinary courtesy, inviting him to write "an obscenity" upon the wall; and how the other, because he wrote a moral maxim instead, was looked upon as a very odd character.

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