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John Bull, A Bully.

A vigorous statement of the case by Henry
Cabot Lodge.

(Special cable dispatch to the World.)

I have only just returned from
Spain and derive my information in
regard to Venezuela from what I
have seen in the English newspapers
since I reached Paris. From their
statements it appears that England
has sent an ultimatum to Venezuela
threatening the use of military and
naval force if reparation is not
made at once for alleged injuries to
certain British subjects, and declin-
ing arbitration as to a large portion
of the territory in dispute between
the two nations.

Reparation for injuries to the Eng-
lish police is, of course, a mere ex-
cuse, if this report is correct. Nations
do not seek redress for such injuries
by at once threatening military re-
prisals. They begin by diplomatic
representations.

The Belgians some time ago hanged
a British subject with scarcely the
formality of a drum-head court-
martial, but England has not yet
threatened Belgium with armed in-
vasion.

The real point in Venezuela is the
disputed territory. There is not a
foot of land west of the Essequibo
River to which England has an un-
disputed title in law and by historical
evidence; yet she has gradually push-
ed forward her boundary beyond that
river until she has seized from Ven-
ezuela territory as large as the State
of New York.

If ever there was a proper case for
arbitration it is this. But England
has thus far declined arbitration and
has kept steadily on seizing land from
Venezuela. The possession of all this
land, if reports are correct, she now
proposes to confirm by military
invasion and the use of force.

Such action, involving forcible
acquisition of new territory, is a gross
violation of the Monroe doctrine and
of the principles of the

United States. The English say that they cannot
recognize the Monroe doctrine; that
it is not international law. That is
true enough. The independence of
the United States was not a principle
of international law, but it is a fact
which we made England recognize.

The Monroe doctrine involves the
position, influence, and supremacy of
the United States in the Americas.
Those are facts which must be recog-
nized. If England can disregard them,
other nations will do the same and
in a short time we shall be sur-
rounded by European dependencies.

We forced France to evacuate
Mexico. We cannot permit England
to occupy Venezuela Territory. If
we allow England to land troops and
invade Venezuela and hold new ter-
ritory, we abandon our rights and
our duties and our well-established
position in the western hemisphere,
and sink in the scale of nations. To
this, in my opinion, the American
people will never submit. If England
thinks they will, England is grievously
in error.

I cannot imagine that Lord Salis-
bury's government desires to force a
war on the United States, but the
policy it has announced can have no
other result if persisted in. The
appearance of British fleets and armies
for the conquest of American territory
anywhere will bring on war with
the United States, for the American
people would never allow such action
on the part of any foreign power,
and ought not to do so.

It is said that President Cleveland
has already sent a vigorous dispatch
to England in regard to Venezuela.
If he has done so he will have the
cordial support of Americans of all
political parties. The President and
Congress, Republicans and Democrats,
will be united in resisting at any cost
any seizure or armed invasion of any
American territory, such as is now
apparently proposed by England
with reference to Venezuela.

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

PEANUTS

Magnitude of the Trade.

"Doing a peanut business" is usu-
ally regarded as synonymous with an
enterprise in which pennies rather
than pounds are involved, but when it
is known that 4,000,000 bushels of
peanuts, valued at \$10,000,000, are
produced and eaten in the United
States each year it assumes a mag-
nitude which entitles it to respect. But
Popular Science News further ex-
plains that this enormous quantity is
really quite unimportant when com-

pared with the annual product of the
world. A bushel of peanuts weighs
22 pounds, and the product of the
United States is consequently 44,000,
000 pounds. In 1892 the exporta-
tions from Africa and India to Eu-
rope were nearly 400,000,000 pounds,
and the total peanut crop of the world
may be safely estimated 600,000,000
pounds, or something over 27,000,
000 bushels, and nearly seven times
the product of the United States.

The city of Marseilles alone took,
in 1892, 222,000,000 pounds, most
of which was converted into oil.

The large proportion of the Amer-
ican crop is sold by street vendors
and consumed as human food, but
millions of bushels are used in other
countries for the production of oil, in
which the nuts are very rich. This
oil forms from 20 to 50 per cent by
weight of the shelled nut and is re-
garded as the equal of olive
oil, and it is said to require
an expert to separate them. Peanut
oil is used for lubricating and soap-
making and as a substitute for lard
and tallow in cooking. The residue
from oilmaking, known
as "peanut cake," is a highly valued
cattle food in the countries of Europe
and is also ground into fine flour and
used as human food.

Editorial—Writing At Close Range.

Can any man fairly and impartially
write history he helped to make? Or
can any man write a just autobiog-
raphy? Can he so adjust the scales as
to weigh the motives of men, his
friends or enemies, with a perfect and
delicate accuracy? Will not some
motives of self interest always pre-
judice him, even if ever so slightly,
and disturb the equipoise of the scales?
Senator Sherman has recently writ-
ten a book on the political history of
the United States for the past forty
years, which is attracting
much attention. In it he is
peculiarly severe upon those whom he
regards as the Republican enemies
for President, charging an infamous
conspiracy to defeat him at the na-
tional convention which nominated
Garfield; the latter being pledged to
support Sherman, but who falls un-
der the ban of the disappointed lead-
er's displeasure, as not fulfilling his
obligations, but seeking rather to ad-
vance his own interests.

In contradistinction to the bitter
accusations Mr. Sherman exhibits when
alluding to his own disappointment in
failing to grasp "the golden round"
of his ambition, the presidency, the
Philadelphia Record points out the
completeness with which he views the
sundry transactions by which Mr. Til-
den was deposed out of the presi-
dency by the Republican party. Says
that paper:

He can see nothing wrong in the
notorious methods through which
Rutherford B. Hayes became Presi-
dent and himself Secretary of the
Treasury. So far from it, as one of
the "visiting statesmen" in Louisiana
he expressed his approval of the op-
eration by which J. Madison Wells
and the rest of the returning board
of seceders counted out the Demo-
cratic electors of that State. He says
in his memoirs that he had a "high
opinion" of Wells and Anderson, and
found them to be firm, judicious and
thoroughly honest and conscientious
men. It is probable that hardly
another Republican in the country
who knew these men did not regard
them as the rough political desperadoes.
That they were paid in cash, as well
as in party spoil for their returning
board crime there is no doubt.

Circumstances alter cases in his-
tory-writing as well as in everything
else. The question always hinges on
whose bull is being gored. Probably
no living man ever did or ever can
write history that is history at close
range.—Charlotte Observer.

A Lively Business.

The State constables in Newberry
have been doing a pretty lively busi-
ness recently. They have, during
the past week, seized quite a number
of packages of whisky. The blind
business in Newberry, if there
is any, must be light.

Then the constables have not
confined themselves to the town. Only
last week they made a dive in the
country and captured about eighty
gallons of blackberry wine and it was
the property of a widow lady, and o-
her own manufacture. They say she
was selling it and that it will make
drinks.—Newberry Herald.

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Madstone and Faith Cure

Every now and then we hear of
a mad dog scare in one neighborhood
or another, especially in the summer
time. Notwithstanding, there are
a good many intelligent people who
do not believe in rabies at all, but
they are those who have never seen
a case. Now and then, too, we hear
of a person who has been bitten by a
rabid dog, and oftener still of persons
being bitten by a dog supposed to
be mad. In these cases the first
thing that most of us think of is the
madstone, or perhaps Pasteur's treat-
ment. While we fly to the madstone
because there is no other hope given
us, most of us doubt its efficacy very
much.

"Self Culture," a magazine which
answers many questions, and which
we have found quite accurate in mat-
ters that we understood, being asked
about the madstone makes the fol-
lowing reply:

"If there is any truth in the popu-
lar belief in regard to the use of the
madstone in hydrophobia, it must be
from the fact that the application of
it to the wound affects the magnetic
condition of the system enough to
prevent the poison from going to the
nerve-centers. It may serve to cause
an outward flow or excretion of the
poison. A very slight cause acting
in a magnetic way might have this
result. We are, however, not able
to accept with any confidence the be-
lief that the stone has a curative
power of or by itself. The application
of it might indirectly assist the system
in a magnetic direction by effecting
a discharge which would throw out
the poison. There is a good deal of
electrical possibility in the action of
the mind through the brain, the brain
being virtually an electrical organ.
We have sometimes thought three-
fourths of all curative influences
operate in this way through the mind
and not directly of themselves. A
person sees a doctor, the doctor pre-
scribes a remedy and the cure follows.
It does not at all follow that the re-
medy has done anything at all. It
may be that the visit of the doctor
and the supposed efficacy of the re-
medy have done all that has been done.
The celebrated John Dalton once
called a physician, who left a powder
for him to take. When the physician
called again the improvement which
he expected had taken place, and he
naturally suggested to Dalton that it
was proof of the excellence of the
remedy. Dalton's reply was: 'I
don't see how that could be, for I kept
the powder to analyze it.' Probably
a good many remedies would work
just as well without being taken if in

some way the impression could be
produced which rouses the patient to
expect relief."

There are yet plenty of farmers
who are skeptical as to the merits of
well bred pigs. To them a hog is a
hog, and that is all there is about it;
and they argue that with plenty of
corn one will make fully as much
gain and as good pork as the other.
In a majority of cases a careful trial
would go a long way toward proving
the contrary. One of the easiest and
least expensive ways of making a trial
is to select one or more good sows and
breed them to a thoroughbred boar,
reasonably well matured, possessing
individual merit to an extent that he
will be able to transmit his good qual-
ities to his offspring. He will read-
ily see that the pigs from such mat-
ing are superior in appearance and
quality and will fatten more readily
than the average scrub. They will
not stand ill treatment better but will
make a better showing for good treat-
ment. A well bred hog will make a
better gain in a less time with good
treatment, than a scrub; and both in
appearance when fattened and in the
quality of the meat when butchered,
will be better than the scrub. The
great improvement or gain in the bet-
ter bred hog is in the ability to con-
sume more food and to make a better
return for it. The farmer that breeds
the better pig with the expectation
that he will fatten in less time with a
less ration, will undoubtedly be disap-
pointed. A pure bred pig will de-
generate very rapidly if neglected or
crossed with a scrub hog. It is
nothingness, and in consequence will
stand a considerable amount of ill
treatment without any great appreci-
able effect.

To make the most out of good bred
good feed and care are essential, and
they will always show to a better ad-
vantage than with the scrub. With
good treatment, a well bred pig can
be finished for market in from seven
to nine months, while the scrubs will
require from twelve to fifteen to make
the same weight, while the quality of
the better bred pig will be much su-
perior, and a trial carefully made will
be sufficient to demonstrate this.—
Texas Farm and Ranch.

The suffrage article as a whole re-
ceived its second reading Wednesday
and was ordered to a third. It goes
through practically as it was reported
by the committee, the amendments
that were made not changing the
general principles to any extent.

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