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Every colored man who favors the elevation of his race subscribes for the Leader; and let every white man who believes that slavery is a crime against humanity and that it is the duty of the ruling race to aid the Negro in his struggle for moral, and intellectual elevation do likewise.

Why can't they have a little earthquake at Washington.

The dead-lock in the Senate is the best time lock known.

Could not an expert burglar break the Senatorial dead lock.

Deacon Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, Means to be a kicker now and then.

Dead things are not usually so hard to break as the dead-lock in the Senate.

Senator Voorhees tried to bully Mahone, but the tough little General put it all over Daniel in fine style.

A large majority of the Republicans of Memphis, favor Mr. Church, called for Postmaster.

The genus "Ohioman" is still abroad with his little pole, and the persimmons continue to fall into his pocket.

The Island of Chio, in the Mediterranean was visited by an earthquake Sunday. Several villages were destroyed, and many thousand lives lost.

It has been announced that the President has determined to appoint Captain Henry, an "Ohioman," to be Marshal of the District of Columbia, in place of Hon. Frederick Douglass. "It is said" the latter will receive some other appointment.

The Washington Sunday Item is the name of a new candidate for public favor in the field of Negro journalism. Messrs. Lacy and Bruce are its editors and proprietors. Washington City ought to be a good place for a Sunday paper. We wish the new enterprise abundant success.

The local elections this week showed some remarkable results. The Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor in Cincinnati, and carried Chicago by a large majority. Both these cities are usually Republican. St. Louis, heretofore reliably Democratic, shows a Republican majority of thirteen thousand.

Cooking schools are coming into great favor. Culinary science is coming to the front. It is found that good cooking has much to do with domestic happiness, while bad cooking can only be tolerated by saints, and saints nowadays are scarce. The cooking schools propose to make good cooking fashionable—a matter of high art—something superior to poor painting and inferior piano pounding. The idea is a good one, and it is quite possible that the time is near at hand when the young lady will exhibit bread and soups, etc., as the triumphs of her education instead of poor paintings, a cart load of which wouldn't buy a breakfast.

JAQUIN MILLER tells of two men, neighbors, old Californians, both rich and respected. In 1852, when dying and destitute emigrants literally crawled on hands and knees over the Sierras, trying to reach the settlements, one of these men exhausted his means to relieve their distress, and the other increased his riches by charging fabulous prices for every thing he sold a starving emigrant. The generous man died a beggar in Idaho, and an unscrupulous bowler marks his grave. Speaking of the other man, Miller says: "The children of the 'Prince' are in Paris. Upheld by his colossal wealth their lives seem to embrace the universal world. He is my friend. He buys all my books, and reads every line I write. When he comes to this sketch he will understand it. And he ought to understand, too, that all the respect, admiration and love which the new land once gave these two men gathers around and is buried beneath that moss-green granite stone, and that I know, even with all his show of splendor, that his heart is as cold and as empty as that dead man's hand." It is thus that wealth and meanness are sometimes so intimately associated as to make their unfortunate possessor doubly repulsive. Miller should name the man he styles the "Prince."

The census reports furnish startling points for calculations of future growth and development, which being largely within the boundary of probability become interesting to those who have a fancy for looking ahead. The growth of population in the United States during the last ten years is a little over 30 per cent, and therefore at

the same rate of increase in 1900 the population will be about 85,000,000. But taking into consideration the increasing emigration from Europe, the population of the country in 1900 may be 95,000,000. "Judging the future by the past," says an exchange, "we find that in the year 1900 California should have a population of 960,000; Colorado over 2,000,000; Kansas between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000; Missouri, 3,500,000; Nebraska, from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000; Nevada's growth has been marvellously slow, but in 1900 she will claim at least 300,000; Oregon, 700,000; Texas should have an enormous population of 6,000,000; Arizona, 600,000; Dakota about 3,000,000; Idaho from 200,000 to 500,000; Montana about 300,000; Utah from 400,000 to 600,000; New Mexico, 250,000; Washington Territory, 550,000. In the Northwest, Minnesota will then have a population of about 2,500,000, and Wisconsin 2,000,000. At the end of two years Ohio will probably be a thriving community of 4,500,000 souls." With this vast increase of population there will be a corresponding increase of products of forest, field and mine. The production of food will be fabulously increased, as also the products. The modest fortunes of to-day will have expanded to princely estates in 1900. No one knows or pretends to know the vast treasures of our mountains—their gold and silver, iron and copper—and no one pretends to estimate the capacity of our soil to supply the world with food. If such is the outlook for 1900, what triumphs are in store for the country during the next century? The problem becomes bewildering in the grandeur of possibilities.

STATISTICS, with regard to the winter packing of hogs, have been prepared and published by the Cincinnati Price Current. Winter packing includes the period from November 1 to March 1, four months. During that time there were packed 6,919,436 hogs. The following tabulated statement shows the leading cities and States doing the business for the winter seasons of 1878-80, and 1880-81:

	1880-81.	1878-80.
Chicago	2,781,064	2,525,219
Cincinnati	522,425	534,559
Indians	474,216	377,798
St. Louis	763,763	621,261
Milwaukee	225,729	240,783
	215,670	231,259
4,707,810	4,572,634	
All other places	2,211,646	2,276,817
Totals	6,919,436	6,950,451

The following shows the number of hogs packed by the States during the winter season:

	1880-81.	1878-80.
Ohio	850,449	94,964
Indiana	540,554	604,176
Illinois	1,979,190	1,740,764
Iowa	648,316	658,056
Michigan	522,425	534,559
Kansas	42,211	157,780
Nebraska	102,197	57,481
Wisconsin	32,557	38,726
Michigan	92,814	120,394
Tennessee	233,842	24,807
Miscellaneous	22,900	24,800
Total number and averages	6,919,436	6,950,451

The aggregate weight of the hogs is set down at 1,437,252,061 pounds for the season of 1880-81; and the aggregate pounds of land at 246,677,145 pounds. During the season of 1880 that is, from March 1 to November 1, there were slaughtered 5,223,808 head of hogs, the average net weight of which was 983,109,326 pounds, yielding an average weight of 163,167,754 pounds of land. The number of hogs slaughtered during the winter season of 1880-81 and the summer season of 1880-81, giving a total of 2,420,361,997 pounds. From such figures it is not a difficult matter to estimate the commanding importance of this branch of American commerce.

THE PLAGUE, OR BLACK DEATH.

The report that the plague, or "Black Death," has made its appearance in Eastern Asia is creating no little alarm in Europe. The fear is that it will spread Westward. The countries where the plague still originates are Egypt, Syria and the two Turkeys. In those countries the conditions which determine and favor its development are the habitation of alluvial or marshy grounds; a hot, moist atmosphere; low, badly sired and crowded houses; the accumulation of a great quantity of animal and vegetable matters in a state of putrefaction; a scanty and unwholesome diet; great moral and physical destitution; and the negligence of the laws of public and private hygiene." The London Standard of recent date states on pathological grounds that the plague is a very malignant form of contagious fever, which breaks out suddenly in certain localities and spreads with frightful rapidity, and that the present type is as virulent as that of the Middle Ages. It is characterized by swellings of the lymphatic glands and by carbuncles, and beyond doubt one second seems to afford no security against a second attack. This is, however, a point upon which physicians have not often had a chance of experiencing its symptoms a second time. It has been contended that it is not contagious, but in almost every case of an outbreak the disease has been traced to persons who have come from infected districts. In the Astrakhan epidemic of 1879, and in that of 1771, which cut off 100,000 people in Moscow, the pestilence was known to have been brought, in the one instance, from Central Asia, and in the other from Choozian. Again, during the latter outbreak, the 1,400 inmates of the Imperial Foundling Hospital, who were isolated, and in 1813 the town of Jelga, in Malta, which was shut off from Valletta, where the disease was raging, entirely escaped. Quarantine, however, as a preventive against the ravages of cholera, has been proved to be utterly futile, and it is very generally allowed that it is not much more potent as a barrier against the plague. No other form of death has ever enlisted into its service historians of such brilliant talent. De Foe could not have been an eye-witness of the horrible scenes of 1665 in London. But he had doubtless talked to many who had survived those dreadful times and were familiar with the tales of the corpse-carrying wagon going its dismal rounds, of the living being unable to carry out the dead, and of London deserted by the Court, and, indeed, all who could escape into the country. "Rienzi" the late Lord Lytton has given an account scarcely less pictorial of the plague in Florence, and in almost every other European country "the pest" which crept like a foul miasma over Asia, North Africa and Europe from Naples to Archangel, and even to distant Greenland, where it smote the Esquimaux by thousands, has secured such able chroniclers that, at the slightest sign of its reappearance, Western Europe naturally grows

alarmed. In the years 1343, 1361, 1363, 1369, and 1602 London was visited by the "black death," though these early attacks of the disease sink into insignificance when compared with that which desolated the city in 1665, the year which will ever be known as "the year of the plague." In reality, however, though it caused before Christmas a mortality of 68,596 out of the 500,000 people which the metropolis then contained, it did not abate until 1666, while in the thirteen subsequent years there were many fatal cases recorded. But after 1679 no death from plague is known to have occurred, and in 1704 so entirely had it disappeared that the name of the disease was actually omitted from the bills of mortality.

The plague or black death is one of the most fearful scourges that ever visited the human race, and the fact that the medical world has been unable to find a remedy for it, is well calculated to increase the general alarm. As the scourge has its origin in the East will doubtless have the effect to stimulate the authorities of great cities to exercise greater vigilance in sanitary matters. No city ought to be too poor to keep clean.

GENERAL NOTES.

THREE Jameses in the Administration.

The engagement of Senator Pendleton's eldest daughter is announced.

GARFIELD is not troubled much by visits from Senator. His name is Conkling.

PEPAGET's most beautiful woman in America is said to be a native of Monongahela, Pa.

The New York Herald says: "The voice is the voice of Garfield, but the hand is the hand of Blaine."

FERNANDO Wood's son, Calhoun Wood—Consul at Rochelle, is in New York. He has returned to settle his father's estate.

The new Secretary of the Navy knows something about one ship, anyhow. We refer to our country.

DURING the last twelve years twenty-one American citizens have traded off their goods and their fathers' money for empty European titles.

HENRY BEECHER's wife is recovering from the recent sickness which overcame her so suddenly in her husband's service.

MARY CLEMMER, so long known as a Washington correspondent, has abandoned her letters, and now devotes herself almost entirely to literature.

THE new Secretary of the Navy knows something about one ship, anyhow. We refer to our country.

MISS MARIA CHESTER, of Waterloo, N. Y., became paralyzed because she wore too tight stockings.

MISS GEAR, wife of the Governor of Iowa, and other ladies, are incusing the torn battle-flags of the offices, of course are anxious to shake hands over the gulf, but the blacks are tired of the unprofitable business, and in future elections they propose to support the party which regards the colored race as a burden, and which is not.

A PECULIARITY of the Austrian Empress is said to be her horror of noise. Wherever she may be, thick carpets are laid down, that she may not hear the sound of her own footsteps.

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