

general war on a very small scale. Guatemala is itself in danger of a revolution, as Barrios has been imposing very heavy taxes on the people. The part played in all these quarrels by the people at large is a very small one. In all these South American States, including even Brazil, the constitutions, while nominally republican in form, are so drawn that the Presidents of the republics have almost dictatorial powers, and the action of the legislative bodies is almost always dictated by the executive. In Brazil, for instance, the method of carrying on elections illustrates very well the degree in which representative government actually exists. Ballot-boxes are unknown; the names of qualified voters are written on a list, and on election day (whether for city, State, or national officers) this list is called over by a clerk, and as each name is called the voter expresses his choice by word of mouth; if he is not present at the exact minute he loses his vote, and if some one else replies when his name is called there is no way of repairing the injury later on. Practices quite as absurd as this exist in several of the republics, and the need of political as well as general education is pressing.



The recent trial of armor-plate for two of the monitors and the ram now building, when such a poor showing was made against high-powered guns, not only delays the completing of these additional forces to our navy, but causes us to refresh our memory as to what ships are actually being constructed this year. The armorclads Maine and Texas are now being finished at Brooklyn and Norfolk respectively, while in the autumn the unequaled battle-ships in their class, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Oregon, each of over ten thousand tons displacement, may be ready for service. Four coast-defense monitors are to be finished this year, besides the ram Katahdin, and four protected cruisers, among which the Minneapolis is expected to be even faster than her crack sister ship, the Columbia, now about ready for commission. Lastly come the two-thousand-tonners, Montgomery and Marblehead, and the gunboats Machias and Castine. The year 1894, therefore, will see unprecedented additions to our navy, both in number and quality.



GENERAL NEWS.—The famous war-ship, the Kearsarge, was wrecked on Roncador Reef, near the coast of Nicaragua, on January 30; one of her officers reached Colon in a small boat, and a vessel has been dispatched to the assistance of the crew of the Kearsarge, all but one of whom, with their officers, escaped alive from disaster; the cause of the wreck has not been stated as yet. The Kearsarge will be remembered throughout all time as the destroyer of the Confederate cruiser Alabama; its famous engagement with the destroyer of our commerce took place off the harbor of Cherbourg on June 19, 1864, and, although the vessels were of nearly equal force, the Alabama was very quickly disabled and sunk, the Kearsarge being protected by a chain armor hung over her sides and covered with light boards. The Kearsarge had been in service for thirty-two years, and was still a staunch ship.—The French force which recently took possession of Timbuctoo has been surprised by natives, and about eighty of the French soldiers have been killed; the occupation of Timbuctoo was a bold and, it is said, an unauthorized step, but there is now no doubt that, impelled by the slaughter of their troops, the French will carry on an active campaign against the place.—It is reported that the United States Minister in Turkey has demanded the immediate liberation of two Armenians holding American citizenship who have been

imprisoned in the town of Iskanderun, in northern Syria, and that the Minister has gone so far as to threaten to bombard the place from an American man-of-war if the Armenians are not delivered up.—Dr. Theodore Billroth, one of the leading surgeons of the world, died last week in Austria.—The Presidential election in Brazil is to take place on March 1, and the insurgents say that if the election is fairly conducted, and without undue pressure by President Peixoto, they will be willing to abide by the result; as to the hostilities of the last week, the insurgents are said to have gained ground in the southern provinces, but they have been defeated in an attempt to occupy the important town of Nictheroy.—On Monday of this week a bomb was thrown into the café of the Hotel Terminus at the Lazare station in Paris by an Anarchist named Breton; twenty persons were injured, some seriously; the bomb-thrower was arrested after a desperate fight.—In Congress on February 7 the House, by a vote of 177 to 75, passed the McCreary resolutions in regard to Hawaii; the resolutions condemn the conduct of Minister Stevens and approve President Cleveland's dictum that "interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions."



## A Typical English Ruler

Most conspicuous just now among Englishmen of the type of born rulers is Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose virile and striking figure has been brought very prominently before the English-speaking world of late by the war in South Africa, which it is not improbable may be the last of the private wars waged under the English flag. Mr. Rhodes has had a very interesting career. He is only forty years old, and it is barely a decade since he came to the front. Beginning as an individual miner in the diamond-fields, he showed great tenacity and energy, and rapidly developed that instinct for organization and management which has now become his great talent. He rapidly consolidated the mining interests of his district into one great concern, which is probably the most extensive mining company in the world. He had the valuable quality of inspiring men with confidence, not only in his judgment and ability, but in his great schemes, and was speedily recognized as a natural leader. Nine years ago it is said that, in the office of a merchant, he laid his hand upon a map of Africa, covering the central portion from the Cape of Good Hope to the Zambezi River, saying, "All that for England: that is my dream." And what he did with the mining interests he has now done with the race and international interests. He has convinced the English of the Cape and the Boers of the Transvaal that their interests are identical; and there is now in southern Africa but one party, the new Africander party, and Mr. Rhodes is not only the head but the creator of it. He organized the British South Africa Company in order to bring the Cape Colony and the new Congo State into touch by opening up, developing, and administering Mashonaland. Into this enterprise many Englishmen, very prominent socially, scientifically, and commercially, have become interested. The war with Lobengula has been almost entirely managed from the Cape. When the trouble began, Mr. Rhodes declared that he did not want a single redcoat, and that he intended to crush the Matabeles without adding a penny to the burdens of the British taxpayer; and now that this result has been substantially accomplished, he declares that, the burden having been local, the rewards should be local also. In other words, the English people at the

Cape are going to manage their own affairs, and if England attempts to impose a policy from London upon them there are very frank intimations that the United States of South Africa may come into existence.

Mr. Rhodes believes in the manifest destiny, not of the English sovereigns, but of the English-speaking race, to control the globe. He has the English love of order and respect for the law, and the English hatred of anarchy and of license in all its forms. He believes profoundly in self-government, as his gift of £10,000 to Mr. Parnell sufficiently evidenced, and as his declaration to Mr. Gladstone, that the day of taxed republics without representation in the taxing assembly has gone by forever, sufficiently shows. A man of large frame and of an iron constitution, living on the frontiers of the English Empire and organizing the rough elements of a frontier society, Mr. Rhodes probably lacks the delicacy of feeling and the scrupulous regard for the rights of others which the ideal statesman must possess. He is a great power, however, dealing with rough conditions with a firm hand and apparently with a statesmanlike purpose. It is said of him that he cares nothing for money except as an instrument to his higher ambitions. The "Review of Reviews" described him not long ago as having the face of a Cæsar, the ambition of a Loyola, and the wealth of a Croesus. A man of forty, who has made himself enormously rich, has practically organized a new commonwealth and become its Prime Minister, who has built a railroad and is building a telegraph line from Cape Town to Alexandria, and who has extended the border of Cape Colony to the Zambezi River, is evidently a man from whom much may be expected.

## The Anti-Lottery Campaign

Eternal vigilance is the price of cleanliness as well as of liberty. Every housekeeper knows this, or soon learns it. Nor is it enough to catch the vermin; their nests must be broken up. Driving the nest from one part of the house to another is of little avail. Such a nest of unclean creatures is the Lottery, which, destroyed in Louisiana, has reappeared in Florida. From it the delusive and fraudulent promises of profits are sent by express into every State in the Union. Wherever they go they impoverish the purse of honest men, stimulate the greed of eager men, and prompt to robbery or secret theft temptable men. The Lottery in Florida is a menace to every city, town, and village of the United States.

A memorial, numerous signed, has been presented to Congress urging such legislation as shall put an end to this National danger and this National disgrace. It is signed by leading educators, college presidents, clergymen of all denominations, prominent lawyers, merchants, manufacturers. Protestant and Roman Catholic, Republican and Democrat, unite in this petition. A law has been drafted by a legal expert and presented with the petition. It defines a lottery, prohibits lottery drawings at any place within the jurisdiction of the United States, or the importation of lottery tickets, or their carriage from one State to another. There is only one conceivable reason why this law should not be at once passed by Congress—the reason represented by the symbol \$. There is every other reason why this law should be passed, and passed at once.

Write to the Outlook Company, inclosing a postage-stamp, for a copy of this memorial; sign it; get as many signatures to it as you can; and send it with a personal note to your Congressman. Ask him to help push the bill

through to a vote. Corruption cannot kill it without an ally. That ally is indifference. You can help to overcome the indifference. And by watching the vote you can help to overcome the corruption.

Act. Others have made it easy for you to act. And your action will tell. The more prompt your action, the more effective it will be.

## Tammany Hall

The February number of the "Atlantic Monthly" has an article on Tammany Hall which gives by far the best explanation of the power of that organization which we have ever seen. The article is judicial, points out the merits as well as the demerits of Tammany Hall, and makes its existence, though phenomenal, still intelligible. The author, Mr. Merwin, first describes the organization of Tammany, which is scarcely inferior to that of the Jesuit Order or the Salvation Army. This organization creates a spirit of loyalty to itself; to the Tammany man "Tammany is his party, his church, his club, his totem;" and this loyalty is intensified by the fact that, to men belonging to the poorer classes, "there is very little in New York to suggest any higher ideal."

"The upper class—at least the richer class, the class chiefly talked about in the papers—is, with exceptions, of course, given over to material luxury and to ostentation. It is without high aims, without sympathy, without civic pride or feeling. It has not even the personal dignity of a real aristocracy. Its sense of honor is very crude. And as this class is devoted to the selfish spending, so the business class is devoted to the remorseless getting, of money."

In such a class there is little to detach the men on the East Side from their loyalty to Tammany, which gets its enormous fund from the rich by a system of blackmail, and gives it to the poor by providing them with offices and places. Moreover, in certain respects, Tammany-governed New York is well governed:

"It is orderly; the criminal class is well kept under; the fire department is exceedingly good; the police are extremely efficient, though often brutal and oppressive in their treatment of persons without money or influence; the streets are well paved, and not very dirty. School-teachers are appointed regardless of politics. Finally, the cost of the city government is not excessive. The tax-rate is \$1.85 per hundred, and the valuation is low, being calculated at forty, or possibly fifty, per cent."

This is the good side of Tammany; its bad side is set forth with equal impartiality: "No frauds are committed upon the taxpayers outright, such as were perpetrated in the days of Tweed;" the immense sums which Tammany secures "are raised by contribution and by blackmail, not by theft." Illustrations are given of the way in which these funds are secured: by contributions from office-holders, by forced assessments from liquor-saloons, by corruption funds secured from citizens of all classes in order to escape harassing persecutions in the enforcement of city ordinances, and by "strikes" upon rich corporations, who submit to the injustice in order to escape threatened legislation, or to secure legislation which they need.

Thus the Tammany government is essentially corrupt, and grows continuously more corrupt. It is essentially despotic, and grows year by year more despotic. "It is not a government of the people, by the people, or for the people. It is a government of Mr. Richard Croker by means of Tammany Hall; for Mr. Croker primarily, for Tammany Hall secondarily, and for the people in the third place;" rather, let us say, for one class, though a large class, of the people.

The moral of this article is plain, though the writer does not draw it. If Tammany is to be overthrown, it cannot