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In some localities where the movement in behalf of the silver mine owners was most vigorous there are indications that it is suffering from heart failure.

It is fortunate for Senator Voorhees that he got so many of his pie orders filled before he deserted the President's gold monometallistic and wild-cat banking scheme.

The Cleveland organs and the silver monometallists, alias the advocates of free silver coinage, are not pleased with the Republican Ohio platform because it is not what they would have it on the money question.

The deficit that has accrued under the present tariff law is not "a patching" to what it would have been had the law passed as it was framed by Mr. Wilson and indorsed and urged by Mr. Cleveland.

It was a convention of Southern wholesale grocers that cheered the suggestion of making Mr. Cleveland President for life at $100,000 a year. And are they indeed so grateful as that for the increase in the price of sugar?

Senator Blackburn strove to win the ex-Confederates in Owen county, in Kentucky, by asserting that it was silver which enabled the United States to put down the rebellion. But Mr. Blackburn's fact apparatus was always defective.

It may be remarked that when, in a State like Georgia, Seventh-day Baptists are sent to the chain gang for working on the first day of the week not much should be said of the intolerance of the Pilgrim fathers of New England.

Mayor Swift and his subordinates in Chicago have given the police of that city a stirring up of the earthquake variety. The best men were retained regardless of party, but the captains and sergeants who have been foils for lawbreakers were dismissed.

Mr. Pulitzer's St. Louis organ is rather a more emphatic free silver advocate than his New York paper is of sound money; but Mr. McLean's New York organ's anti-free coinage attitude about offsets his Cincinnati organ's advocacy of an unlimited 50-cent dollar.

The first nine months of the operation of the Wilson tariff shows a net deficit of $56,713,950. The McKinley law during the first nine months of its operation produced a surplus of revenue over expenditures of $16,152,564. Difference in favor of McKinley law, $72,866,514.

The London Court Journal has a complimentary personal notice of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who, it says, "has been asked several times to stand as a candidate for the presidency of the United States," and who "will ultimately succeed Mr. Bayard as American embassador at the court of St. James." People who do not read the Court Journal miss lots of American news.

The monetary system advocated by the President, Secretary Carlisle and the "sound money leagues" now being organized is anything but sound. This coterie does not propose that the State banks which their system includes shall redeem their notes in gold, or even in coin. They propose a system of State bank issues which is the very essence of rag money with all its frauds, involving irredeemability.

From Sept. 1, 1894, when wool became free, to April 1, 1895, 120,756,527 pounds of wool were imported, against 24,439,753 pounds during the corresponding period of the previous year. And this giving away of the American flock master's market Senator Voorhees predicted would make the price higher than it had ever been under the McKinley law. As a matter of fact, the price is about 40 per cent. lower. But Voorhees knows as much about wool as he does about coinage.

The June number of the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, which is not a political publication, is very much disturbed over the prospects of woolen manufacture in this country. It finds that the import of woolen and worsted goods from Bradford, England, has been 40 per cent. greater the first four months of 1895 than during the first four months of 1890 preceding the McKinley law. These figures do not include the dress goods, but only woolen and worsted cloths. But the worst is not expected from Bradford or Great Britain, as the improvements in manufacture on the continent, and particularly in Germany, have enabled them to send us more than half the imported woolens since 1890. "It is no longer Bradford we have to fear," says the Bulletin, "but the continent that the domestic manufacturer most fears." The article closes with the statement that "at present the prospects are not good for any adequate return upon the capital invested in our wool manufacture, and it seems to be already definitely determined that the ground gained through the law of 1890 must be largely surrendered."

A TOO TALKATIVE CHAIRMAN.

Senator-elect Carter, of Montana, is reported as saying that the Republican party cannot win in 1896 unless it nominates a man who, to other qualifications, adds that of being a fearless advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. He says the party which attempts to ignore the silver question will be convicted of stupidity and beaten out of sight. The Journal agrees with the latter proposition, but not with the other. It would indeed be a stupid and fatal blunder for the Republican party to dodge or ignore the silver question, but for it to do as Colonel Carter demands would be suicide with malice prepense. As it is characteristic of the Republican party not to ignore or straddle live issues, it is safe to predict it will not ignore the silver question, but its traditional habit of always being on the right side of the money question will save it from committing the monumental blunder of favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone.

It is also said that Colonel Carter has declared himself in favor of Senator Don Cameron as the Republican candidate for President. Under ordinary circumstances he would have the right of every American citizen to express his preference for a presidential candidate, but in the opinion of the Journal the fact that he is chairman of the national Republican committee is a very sufficient reason why he should not. It is an unwritten law of politics that the chairman of a State or national committee has no right to express a preference for any candidate in advance of the action of the convention. His position as a representative of the entire party gives him prominence and influence which he has no right to use in favor of any particular candidate. The views which Colonel Carter now expresses on the silver question and which are held by Senator Cameron, whose nomination he favors, are not the views expressed by the Minneapolis convention. If it had been supposed that Colonel Carter was out of line with the Republican platform on the silver question or that there was any probability of his getting out of line he would not have been elected chairman of the committee. The platform adopted by the last national convention is the platform of the party, and if the chairman of the national committee wants to repudiate it he should first resign his position. At any rate, he should stop advertising his hostility to the platform and his preference for candidates.

UNFIT AND UNWORTHY.

The School Board has never divided along political lines, and now candidates should not be elected to it because they are members of political parties. There can be no policy connected with national politics introduced into the School Board. The best men should be voted for irrespective of politics. Such has generally been the case. At the present time the School Board is divided into ring and anti-ring factions. The present school ring has been as reckless as any corrupt combination can well be. One member of it was shown by testimony before the Legislative committee to have inquired what there was in certain transactions for him. One member of the combination, the present treasurer of the board, asks re-election after he has broken a pledge to his constituents that he would have the interest on the large fund usually held by the School Board turned into the school treasury. All of them, in open defiance of the popular wish, purchased the Ricketts property and paid a rate of interest on the purchase 1 or 1½ per cent. higher than the city sold its bonds for. It is generally believed to be a piece of jobbery out of which some one who influences the board has made money at the expense of the city. Three of the men who voted for this shady transaction, and are sure to vote for every questionable proposition which comes up, will be candidates next Saturday. It is said that money is being expended to re-elect them. If not because something is to be fraudulently made out of the office, why does any one expend money to secure it? It has also been given out that voters are to be bribed by free beer to vote for these three unworthy men. Does the majority of the voters in the districts in which these men live desire to have such methods win and thereby put men in the board who have shown by their votes that they care nothing for public opinion and the interests of those who pay taxes? These three men have shown themselves utterly unfit for the positions they have held and should be defeated on that ground. They wear the collars of a ring of bosses who have extravagantly, if not corruptly, managed the finances of the schools. Such tools should go next Saturday.

SUNDAY LAWS.

An editorial in the Sunday Journal dealing with the historical aspect of the question of recognizing God in the national Constitution aimed to show that the framers of the Constitution purposely left that matter to the several States to be dealt with in their constitutions and laws as they might see fit, only providing that no religious test should ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. It was pointed out that under this authorization nearly all of the original State constitutions established protestantism as the State religion and required a belief in the Trinity as a qualification for holding office under the State. For many years in some of the States an infidel, a Hebrew, a Roman Catholic or a Unitarian could not be a member of the Legislature, though there was nothing to prevent such a person from being elected to Congress, since the national Constitution prohibited the application of any religious test to any office under the United States.

Another interesting phase of the same question is the Sunday legislation by the States, and here again the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution is shown. The Puritan spirit was still strong when the Constitution was formed. All of the colonies had at different times enacted stringent laws regarding Sunday observance. The celebrated "blue laws" of Connecticut were not the only ones of the kind. Several of the colonies had laws imposing heavy fines for failure to attend church on Sunday, prohibiting traveling, prohibiting smoking while going to or coming from church or within two miles of the meeting house, etc. In Massachusetts "loitering, walking or gathering in companies in streets, fields, orchards, lanes, wharves," etc., was forbidden under penalty of five shillings. Absence from public worship for one month was punished with a fine of ten shillings. In New York it was lawful to travel on Sunday a distance under twenty miles, to go to church or to go for a physician or nurse, but not otherwise. In short, all the colonies had stringent Sunday legislation. In view of the prevalence of the Puritan spirit even as late as the latter part of the eighteenth century it shows surprising moderation on the part of the framers of the Constitution that it received no recognition in the Constitution. The whole subject of Sunday legislation, like that of recognizing the Deity in the Constitution or establishing religion, was wisely left to the several States. Pursuant to this permissive authority all the States except one have Sunday laws. That of California was repealed in 1883, and no attempt has been made to re-enact one since. The laws in the other forty-three States are of the same general character, though some are more comprehensive and stringent than others. All of them prohibit ordinary labor, worldly business, hunting, fishing, many prohibit games, sports, play and recreation, and a few still prohibit traveling on Sunday. It must be added that some of these provisions are a dead letter in all the States, and as a question of public morals it is doubtful if they do not do more harm than good.

Our entire system of Sunday laws is a legacy from English legislation, which in turn were the expansion of Saxon laws. They can be traced back to the thirteenth century. In fact, regulating men's consciences and making them moral by legislation has always been a favorite hobby with lawmakers. The Sunday laws during the Cromwellian period in England were more stringent than the Puritan laws of our colonial period, and even now Sunday is more strictly observed in England than it is in this country.

QUESTIONS ABOUT MONEY.

A correspondent sends the Journal a number of questions regarding money, among which are the following:

It is generally conceded that the silver in a dollar, as compared to gold, is worth about 50 cents. How would it be possible to make the silver in a dollar worth one hundred cents in gold by international legislation, any more than by legislation of our own country? Would it not be equally as feasible, by legal enactment, to make a paper dollar legal tender for one hundred cents in any part of the world, at least as far as intrinsic value is concerned? And if it is possible to make 50 cents' worth of silver, by legislation, worth 100 cents, would it not be possible to make a bushel of wheat worth 100 cents in all parts of the world?

In the first place, so far as the Journal is informed, the ratio of an international coinage has not yet been discussed. It is fair to assume, however, that if an international tribunal were to fix a ratio that it would seek to ascertain the effect of a general free coinage of silver upon the price of that metal and make a ratio which would make the market value of the silver in the unit coin as nearly as possible the market value of the gold in the unit coin. That ratio might be 16 to 1, but upon present values it is about 30 to 1. Because the silver mine owners fear that an international conference would make the ratio 20 or over to 1 they oppose the holding of such a conference at the present time.

"Why could not the United States maintain free coinage alone if the united commercial nations could do so?" If the wheat crop should continue as large as during the past five years, and if all the wheat-consuming nations except the United States should cease to eat wheat bread why could not its 70,000,000 of people consume all that 350,000,000 had been consuming and hold the price up to the figure which prevailed when 420,000,000 of people instead of 70,000,000 were eating wheat bread? The coinage value of the silver mined in 1891 was $177,352,000; in 1892, $197,741,000, and in 1893, $208,371,000—such an aggregate of silver the commercial nations could coin and possibly hold as full value money on an established ratio, but one country containing, say, one-sixth of the population of the commercial nations could not do it any more than they could consume all the wheat.

It would not be equally feasible to make a paper money a legal tender and retain full purchase power unless it should be limited in quantity and be made redeemable in coin, because when all the commercial nations had agreed upon a ratio for coinage based upon the mercantile value of the two metals, either present or prospective, money of the two metals would have very nearly the same intrinsic value, while the paper money at best is only a promise to pay, and it floats at par because of faith in that promise.

Lastly, it is not possible to make 50 cents' worth of silver worth 100 cents in unlimited quantities and upon its own merits. The United States government has limited the coinage of silver, and has, by its treatment of this limited amount of silver, put it on a parity with gold just as it has made a limited quantity of greenbacks as good as gold by redeeming them with that metal. But if the volume of paper should be practically unlimited and should not be redeemed in gold such money would become worthless. So of silver: if the mints were opened to its unlimited coinage at a ratio which makes 50 cents' worth of silver bullion a dollar no dollars would be coined of gold worth a dollar each, and, not being exchangeable for gold, the purchase power of such dollars would be no greater than their bullion value except to pay debts. As it is not possible to make 50 cents' worth of silver worth a dollar in unlimited quantities and independent of gold, so it would not be possible to make a bushel of wheat worth 100 cents in all parts of the world. Legislatures cannot defy the natural laws of supply, demand and cost of production, which make prices, any more than they could enact that all mules shall be horses or that five shall be seven.

Strange as it may seem, there appear to be several thousand men up and down the country who would, judging from their declarations, insist on selling wheat in Indianapolis at 50 cents a bushel when they could get a dollar for every bushel marketed in Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis. That is, they insist that the owners of gold bullion will take it to the American mints if there should be free silver coinage and get it coined into dollars worth no more as a legal tender for debts than a silver dollar when such owners could take their gold into the markets of the world and get enough silver bullion to make two silver dollars. It is fair to assume that the men who insist that the gold bullion owner will have it coined, dollar for dollar, when he could just as well change it for silver which will make two dollars, have no more appreciation of values than to sell wheat for half the market price in Indianapolis.

Several papers are now devising schemes for the next Congress in order that it may at once proceed to make up the deficiency caused by the tariff, which has not been for revenue but for the foreign manufacturer. The American Grocer, among these papers, makes the following suggestion:

In 1894 this country produced 33,362,373 barrels of beer, which paid an internal revenue of $1 per barrel of thirty-one gallons, or about one-fifth of a cent per half-pint glass. This, as has been shown by Hon. David A. Wells, could be doubled without increasing the price of beer to the consumer or being oppressive to brewers or dealers. This would yield over $33,000,000 additional revenue.

This is probably all right; but when the Grocer goes on to say that $30,000,000 more can be added to the revenue by restoring the tobacco tax of 1882, which bore harshly upon the small farmers growing it, and that $16,000,000 more can be obtained by imposing a duty of 3 cents a pound upon coffee, thousands upon thousands will object. The Democratic Congress has already imposed a tax on sugar, which, like a tax on coffee, is a tax upon a necessary of life. If the necessaries of life are to be taxed let the tax be placed upon the foreign competitor and not upon all the American people, whose markets have been sacrificed in part by the present tariff to foreign competitors—a fact which the goods on the shelves of retailers in cotton, woolen, iron, pottery and other lines proves. Let the duty on a specific basis be placed upon these goods rather than upon the necessaries of life which we cannot produce.

June has been styled "the month of leaves and roses" in recognition of its fresh verdure and beautiful blossoms. Ordinarily it is the greenest and most blooming month of the year, but there is danger it will not maintain its reputation this year. Speedy rains may change the outlook, but at present June looks faded and worn. She seems to be experiencing "that tired feeling." The roses are not blooming as they ought, the grass is thin and wiry, and vegetation has a thirsty look. One expects to see these conditions in the dog days, or even sometimes at the close of June, but now they seem sadly out of place. Let us hope they may soon be changed by copious rains that will freshen up the leafy month and make its last days better than its first.

The dedication of the Manual Training School takes place this evening in the new building, on the South Side. It is one of the great educational enterprises, and Indianapolis is one of the first of American cities to undertake it, and, therefore, one in which the citizens should take a particular interest. The programme is a varied one, but the only man who is familiar with manual training who will have a part in the exercises is Professor Mendenhall.

Indiana still claims Dr. Edward Eggleston as one of her sons who has brought her renown, and its people congratulate him on his recent narrow escape from drowning at Lake George, New York, a few days since.

This would be a good time to try some of the rain-making schemes for which so much was claimed during the wet season last year.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information.

Tommy—Paw, why do they always call the Prohibition party the "dry" party?

Mr. Figg—Because it gets thoroughly wiped out at every election.

The New Boy.

"Is the financial editor in?" inquired the pompous gentleman.

"Financial editor—who's he?" asked the new office boy. "Do you mean the feller that pays us all off every week?"

Trouble in the Sanctum.

"What is the difference," asked the sarcastic city editor, "between this Sunday story you have handed in and a gang of tramps?"

"Give it up," said the literary reporter.

"Well, a gang of tramps is composed of tough bums, and this story is composed of bum stuff. See?"

But the literary reporter declined to see.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"I suppose," said the boarder who takes an interest in politics, "that the next thing in order will be a banquet to the dark horses."

"And I suppose," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that in such case the chief dishes will be cracked oats and corn. Hey?"

The waiter girl, who had been surreptitiously using the Cheerful Idiot's brilliantine on her bangs, laughed, as a sort of "conscience fund" act of reparation.

STATE PRESS OPINION.

As soon as a Republican Congress was elected and further tariff tinkering became impossible, business began to improve.—Columbia City Mail.

The usual talk is afloat that Ohio is the hotbed of politics. For "high and essential" politics keep an eye on Indiana.—Greencastle Banner-Times.

"Our party is the party of the people," says Cleveland to the Democratic editors. Not the people who voted last fall, surely.—Richmond Independent-Telegram.

It is utterly false to assume that the people of the United States are suffering or have suffered any hardship because of national taxation in the last twenty years.—New Albany Tribune.

It is no crime for General Gordon to praise the treason for which Confederates pay, but a Republican must not speak of the unpleasantness "the war is over."—Fowler Republican-Era.

The trouble with most of the street-corner advocates of cheap money is that their financial wisdom is discredited by the fact that they cannot obtain credit at the grocery stores.—Plainfield Progress.

Cheap money makes cheap men, and cheap men make a cheap government. Such cheapness is a cheat all round. And the same principle applies with equal force to the tariff question.—Richmond Palladium.

The Democratic brethren who are so freely predicting dissension in the Republican ranks in Ohio, will wish, after the election next fall, that they had been possessed of some of that same kind of "dissension."—Fort Wayne Gazette.

The silver cranks were a little too hasty in bringing on a test of their fad. They hoped that it would be an issue in the presidential campaign of next year, but its dead carcass will smell bad in the hot July sun.—Brookville American.

The indications are that when the Republican party again comes into power it will find a duplicate of the condition of affairs when Lincoln was inaugurated President in 1861—an empty treasury and a large deficit to be provided for.—Huntington Herald.

The fact that nothing has been heard of Senator David Turpie since he tried to make a national political issue of Section 9 of the Nicholson liquor law justifies the assumption that he has possibly gone away somewhere where he will be unmolested in a praiseworthy endeavor to feel ashamed of himself.—Lafayette Courier.

"Coin's Financial School" has proved a lasting benefit—to the friends of sound money. It presented the free silver argument in such a specious and attractive form that it set the opposition promptly and vigorously to work to discover and disprove its fallacies, which has now been done pretty effectively.—Richmond Item.

Last November the people pronounced judgment upon the Democratic regime at the head of which is President Cleveland. Since that time all that it has done has been to make its incompetency more apparent—to emphasize its unfitness to legislate for or administer the affairs of the American people.—Vincennes Commercial.

One of the first things that will confront the new Congress when it meets will be the question of providing money to meet the Democratic deficiency. There is but one way to do this and that is to increase the revenue by following Republican principles and increasing the tariff on articles on which it was reduced by the Democrats.—Crawfordsville Journal.

If the Southern leaders could only recognize the fact that they were not whipped into submission by an ambitious enemy, but rather saved from utter self-destruction by their loving friends and brothers of the North at great expense and sacrifice, there would be nothing left in the way of the most perfect and happy relations between the sections. The truth appears to be faintly breaking in upon them.—Columbia City Mail.

There are too many deficits during the present administration. There is the $50,000,000 deficit in the United States treasury; the deficit of men of ability in the Cabinet; the deficit of Americanism in dealing with foreign nations, and an alarming deficit of common sense in dealing with questions of national importance at home. Of incompetence there is a vast surplus which will be wiped out under the next Republican administration.—New Castle Courier.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Tolstoi's latest work is a rewriting of the Four Gospels, in which he makes them "harmonize" with his idea of how they should have been written.

Sir John Millais's picture, "Speak, Speak," at this year's Royal Academy exhibition, has been bought by the nation out of the Chantrey fund, for the sum of $10,000.

Toole, the English actor, sitting at a table next to a gentleman who had helped himself to a large piece of bread, took it up and began to cut a slice from it. "Sir," said the gentleman, "that is my bread." "I beg a thousand pardons, sir," replied Toole; "I declare I mistook it for the loaf."

Some of the pretty trifles disposed of at the Lyne Stephens sale in London brought interesting prices. A Louis XIV inkstand, for instance, realized $1,450; two ormolu candlesticks, $2,500; a teacup with a rose du Barry ground, $2,000. There were some other fine bargains for Rothschilds and Vanderbilts.

It is reported that the really rising man in France is M. Alfred Capus. He has already published several novels which have won the sympathetic appreciation of the literary world. They are said to be as faithful to life in its details as are Zola's romances, without the very unfaithful groupings in details in black relief which is a characteristic of the author of "La Terre."

There are many stories of Lord Tennyson's peculiar gruffness of manner. On one occasion he was at a garden party, and somebody offered him a sandwich. He was laboriously munching this when the hostess rushed up to him with anxious inquiries about his health and entertainment. "Thank you, madam," he said, "I am eating a sandwich. Are your sandwiches usually made of old boots?"

George McLane, who is in San Francisco, after a visit to Terra del Fuego, says it is a mistake to suppose Terra del Fuego an uninhabitable place. "The striking thing about it to me," he said yesterday, "is the fertility of the soil and the charm of the climate. There are a good many Americans there, and they are all doing well. Many of them are engaged in raising cattle, and there are many herds of 15,000 to 20,000 each."

M. Lobin de Lalaive, a venerable but robust French gentleman, says of his longevity: "I have always shunned strong drink and reveled in sea bathing. I used to be an even more intrepid swimmer than Lord Byron, and I never had to call a doctor until I was eighty-nine. As regards tobacco, I have consumed a veritable mountain of cigars. My two greatest passions have been reading and poetry, and I still write verses at the age of ninety-eight."

General Longstreet is still deaf from the cannonading at Gettysburg and is compelled to use an ear-trumpet. He seemed to be in fine spirits when he reached Chicago the other day, and his old-time fire and vigor were visible as he grasped the hands of old friends. Just before he left Atlanta he paid a tribute to General Harrison, of whom he said that, "barring a few mistakes he measured up to full presidential proportions." He likewise bore testimony to McKinley's bravery at Sharpsburg, where the Ohio Napoleon won his spurs in front of the Confederate General.

This is June—
The month of roses,
Sunburnt necks
And blistered noses.
—Kansas City Journal.

She had smiled on him all winter,
And had given him a splinter
Of hope on which he thought that he could lean;
But as soon as it was summer,
She bloomed out as a hummer,
And her manner after that was real mean.
—Detroit Free Press.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

We are now able to reconcile ourselves to last February's blizzard.—Washington Post.

"Did the Duke wear all his decorations?" "No, his Grace seemed to be quite sober."—Exchange.

First American—So you got a divorce from the Duke. Any alimony? Second American—No; rebate.—Puck.

Seth Low is suggested for the presidency. He could do a great deal to destroy deficits, at any rate.—Boston Journal.

It is said that Mr. Breckinridge has decided views on the money question. Whose money?—Cincinnati Tribune.

Whenever you see a red-headed girl you are almost certain to see a white man on a bicycle.—Minneapolis Journal.

It would be interesting to know how many of the Danville lynchers voted for Governor Altgeld.—Detroit Tribune.

Hon. Bill Bryan continues to talk as if he received treatment daily through a pneumatic tire pump.—Washington Post.

Some articles that are done up in small packages are not choice. The sting of a bee is only one-thirty-second of an inch long.—Chicago Tribune.

No matter what may be the outcome of the Depew banquet, the chances are sixteen to one against any Democratic harmony dinner.—New York World.

She—I have an instinctive feeling that I can trust you. He (passionately)—Ah, my darling, would that some others felt that way.—New York Herald.

The watched pot never boils. But it is not conducive to one's peace of mind to rely on this principle in watching the thermometer.—Baltimore American.

The Silver Question in Kentucky.

Philadelphia Press.

The Democratic convention in Bell county, Kentucky, struck the right key when it resolved that the "federal government be compelled to open a silver mine in every county in the State of Kentucky, not more than two miles from the county seat and handy to wood and water," and that "said mine shall be free for the unlimited digging of every man who can wield a mattock." If the Bell county democracy made any mistake it was not in asking also for a gold mine in every man's back yard. With the privilege of digging gold at home and digging silver near the county seat there would be no difficulty in maintaining the parity of the metals in Kentucky. Senator Blackburn should get on to the Bell county platform as soon as possible.

Populist Administration.

Kansas City Journal.

The arrest of the superintendent of the blind asylum by United States officers finishes the list. Every State institution in Kansas, we believe, has now had its scandal under Populist management.

Now in Order.

New York Mail and Express.

It is now in order for Grover I. to notify five of the Supreme Court Justices that their services are no longer needed.

UNCLE SAM'S CAMELS

A FARCE OF EGYPT AND ARIZONA TOLD IN OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Our Government Imported the Beasts and Their Progeny Still Wanders Over Western Deserts.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A few lines in the telegraphic news of the daily press the other day concerning the killing of a camel on the Colorado desert, in western Arizona, by a Southern Pacific train was the first intimation millions of Americans had that a herd of genuine "ships of the desert" were running wild anywhere within the domain of Uncle Sam. Indeed there are thousands of people in California who have never heard that camels from Arabia and Egypt have for years been wandering over the sandy wastes of the extreme southern part of their own State.

The history of the camels of western Arizona and along the Colorado river is very interesting, and forms one of the high comedies that may once in a while be found in even the dullest and most ponderous volume of public record from the Government Printing Office at Washington. In some ways the procuring of the beasts in the Orient, and their establishment on the deserts of the Southwest, resemble scenes and plots of the light operas of the day. Some half dozen of the names of the persons who were interested in the scheme to adopt camels upon American deserts have since become famous in our national history. A homely, black, cloth-covered volume of almost three hundred pages, bearing the title "Senate Executive Document, No. 62, of the Thirty-fourth Congress" tells the early story of Uncle Sam's camels. The book was printed at the government office in 1857, and probably few copies are to be found outside of Washington a violent dislike. The horses became restive and ugly when stabled with the strange beasts. There were frequent reports that a camel or two had broken away during the night and wandered away by itself across the sandy plains, and it has been suspected that extraordinary pay was not always put forth to find the animals and bring them back for military service.

From May 5, 1857, until early in 1861 some thirty of the camels that had become partially domesticated to American ways and the climate of the Southwest, were kept at the United States forts at El Paso and Bowie. They were fed and cared for at the expense of the Military Department, but, because the troopers and teamsters in the service could not be urged to use the beasts instead of horses or mules, and, especially because of the clumsiness of the camels' harness and the unusual labor in packing and preparing a "ship of the desert" for service, the animals were seldom used. In the last year or two of their stay at the garrison they were merely pensioners upon Uncle Sam's bounty and were never brought in service. In 1861 the herd had increased to forty-four head. Then the civil war came on, and in the stir and wild excitement of those days in every army fort in the South all attention was turned from the camels to the great crisis in national military affairs. The forts fell into disuse, and the beasts were allowed to wander away at will. They traveled in pairs, and sometimes in bunches of four and six across the deserts and into the mountains. Some lived for years in the panhandle of Texas, and in a few years made their way as far West as the Colorado river, in Southern California. In some instances the camels multiplied, but in twenty years most of them died among the mountains or were killed by the Indians.

At intervals in the last decade the soldiers at the garrisons in New Mexico and Arizona have seen stray remnants or descendants of the original herd running about on the alkali plains and amid the sagebrush and cactus. Many a passenger on the Southern Pacific railroad trains has had a sight of some gaunt, bony and decrepit old camel away off in the distance from the railroad, and plodding his way across the Territories. All reports are that the animals have grown white with age, are as wild and intractable as any mustang, and have hard, horny hoofs, unlike the cushiony pedal extremities of the well-kept camel, and that their hide has assumed a hard, leathery appearance. It is likely there are very few of these ships of the desert left in America. They have not been seen in the central part of either New Mexico or Arizona in several years. A number of the members of the international boundary commission, that recently finished a survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, report that they saw two camels on their progress through southern Arizona, and the animals, although seen well only through a field glass, appeared to be in their prime, and probably were the descendants of the original herd of camels. The beasts were running wild in Sonora, in Mexico, about forty miles south of the territorial limits. The Indians said they had seen several similar animals in their country for years, and had feasted on a few of them on tribal fete days.

HOW VINCENNES WAS WON.

Clark and His Backwoodsmen Surprised the Garrison.

In the June St. Nicholas, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt writes of "George Rogers Clark and the Conquest of the Northwest." He gives the following account of the capture of Vincennes:

"Accordingly he gathered together the pick of his men, together with a few creoles, 170 all told, and set out for Vincennes. At first the journey was easy enough, for they passed across the snowy Illinois prairies, broken by great reaches of lofty woods. They killed elk, buffalo and deer for food, there being no difficulty in getting all they wanted to eat; and at night they built huge fires by which to sleep, and feasted like Indian war dancers, as Clark said in his report.

"But when, in the middle of February, they reached the drowned lands of the Wabash, they found the ice had just broken up and everything was flooded. The difficulties seemed almost insuperable, and so their marches became painful and laborious to a degree. All day long the troops waded in the icy water, and at night they could with difficulty find some little hillock on which to sleep. Only Clark's indomitable courage and cheerfulness kept the party in heart and enabled them to persevere. However, persevere they did; and at last, on Feb. 23, they came in sight of the town of Vincennes. They captured a creole who was out shooting ducks, and from him learned that their approach was utterly unsuspected, and that there were many Indians in town.

"Clark was now in some doubt as to how to make his fight. The British regulars dwelt in a small fort at one end of the town, where they had two light guns; but Clark feared that, if he made a sudden night attack, the townspeople and Indians would, from sheer fright, turn against him. He accordingly arranged, just before he himself marched in, to send in the captured duck hunter, conveying a warning to the Indians and creoles that he was about to attack the town, but that his only quarrel was with the British, and that if the other inhabitants would stay in their homes they would not be molested.

"Sending the duck hunter ahead, Clark took up his march and entered the town just after nightfall. The news conveyed by the released hunter astounded the townspeople, and they talked of it eagerly, and were in doubt what to do. The Indians, not knowing how great might be the force that would assail the town, at once took refuge in the neighboring woods, while the creoles retired to their own homes. The British knew nothing of what had happened until the Americans had actually entered the streets of the little village. Rushing forward, Clark's men soon penned the regulars within their fort, where they kept them surrounded all night. The next day a party of Indian warriors, who, in the British interest, had been ravaging the settlements of Kentucky, arrived and entered the town, ignorant that the Americans had captured it. Marching boldly forward to the fort, they suddenly found it beleaguered, and before they could flee were seized by the backwoodsmen. At their belts they carried the scalps of the slain settlers. The savages were taken red-handed, and the American frontiersmen were in no mood to show mercy. The Indians were quickly tomahawked in sight of the fort.

"For some time the British defended themselves well; but at length their guns were disabled, all the gunners being picked off by the backwoods marksmen, and finally the garrison dared not so much as appear at a porthole, so deadly was the fire from the long rifles. Under such circumstances Hamilton was forced to surrender."

They Marry Again.

New York Evening Sun.

Those persons who argue that because the number of divorces increases in any place the popularity of marriage is declining, suppress half of the facts. It is found to hold universally that the number of divorced persons who marry again is on the increase, too. This fact, verified by statistical experts, deserves a prominent place in the philosophy of an interesting subject.