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MISS WILKINS'S PRIZE STORY.

It Will Be Printed in the Daily Journal, Beginning on Aug. 3.

On Aug. 3 the Journal will begin the publication of the most expensive short story ever published. It is the prize story in the detective story contest just closed, for which \$2,000 has been paid by the

Bachelor & Johnson syndicate, agreeably with the award of the Judges. This story is entitled, "The Long Arm." It is written by Mary E. Wilkins and her collaborator, Joseph E. Chamberlain. Miss Wilkins is now the most distinguished and perhaps the most popular American novelist of the time, and this story is particularly interesting, inasmuch as it is the first detective story that this author has ever written.

The scene is laid in Vermont, among the simple New England people with whose life Miss Wilkins has shown herself so familiar. The interest is strong and well sustained, and the climax a genuine surprise. The story will be printed in daily installments of about two thousand words each, continuing for six days. It will not appear in the Sunday edition.

"Democratic presidential timber scarce," says an exchange. It is just as well; there is no market for it.

The month of July, 1895, is the first July since 1887 in which the revenues of the government have fallen below \$30,000,000 or have been exceeded by the expenditures. The deficit for this July will be about \$10,000,000.

A second gang of men guilty of offenses against fair elections have been convicted in Chicago—one being sent to the penitentiary for a year and three others fined \$2,000. That is a reform movement of the right sort.

With 70,000 state watermelons in New York city, what a boon that "broader protection" which a silverite in this State demands for silver bullion—a protection which would double its price and make a market for the whole product—would be.

Pension payments at the Indianapolis agency will begin a week from today, Aug. 5. It would be interesting to know how many Indiana pensioners will receive less money than at the last payment by reason of the Cleveland scheme of relief.

According to "Coin" Harvey the conspiracy to double the wealth of the mine-owners by stamping first class worth of silver bullion one dollar is "the last stand of freemen in defense of their liberties." If Harvey goes on in this way the cats will be laughing at him soon.

The free-trade Philadelphia Record is jubilant over the increase of 282 per cent. in the importations of free wool the last fiscal year, compared with the year previous. It does not note the fact that this increase of foreign wool has caused this decline of 6,000,000 American sheep.

Mr. Chris. Magee, of Pittsburg, who is at the head of the anti-Quay movement in Pennsylvania, says Mr. Quay brought on the present fight himself by his arrogant bossism. "In my opinion," says Mr. Magee, "he will be overwhelmingly defeated, and his dictatorship will be completely repudiated by the Republicans of this State when they meet in convention at Harrisburg next month."

The statement sent by ex-Consul Walker to his stepson, and which he would have submitted to the French court-martial that convicted him if he had been permitted, goes to confirm the belief that he was convicted on frivolous charges and insufficient evidence. All the circumstances of this case tend to emphasize the duty of the government to insist upon an explanation from the French authorities.

When Harvey assumed, in Saturday's debate, that in 1873 the silver of business had been prepared for the use of silver mills, he disputes history. In 1873 Mr. Blaine said to Mr. Voorhees that for thirty years before 1873 he had not had a silver dollar in his pocket; he told the whole history. In 1853 all silver except the dollar had been deprived of full legal tender power, and at that time a silver dollar was a curiosity. But lying is "Coin's" vocation.

General Harrison is not making many addresses now, and the topic of Saturday's remarks may be called a hackneyed one, nevertheless he showed that he was not less his skill and that he could say something original at a flag-raising. In a single sentence he gave the reason why the South and Central American republics are so constantly in turmoil—they have not given their allegiance to institutions and a constitution, but to men. There is a world of meaning in those words.

United Postmaster-general Wilson's secret service men were sent to wait for the mail-carriers in this city, all of whom

gratulated ourselves upon the fact that we had a very faithful and competent officer; and most citizens will adhere to the opinion, even if a carrier stops to converse two minutes with a citizen, probably about his mail. The purpose of the author of the Wilson bill, now the Postmaster-general, appears to be to frighten the carriers so that they will hurry through their deliveries at a rate that will enable them to cover more territory. To hurry will necessitate the dropping of letters at doors instead of waiting for those inside houses to respond to calls to take them. Furthermore, it is not fair to cast suspicion upon a whole force by indicating alleged delinquents by numbers.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The official reports of the French commissioners to the Columbian World's Exposition of 1893, now being printed by the French government, deal with many things outside of the fair and contain some very flattering expressions concerning American institutions and progress. The expressions have additional value in the fact that they come from persons distinguished as experts or specialists. Thus, Dr. Baudouin, in a report on "Medicine and Surgery in the United States," pronounces the collection in the Surgeon-general's office at Washington "one of the most remarkable medical libraries of the whole world," and says there is only one hospital in Europe that can be placed side by side with the Johns Hopkins Hospital, which he says "is a model to be seen and studied." American hospital nurses he pronounces the best in the world. "Not only have we in France nothing comparable to them," he says, "but there does not exist in our country an institution which can really be said to be an autonomous and complete school for hospital nurses. What has been done in Paris in this direction cannot be compared with similar institutions in the United States."

Commandant Defforges, of the Geographical Service of the French army, was struck by the variety and perfection of mathematical and scientific instruments which he found in the United States. "France having formerly been dependent on Europe for such instruments," he says this country is now becoming its own exporter. "From the simplest instruments," he says, "to the gigantic reflectors of the many American observatories and the delicate instruments of meteorology, everything is constructed on the other side of the Atlantic, with all the perfection and exactness that could be desired." M. Mascart, a member of the Institute of France, in his report on "Electricity," says that "no other country lends itself so readily and so largely to industrial electricity," and that "every sort of scientific progress is utilized and turned to practical account." M. Le Soulier, a leading publisher of Paris, makes a report on "Books and Printing in the United States," from which the following is an extract: "The printing press has been developed to such a degree in America as really to astonish us. Whether it has to do with the production of the most elaborate works of art, the triumph of American machinery must be acknowledged. There are probably more printing offices in the United States than in any other country on the globe, and generally they are well fitted and well equipped. The book-making is really marvelous, and it is no exaggeration to say that in this department of the arts America occupies one of the first places in the world. * * * Binding is constantly improving. * * * The paper is of such a quality that it is well fitted to rival any other in the world, perhaps. * * * It was not in printing and book-making alone that M. Le Soulier saw evidences of American progress. "Up to the present time," he says, "no other nation has offered such a spectacle, and the foreigner does not know what to admire most—the unequal activity of the Americans, the steady nerve which enables them to displace us in the field with a rapidity that makes one dizzy, their uncontrollable superiority in mechanics or their common emulation in the promotion of education, art, learning and charity." M. Pierre Arbel, a prominent French ironmaster, in a report on mines and metallurgy, remarks on the depression of the iron trade in 1893, and adds: "This, however, is only a temporary check. The mineral wealth of the country is so great, the needs and outlets are so considerable, the individual energy and activity so intense, that this momentary obstacle once surmounted, manufacturing will make a new bound, and before many years Europe may have to count with America even in the industry of iron." In a design on the value of cereals, Professor Halter, who fills the chair of chemistry at Nancy University, makes a report from which the following is an extract: "America did not wait for the legislatures of the different states to vote the funds necessary for the creation of universities and technical schools. Throughout the Union, from Ithaca to New Orleans, from New York to San Francisco, private initiative has raised veritable monuments to science. Profoundly attached to their soil, proud of their independence, but admitting, to a certain degree, the intellectual superiority of the Old World, possessing local riches, they have not hesitated to desire to render the United States, both morally and intellectually, the greatest nation on earth. This is the generous way in which they create useful and philanthropic institutions."

These expressions from intelligent Frenchmen show an appreciation of the better phases of American life which fully compensate for the carping criticism of smaller men.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

The Democratic party claims descent in a direct and legitimate line from the time of Thomas Jefferson and is fond of pointing with pride to its time-honored principles. There is one time-honored fact, however, that would not look well in a platform recital of the party's achievements, and that is that the present national debt is, in part, a direct legacy through successive Democratic administrations from the time of Jefferson when the government was out of debt, and during most of that period it was under Democratic control. The public debt has at times been reduced to a low figure, but whenever that has happened Democratic mismanagement has caused an increase so that the debt has never ceased to exist. Jefferson's second term as President ended on March 4, 1809. On the last of January of that year the public debt, as shown by official statement, was \$67,023,192. It had been increased \$11,000,000 during Jefferson's second term by the purchase of Louisiana. This was a great bargain and a magnificent addition to the nation-

al domain, but that does not alter the fact that it increased the public debt. Finance was not Jefferson's strong point, for he managed his own affairs so miserably that when he was about to retire to private life at the end of his second term, he was not sure of being allowed to leave Washington without arrest by his creditors. Owing to the commercial conditions of the period his private income had become greatly reduced and his official salary was not sufficient to make up the shortage. "Since I have become sensible of this deficit," he wrote, "I have been under an agony of mortification." This, however, by the way. Shortly after Jefferson's retirement the second war with Great Britain began, and at its close in 1815 the public debt had been reduced to \$37,313, the lowest point ever touched, but during the Democratic administration of Martin Van Buren it bounced up again to \$10,434,221. From this time, with occasional fluctuations, it continued to increase till the close of James Buchanan's administration and the beginning of the civil war. During the last three years of Buchanan's administration, a period of free trade, the expenditures of the government exceeded its revenues by \$27,529,904 in 1858, by \$15,574,511 in 1859, and by \$7,065,990 in 1860. In 1859 and 1860 our imports largely exceeded our exports, and at the close of Buchanan's term the public debt was \$64,842,287. During the civil war it was largely increased, then greatly reduced by successive Republican administrations, and is being increased by the present administration. On the 1st of February, 1893, the amount before the close of the Harrison administration, the funded debt was \$55,038,250, while the statement for June, 1895, shows it to be \$716,320,060. The record also shows that while in every year from 1855 to 1893 the revenues of the government largely exceeded its expenditures, in 1894 its expenditures exceeded its revenues by \$69,803,260, and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, by \$42,525,042. These are some of the facts which Democratic platforms do not point to with pride.

UNCLE SAM'S BALANCE SHEET.

Uncle Sam's balance sheet, which has been prepared by the American Protective Tariff League, and published in the American Economist, presents some very important facts. The first period for which the statistics of revenue, expenditures, per capita wealth, exports and imports, wages paid, etc., are given, was that of the revenue tariff era from 1856 to 1860 both included. The Walker, or revenue tariff, largely ad valorem, went into force some years before 1856, but the full effects of it were realized at that time and in the further amendment of it in 1857. In 1858 the regular Democratic deficit set in with \$27,529,904. This is not so large a sum as was the deficit of the Cleveland administration in 1894, but it was as large considering the population, and much larger considering the aggregate of revenues. During the last three years of the free-trade era the deficit was over \$50,000,000. In all of these years except one the value of the imports of merchandise was largely in excess of exports. During five years, when the aggregate foreign trade of the country ranged from \$60,000,000 to \$650,000,000 a year, the balance of trade against us was \$125,000,000, which was paid by the product of the gold mines. In 1860 the census shows that \$378,878,966 was paid as wages, and that the value of the manufactures of the country was \$6,885,861,676, while the wealth of the nation, then including all the slaves, was equal to \$514 per capita.

The next five years were the war period, during which abnormal conditions existed. In 1868 the period of Republican protection began. Thereafter, the expenditures of the government were less than its receipts until 1893, under Cleveland. From 1868 to 1893 there is a deficit, not a deficit. The country was never developed so rapidly that it was not until 1875 that the value of the exports of merchandise exceeded that of imports. This balance on the wrong side of the sheet drained all the precious metals out of the country, and millions of stocks and bonds were sold abroad. Since 1875 there has been a trade balance in our favor, with here and there an exception. The census of 1870 showed that \$475,584,343 was paid as wages, and that the value of American manufactures was \$4,232,326,442, which, however, should be cut down about 12 per cent. to be on the same basis of the values of other census years. The wealth of the country per capita in 1870 was \$790 in greenbacks, or \$687 in specie. In 1880 the country had reached a specie basis, and the wealth per capita was \$870; the value of manufactures was \$5,369,579,000, and the aggregate of wages paid was \$47,953,798. It was not until the decade 1880-90 that the full results of the Republican policy of protection were realized, as appears in the figures of the census of the latter year, which were: Average wealth per capita, \$1,008; aggregate wages paid, \$2,282,823,285; value of manufactures, \$9,370,107,624.

In 1892 came the era of Clevelandism and tariff reform. The usual Democratic deficit appeared early in the fiscal year, 1894, and reached \$69,803,260. A careful estimate of the value of manufactures in 1894 was \$5,247,290,269 and of wages paid, \$1,255,527,786. These are the immediate results of an ad valorem tariff for deficits and for the sole benefit of the foreign manufacturer.

Secretary Carlisle, who is now selling the great lakes at the government's expense, said that the Republicans who are considered as presidential aspirants are doing the silver question. This is not so; they are doing the silver question for free coinage, men to whom he refers were on record, by votes and speech, in favor of international bimetalism; and all of them, it may be added, are men so well thought of by their party that it is not necessary for them to be constantly shouting their views.

In his speech at Carlisle, Ky., Congressman McCreary declared that we now have more capital, better credit and pay better wages than any other country. This was said to prove that the demand for free silver coinage was ill timed and unnecessary, but in reality it is a fine tribute to the results of thirty years of Republican protection which Democratic blundering has not yet obliterated.

The last Legislature of Kansas passed a law requiring owners of farm lands to fence their lands. In order to prevent their going to seed, the penalty for failure is a fine or imprisonment, or both, and on lands not occupied the road overseer has the right to do the work and

no consequence, but all assumptions to the effect that there is a sort of Mason and Dixon's line running north and south, separating the East and the West into two camps, and antagonistic factions, has done us a great deal of mischief the past thirty years, through the misrepresentations of irresponsible demagogues who have been trying to ride into office upon issues which would array section against section and one interest against another. Thanks to the good sense of the American people, these enemies of the public welfare have not succeeded, and to-day the danger of their success has been reduced to a minimum. From the days of Washington the country has been cursed by the noisy demagogue and his ally, the well-meaning crank.

The Iron Age, noting the unrest among certain classes of workmen consequent upon the advances of wages within the past few months, says that an exaggerated impression has been conveyed by the application and grouping of these accounts, which may lead to demands for increases of wages before the rates asked can be safely paid. Commenting further upon the conduct of the free-trade party, the Iron Age says: "Those who had been assiduously collecting and publishing every item of bad industrial news up to the fall of 1892 have been very conspicuous in making the advances given to workmen in the past spring. They have sought by every means to bring the attention of the public to the condition of labor to-day is, or should be, far better than in the period which preceded the late war. They have done so by excellent material to work with, because in some lines of manufacturing industry, the depression has been exceptionally severe, and wages were necessarily reduced. In such lines the advances made have been high. Such figures spread before the eyes of workers in other lines, whose wages have gone up but slightly, have naturally made them discontented.

Where wages have been largely increased the reductions in 1893 were, in some cases, nearly 50 per cent. In some cases, nearly 20 per cent. where the cut was so severe is not more than an increase of 10 per cent. The standard of wages paid in 1892 has not been reached in any case, but the movement is in that direction and it will be reached, possibly, when the control of the home market is regained.

THE INDIAN PRISON.

The grand jury of Recorder Goff's court has made a presentment as to the condition of the Tombs prison which indicates that the average State prison or county jail is a model institution compared with it. The grand jury report that they found nearly 500 persons crowded into a space insufficient for half that number, two persons in narrow ducy five by seven feet, while in the ten-day prisons, twelve by thirty feet, are sometimes crowded 150 persons with nothing but the stone floor to lie upon. Young and old, notoriously guilty and presumably innocent, were crowded together, in such a way as to justify the statement that "the well-learned conclusions of penology and the teachings of the sanitary science are alike disregarded." The jury also found the kitchen, hospital and lavatory accommodations entirely inadequate, and concluded by declaring the prison "a disgrace to our civilization and a reproach to humanity." The city authorities of New York should appoint a committee to visit some modern ideas concerning prison reform.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says an immense mass meeting has been held in that city to protest against the action of England in taking possession of the island of Trinidad. It is not unlikely that this may raise another case for the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine. Lip-pincott's Gazetteer refers to the island as follows: "Trinidad: An island of the Atlantic ocean 10 degrees east of Brazil, to which it belongs." It is said by State Department officials at Washington that the island is not included in the colonial office list, a publication prepared by the British Colonial Office, which professes to be a complete list of the British possessions. Probably England found she could use the island and concluded to seize it.

Because of the taking of the Chinese loan, the London money market is having a glut of gold. The first installment of the indemnity payable to Japan is not due until November, but the French investors in these Chinese bonds have been emptying their stockings into the vaults of the Bank of England, where the gold will stand to the credit of Russia, the guarantor of the loan. To check the flow of French and Russian gold into the Bank of England, the Bank has raised the price, but the flow continues, causing an ease in the money market in London without precedent. In November this deposit of gold will be used to purchase the silver with which the indemnity is to be paid.

A special meeting of the Council has been called to consider the repeal of the resolution adopted years ago, under which the telephone and telegraph companies are occupying the streets, and which prescribes the conditions under which they may remain. It is well to grant privileges to new companies, and require the wires used by them to be placed underground in the business portion of the city, but the Council should not repeal all the law there is regulating the rights of the companies and the city, until it has something ready to substitute for it.

Persons who cannot restrain a shudder when they look from the height to the earth below will appreciate the experience of Clough, the English poet. He was once conducted to the edge of a precipice in Wales by a friend, and the effect on his nerves was so violent that he fell back on the grass, faintly pale and ill like a man at the sight of a large building. Getting up, he said, and he was with you, I noticed it more when we were young. It would be bright, but it is now. Patti's newest concert dress is made of straw-colored satin, covered with white tulle, and studded with spangles, macres, pink, white and blue, and forming garlands, with roses in relief, made of the same spangles, the foot of the skirt having a ruffled border of gold and silver. The halloo sleeves are of tulle. A rope of pearls is tucked into the neck of the sleeves and another goes down the side of the skirt.

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The relief of Lord Nelson recently sold in London were offered to the British govern-

ment some time ago for \$35,000. The offer was refused by the government. It is not known how the relief was disposed of, but it is believed that it was sold on the deck of his ship, the Victory. But the gold sword hilts, gold boxes containing the freedom of the city, the medals and other interesting relics went elsewhere. "Who's Nelson? What do people care about Nelson nowadays?" asks the ironical London Telegraph.

A feller feels so laxy. In this drowsy summer land, He wouldn't be the only hand! If it growed right in his hand!

Each cloud floats like a feather Of white along the blue And the roses in this weather Hardly wait to drink the dew.

It's jest the sleepiest season We've knowed since the rain; No candidates air at the gates— 'Cos it's too hot to run!

—Atlanta Constitution.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

The Surprising Report Issued by the English Government.

The report of Miss Collet, the labor correspondent of the English government, on the employment of women is one of an exceedingly interesting character, inasmuch as it is the first official report on the employment of women in any of the great countries of the world. The report is based on the results of a survey of the employment of women in all the principal occupations of men in all the great cities of the world. The report has been termed the "profession of marriage" because it is less followed than formerly, is fallacious. The report states that the number of women employed in the principal occupations of men in all the great cities of the world is less than that of men. The common opinion is that women are becoming the competitors of men in all the principal occupations of men. The report states that the number of women employed in the principal occupations of men in all the great cities of the world is less than that of men. 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