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Such considerations (failure to support candidates) may have an appropriate weight in party conventions, but when any feeling of personal resentment can only be gratified by the sacrifice of the true interests of the city it ought to be suppressed. On sober second thought no man will be satisfied with himself if he allows such influences to direct his vote.

—Benjamin Harrison.

The importance of an honest, economical business administration of city affairs and the firm enforcement of all the laws cannot be overstated. A city so managed attracts business and population. The idea that a mayor or chief of police is at liberty to permit any law or ordinance to be violated is monstrous. We choose executive officers to enforce laws and not to repeal or suspend them at their pleasure. It is subversive of our system and destructive to our social order to allow our executive officers to choose what laws they will enforce. It is not at all a question whether I like the law or whether the officer likes the law. What sort of a condition of society would we have if no man obeyed the law and no officer enforced it unless he liked it? Such questions are for the legislature and the council. To find fault with an officer for enforcing the law is to repudiate our system of government, and to vote against a candidate because he is pledged to enforce the laws is to associate one's self with lawbreakers.

—Benjamin Harrison.

Stamp to-day in the eagle square.

Republicans should vote as soon after the polls are opened as possible.

Mr. Taggart talks against a wide-open town, but Mr. Lieber has declared for it, and it will be as Mr. Lieber says.

Sensible men who take time at the polls to compare the two Council tickets will be sure to vote for those under the eagle.

Lincoln's phrase "electioneering for a licking" should apply to those who devote themselves to working for a return of the wide-open policy.

That class of Democratic voters whose vocation of would-be lawlessness can be more interfered with by a fair-minded city judge will not appreciate the Taggart bid for Republican votes for Taggart at the expense of the remainder of the ticket.

Mr. Taggart thinks that the taxpayers of Indianapolis want a change from a debt-paying to a debt-making administration. If those who want an economical government will vote the Republican ticket Mr. Taggart will be disappointed when the votes shall be counted to-night.

Every voter in Indianapolis who desires to strengthen Republicanism in Indiana, to help sustain Republican ascendency in the States which vote in November, and to put Kentucky into the Republican column will hurry to the polls and vote the whole Republican ticket this morning.

The Louisville Post (Democratic) has made a canvass of eastern Kentucky, which shows that candidate Hardin's fences are so damaged that they are beyond repair. The Courier-Journal is confident that Senator Blackburn is beaten. The Senator's recent ravings indicate that he shares his opponent's opinion.

There are quite a number of Democrats who get to State prison, but not so many as to make the thing so popular with them that the Sentinel is warranted in saying that a man who always has been and is a Democrat has been two or three times in the State prison because a Republican judge let him out of the workhouse on the solicitation of another Democrat who got him employment.

It is cheering to learn that able men have dropped financial heresies, but no amount of satisfaction can displace the fact that three men who advocated the free coinage of silver have become sound-money men since they became members of the Cleveland Cabinet. This goes to show that if Mr. Cleveland had a million offices he might convert a million Democrats who are now clinging to the cause of silver monometallism.

There is said to be a disposition expressed by some of the more prominent advocates of silver to drop the demand for free coinage on the ratio of 16 to 1 and to compromise upon a ratio which will make the bullion value of the silver dollar greater than it is with the ratio as it stands. That is a change of sentiment in the right direction. Dollars must have a dollar's worth of bullion in them whether they are made of gold or silver.

On Thursday there will be a meeting of the executive officers of the railroads, which is expected to result in another agreement to maintain rates. As all other agreements have been broken, it is proposed to make one which it will cost something to break. That is, each company must put up from $5,000 to $15,000 for the payment of prescribed penalties for violation of the terms of the compact. Something of this kind may overcome the temptation which some company officers cannot resist to cut rates. The owners of railroads are interested in preventing the carrying of freight without profit, and the wonder is that they cannot compel the adoption of a system which will insure a paying rate for through transportation of freight.

THE LAST WORD.

It is too late to argue about the election this morning. Indeed, if argument could prevail the Republican vote would be equal to the number of voters in Indianapolis who desire a businesslike management of the city's affairs and economical government.

If argument could win, every reading man is persuaded now that Mr. Trusler will make a better Mayor than Mr. Taggart, and that the Republican candidates for all the offices are so much better than the Democratic that there is no ground for comparison.

It has been shown that Mr. Trusler has been an intelligent, firm and economical official, while Mr. Taggart's name in county affairs is a synonym for looseness and extravagance.

It has been shown that Democratic administrations in Indianapolis have always been extravagant, increasing the public debt, and that the last one made the city a refuge for gamblers and lawbreakers.

It has been shown that the present Republican administration has paid $200,000 of interest-bearing debt where its Democratic predecessor increased the floating debt nearly $200,000. It has been shown that the Republican administration has been able to save the people $39,900 a year hereafter by refunding its 7.3 per cent. bonds which the Democratic bosses prevented.

It has been shown that in four weeks before the election of 1893 $5,000 more of street money was expended than during the last four weeks, it being used at that time to influence voters in a canvass run by Thomas Taggart.

These are but a few of the things which have been proved by the presentation of facts. If reasonable men heed them, none but the tax-eaters, the Democratic brokers who thrive by Ricketts negotiations, all sorts of lawbreakers and would-be lawbreakers will vote the Lieber-Frenzel-Taggart ticket.

THE TAGGART CONFESSION.

Yesterday the Taggart "combine" sent out hundreds of fac similes of the ticket to be voted to-day stamped so as to show Republicans how they can vote for Mr. Taggart and all the rest of the Republican ticket. At the bottom of this sample ticket in bold-faced type are these words: "Instructions—A ticket stamped as above will count for Thomas Taggart for Mayor and the remainder of the Republican candidates."

This is a confession on the part of Mr. Taggart that the Republicans are a majority in this city and of the "combine" running the Democratic machine that it proposes to abandon the rest of the ticket and concentrate on Taggart. Has the gubernatorial ambition which Mr. Taggart's flatterers have aroused led him to perpetrate this act of perfidy to his associates on the Democratic ticket by secretly abandoning them to care for themselves while he appeals to Republicans for their votes?

Why should a Republican vote for Mr. Taggart? When has he shown a favor to the Republican party or its candidates? When did he repent of all the frauds perpetrated against Republican candidates for his advantage? Do not Republicans know that he was in that intrigue and was in the Governor's room waiting for the message to be sent to the House five minutes before its adjournment to keep Republicans out of public position about the Statehouse? He more than any man has insisted on voting the imbeciles of the county asylum.

This confession of Mr. Taggart of party weakness should encourage the Republicans to push the fighting vigorously all along the line to-day.

AN INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.

Ex-Postmaster-general Wanamaker, who is at the head of one of the greatest and most successful business houses in the world, and doubtless as well qualified to understand the conditions of the world's business and financial situation as any man in the country, has recently returned from a tour in Europe. His opinions may be said to be those of an expert. Of the present conditions Mr. Wanamaker says:

There is good business all over Europe on account of large American orders. Manufacturers are satisfied, knowing that with a low tariff here they can draw our buyers as long as their labor costs less than ours. Many financiers think it will be impossible for this country to maintain a gold reserve if our foreign purchases continue to exceed exports. They distrust American securities because they think we are blind to the drift of events and shall drift to a silver basis. There is more opposition to an international agreement on silver than at any period within the last four years. The large sums spent abroad by Americans and taken out of the country on postal orders are an important factor in the treasury problem. There are not a few thoughtful men who see trouble ahead for us unless we can either discover another California or change our financial system.

The Washington Post, after giving its approval of the foregoing, calls attention to the fact that some days before it had discussed the same question as follows:

Low tariff has done and left undone many things. Free wool has paralyzed the domestic industry without cheapening wool products for the people. The influx of foreign manufactures has correspondingly cut down the volume of domestic manufactures without reducing the retail price of the article to any appreciable extent. Food, fuel, and clothing cost as much, with some unimportant exceptions, as they did two years ago. The competition of foreign producers has crippled a few haughty and avaricious 'monopolies and trusts,' and to that extent has brought joy to the hearts of the populace, but this has been at the cost of thousands of American laborers, who are thus thrown out of employment, or soon must be, and the advantage of the arrangement is at least debatable. But there need be and can be no controversy as to the effect of this great flood of foreign importations upon the treasury. No one can deny that it has put us in the position of buying more than we can sell, and of turning the balance of trade against us to the constant and increasing peril of our gold reserve. Already we have had to buy $112,000,000 of gold to keep this reserve intact and avert disastrous panic and paralysis in private business. Undoubtedly we shall have to buy more gold if the conditions of the past twelve months be maintained.

One will look a long time before he will find the results of the Democratic tariff policy so clearly and ably stated as it is by the Post in this quotation. The Post, it may be added, is not a Republican newspaper. It would be none the less true if it was a part of a Republican editorial, but the fact is more conspicuous for being stated by an independent paper—one of the few in the country which can honestly claim that title.

THE VOTERS OF INDIANA.

The enumeration of voters, which is required by the Constitution once in six years, and which has just been completed for the year 1895, shows that the total number of voters in Indiana a few months ago was 627,072, of whom 13,322 are colored. The total number of voters in 1889 was 551,048, of whom 11,043 were colored. Twelve years ago, in 1883, there were 494,650 voters, of whom 10,007 were colored. The increase during the past six years was 76,024, or 13.6 per cent. The increase of the colored vote, though small compared with the white, was 20.6 per cent. The increase during the six years 1883-89 was 56,398, or 11.4 per cent.

It will be noticed that all of the counties in which there are considerable manufacturing industries have increased their number of voters, while a few exclusively agricultural counties have scarcely held their own. Marion county shows an increase from 37,554 in 1889 to 46,021 in 1895, or 8,467, or a little over 22.5 per cent. The counties in the gas belt, however, show the largest growth, as follows:

County.	1889.	1895.	Gain, Per Cent.
Delaware	7,138	11,377	59.4
Grant	7,770	13,752	77.0
Howard	6,161	7,521	22.0
Madison	8,010	14,962	86.7

In view of the fact that all of these counties had made large gains as early as 1889, this continued growth, in spite of the paralysis of 1893-94, is really surprising.

The whole showing is one which indicates that Indiana is a growing State, and that even its agricultural counties, surrounded as they are by manufacturing cities, are holding their own better than similar counties which have no diversified industries in larger towns for a home market for diversified products of the soil.

The New York World of Sunday covers its first page with a colored cartoon of a punctured balloon, with the President and Secretary Carlisle in the basket throwing over bonds, and a placard "help" attached. Under the cartoon is the inscription: "How long will this sort of financiering be continued?" The question is no conundrum. This "sort of financiering" will continue so long as the revenues are not equal to the expenditures, and so long as vast quantities of goods which hitherto have been made at home are purchased abroad and brought here under an ad valorem tariff, which always yields a light revenue compared with the values imported. The first thing to stop this "sort of financiering" is for Congress to provide forty or fifty millions of annual revenue in addition to the amount now collected. After that it can check the import of foreign goods which takes the gold out of the country. As far as it has influence, no paper is more responsible for "this sort of financiering" than the World. It is certainly unkind for it to charge it all upon the President and financial secretary.

It is said that Governor Matthews does not like to be held responsible for the notorious neglect of the police board of Terre Haute to enforce the laws. The Governor should not be sensitive. He vetoed the Republican bill which would have relieved him of the responsibility of being the head of the police of all the cities—the State constable—in order that he might use the patronage to promote his own ends. He and no other man is responsible for the fact that Terre Haute is a wide-open town, and he is responsible that all the cities of the State, except three, have been deprived of local self-government.

Iowa has just completed a census which makes its population 2,035,000, or 123,000 more than in 1890. The increase is not in the larger cities, but in those having from 3,000 to 8,000 population. If this should indicate the towns which are gaining population during the present decade, the theories of some of those who claim to be wise on these topics must give place to others. In this State there are no more delightful dwelling places than some of the cities having populations ranging from 2,500 to 10,000.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Cornfed Philosopher.

"What do you think of the new woman?" asked the youth.

"Woman," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is always new. That is her chief element of attraction."

Down the List.

Mrs. Fifthtrippe is a little absent-minded, but even the knowledge of the fact does not tend to soothe her husband when he finds himself addressed as: "George—William—Isaac—Henry—John—Fifthtrippe, ain't you ever going to get up and start that fire?"

Reformation.

Hungry Higgins—I got half a notion to reform.

Weary Watkins—What!

"You heard what I said. I been thinkin' it over, and I come to the idea that even askin' for work is a disgrace to the perfession, and I ain't goin' to do it no more."

Changed, Yet Unchanged.

"Ten years ago," said the contemplative gentleman, "I was a bachelor and hustling for a wife."

"And now?"

"And now I am not only hustling for my wife, but for her mother and two of her aunts."

He sighed.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The German Emperor is multiplying his musical compositions, and before long an album of songs written by him is to be published. The proceeds of the sale, which are sure to be considerable, will go toward the fund for building the memorial church in Berlin.

The Softas of Constantinople bear a very unsuggestive name, for they are the hardest class in the city. The Softas are Moslem students, and life in a Turkish college town, to judge from the part they have taken in the Constantinople riots, must be lively and also deadly.

Li Chang-Fang, the adopted son of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, since his return from the peace conference in Japan last April, has been occupying his leisure hours in superintending the building of a handsome house, in foreign style, inside the capacious gardens of his father, situated on the river foreshore at Wuhu. The furniture and appointments of the new building are to be of the best English and French make. They have cost 180,000 taels, while the value of the knick-knacks is said to amount to a fabulous sum.

A writer in a London paper, the Westminster Gazette, says: "To hear Mr. Watts talk about his art is always a pleasure, but to listen to him as he recalls little scenes with some of his eminent sitters is particularly delightful. With a twinkle in his eye he shakes his head when he talks of Mr. Gladstone as a sitter, and says: 'He was about the worst sitter I have ever had. Not that he would not keep still; but, no sooner did he come in than we began to talk, and, after a couple of hours, when he any work at all. We had done nothing but discuss things. He said it was my fault, and I said it was his.'"

A writer of "Scraps of Travel" in a Chicago paper says: "I did not see one pair of American 'rubbers' in a single London shop." They are to be had there, but they are kept out of sight in the summer. It is a British notion that "goloshes" are intended only for winter use. Some Englishmen put on what they call "snowshoes" (arctics) when they go on a railroad journey in winter, as the hot water cans which afford the sole means of heating the railway carriages get very cold in a little time. But overshoes in the summer are too effeminate for the Englishman, who wears enormously thick soles on his shoes instead.

Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, had a good many curious characteristics, one of which was a perfect passion for the collection of rope knots made by sailors of different nationalities who visited her domain. The result is what is said to be the largest and finest collection of the kind in the world. Every conceivable device into which a piece of rope could be twisted and turned by the dextrous fingers of the sailor men from all over the world is represented in her cabinet, and if the opportunity is ever offered to them there is little doubt that the big museums of the world will become active bidders for the unique collection.

When the first dawn streak up the east
  doth steal,
The birds outburst with all their raptur-
  ous art.
Happy art thou if, awakening, thou canst
  feel
The same melodious impulse at thine
  heart.
—Clinton Scollard, in Lippincott's.

How can we tell an angel
  From any other guest?
How from the common, worldly herd,
  One of the blest?

Hint of suppressed halo,
  Rustle of hidden wings,
Wafture of heavenly frankincense—
  Which of these things?

The old Sphynx smiles so subtly;
  "I have no golden rule,
Yet whom I bid thee, world, treat well
  Whom thou call'st fool."
—Gertrude Hall, in McClure's Magazine.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall has an interesting account of the establishing of a woman's club in Prescott, A. T., in the October issue of the New Cycle.

"The practice of passing to the left in the street in almost all old countries," says Marion Crawford in his novel, "Casa Braccio," in the Century, "was for the sake of safety, in order that a man might have his sword hand toward anyone he met."

Book News, Philadelphia, comes out in a new and artistic cover. Although this periodical is issued from John Wanamaker's book department and is therefore regarded with disfavor by "regular" publishers and book dealers, it nevertheless contains a variety of current literary information and well-prepared book reviews.

The Scribners are about to issue a new book by Mrs. Burnett, called "Two Little Pilgrims' Progress." It is the longest juvenile story she has written since the publication of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and is said by those who have seen advance chapters to have equal attractions with that favorite tale. The first edition will consist of 35,000 copies.

The centenary of the birth of John Keats, which occurs on the 29th of October, has called out biographical sketches and essays bearing on his work in more than one magazine. The Century has two papers, one touching upon the life of this sweet-souled poet in Hampstead, the other, by Henry Van Dyke, treating of his influence on later poets.

One of the most noticeable articles in the Forum for October is the application of practical tests to the theory of socialism. The writer shows the impossibility of putting the service of the skillful surgeon on a level with that of the common laborer, day for day, and proves that disaster will come to the practical test of any theory which ignores the law of supply and demand.

The latest of Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to the Homes of the Good and Great" relates to Oliver Goldsmith. All he claims for the series is that they are outline sketches; they are not "guides" nor biographies, but he has a light touch which conveys much in little and a gift of knowing what is of interest that altogether make the dainty booklets welcome visitors.

A feature of the American Historical Register (Philadelphia) which must commend it to students of genealogy is the publication in each issue of the genealogical tree of some colonial family. In these days, when membership in a patriotic society is considered desirable, an interest in tracing pedigrees has developed in unexpected quarters, and what was once dry reading acquires a great fascination. The Register is the organ of these societies.

Sun and Shade, the pictorial publication without text issued by the New York Photogravure Company, has in its September issue a reproduction in color of Will H. Louis's picture "At the Spring." It is a study of the nude. A portrait of Mr. Low is also given. Another striking reproduction in color, from the objects themselves, is a Cloisonne vase with drapery. There are a number of photogravures in tints, of works of art and bits of photography.

Prof. Richard T. Ely has a paper in the Cosmopolitan on State universities, in which he sets forth the importance of those institutions and the desirability of building them up and of merging into them the denominational schools. This, he proceeds to show, could be done without interfering in the least with the opportunities for religious training supposed to be a feature of the church schools. He is, however, frank enough to admit that he has no hope that such an arrangement will be brought about in this day and generation.

In the current number of the North American Review is an article, "The Saloon and the Sabbath," by the Rev. Dr. Iglehart, pastor of the Park-avenue Methodist Church, in New York city. Dr. Iglehart is a native of Indiana and a son of the late Judge Asa Iglehart, of this State, and a graduate of DePauw University. He maintains that the civil Sabbath or the church is not at stake in the conflict for an open Sunday saloon, but our form of government in the great cities is at stake and the American Commonwealth is in the balance.

The story "Casa Braccio," concluded in the current Century, is likely to rank as one of the strongest bits of work Marion Crawford has done. It is in striking contrast to the rather trivial society novels he has recently produced, with scenes laid in this country. He is most at home in Italy. "Casa Braccio" is a curious tale of fierce passions affecting even a nun in her cell, of disregard of sacred vows, of heredity and of the inevitable consequences of ill-doing—the evil in this case being the enticing of the nun from her convent to love and marriage.

The last of Kipling's jungle stories appears in the October Cosmopolitan. Unlike Conan Doyle's hero, "Sherlock Holmes," "Mowgli," the "master of the jungle," is not brought to an untimely end, but goes back to his own people in the "man-pack," drawn there irresistibly by the stirring instincts of manhood. The development of these instincts is described with wonderful skill and delicacy. "This is the last of the Mowgli stories," says the writer at the close, "because there are no more to be told"—which seems conclusive, but which will cause regret, nevertheless, to a multitude of readers, young and old.

The many people who are able only to appreciate mere melody in music and find it necessary to have the theme and the meaning of elaborate musical composition interpreted to them by word of mouth rather than by the complicated strains themselves, will read with wonder and much doubt the description by Boyesen—now, alas! the late Boyesen—of the effect of an improvisation on the violin upon a young girl to whom the performer was addressing his tuneful remarks. Is there really such a plain and easily understood language of music to the initiated, they will ask, and will be secretly skeptical though the initiated answer "Yes." The incident appears in a story in the Cosmopolitan.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's story, "A Singular Life," reaches its end in the October Atlantic. It is spoken of by her admirers as her most powerful work, and in places it is strong and impressive, but what are meant to be its most effective passages are marred by a suggestion—sometimes more than that—of hysterical emotion. The hero, a young minister who labors in the slums, is a semi-athletic, semi-angelic being, only capable of existence in the feminine imagination. Having, in his spiritual zeal, disregarded every hygienic law, he is naturally in poor physical condition to bear an injury, and when he receives a blow from a ruffian dies under it. A deathbed scene is regarded as an indispensable bit of "property" by emotional novelists, and this is made the most of, being dragged out through seven days, with the funeral added.

SOUTH AFRICAN SPECULATION.

Chauncey M. Depew Is Certain that a Reaction Will Come.

New York Tribune.

The almost unequaled era of speculation in South Africa gold mines in London and England generally was told of by Chauncey M. Depew when he returned from Europe recently. Since that time the speculation has been even wilder and stocks have gone up higher. The correspondents of the large papers in this country in writing from England have discussed this craze and told of the mad whirl of stocks in London, and predicted the downfall eventually to come. This does not seem to have affected the stocks in the least. Mr. Depew said yesterday, in speaking of the tide of speculation:

"There is one odd thing in connection with it, and that is the fact that no American money is going into this mad stock speculation. While I was abroad I had pointed out to me several men who made at least $10,000,000 apiece by this form of speculation in South African mines. The speculation there is much the same that it was in this country when the Leadville mines were being opened up. Why, men told me there that they feared to issue another dividend, lest stock should go up higher, and they would have so much money in their vaults that they would hardly know what to do.

"The matter is explained from the fact that there is a plethora of money in Europe just now, owing to hoarding and calling into account of hard times. This money must have an outlet somewhere. The South African gold mines have proved to be rich beyond the ordinary, and they have been seized upon as the best known means of speculation. Every one trying to get in has sent the stocks kiting, and they are bound to come down like the proverbial sticks, leaving in the wake a lot of wrecks. The methods being followed abroad are exactly like those common during our own excitement. During the height of the Leadville craze a new mine was put on the market every day or so. The stock was watered and the money poured in. When the bubble burst thousands were bankrupt. That is the way that it will be in England.

"I know of a case in this country which took place during the Leadville excitement. A man had a mine and he thought it was worthy of development. He came to New York and formed a stock company which was capitalized at $1,000,000. He sold his shares at $10 apiece. He disposed of all his stock, and was $1,000,000 ahead. His stock kept creeping up above par. It got to $15, and then to $20. The mine was richer than he thought. He watched it climb, and then came to the conclusion that it was worth more than he had given it credit for. He decided to get it back and so he began to rebuy. He expended his entire million and another $500,000 that he had. He finally got the mine back, and just as he did the bubble burst and the shares went tottering. After the debris was cleared away he found that it had cost just $500,000 to put his mine on the market. That is the way that it is abroad. The craze is on, but it will all tumble, and Europe will stagger under the shock. It is a tribute to American acumen that we are not investing a dollar in the mad rush."

IN MORMONDOM.

An Observer Concludes that Changes for the Better Have Come.

Editorial Correspondence the Outlook.

In Salt Lake City twenty-one years has wrought many changes. The growth has not been more rapid than in many cities at the East, but the atmosphere has changed. When I was there before there were ugly rumors of Mormon rebellion, and the guns at Camp Douglass were kept trained on the city. Now everything is peaceful and apparently harmonious. The Mormon Church has accepted the situation with as good grace as it possibly could, and the result is clearly manifest in the improved appearance both of the men and the women. The change in respect to the latter is most remarkable. Those who remember Mark Twain's witticism, in which he said, when he saw one Mormon woman, that he thought that the man who would be willing to marry her ought to be regarded as a philanthropist, and, when he saw more of them, that he thought that a man who would be willing to marry fifty ought to be considered as the greatest benefactor of humanity that ever lived, no longer has any point. The women of Salt Lake will compare favorably, both in beauty and refinement of manner, with their sisters at the East. I tried to find out whether polygamy is actually dead, and came to the conclusion that it is nominally so, but not in reality. One old man did not hesitate to say, "The law of the State is one thing, the law of the Church another." And he more than hinted that it made little difference whether the State recognized other than the first wife as legitimate so long as the Church gave its recognition. The great tabernacle was thronged on the Sunday that I was present. All three of the presidents, namely, Woodruff, Cannon and J. E. Smith, were in their places. The service was not very different from what would have been expected in any Christian church. The prayers were offered in the name of our Savior, and, except for occasional references, might have been offered by a Presbyterian or a Methodist divine. The sermon by Mr. Cannon, on the principles of Mormonism, was level to the intelligence of his audience, and a strong and manly utterance in behalf of righteousness. The general impression left on my mind was that the Mormon Church in most respects is exerting its great influence in behalf of high moral ideals, and that in another generation polygamy itself will not only nominaly but actually disappear.

ANOTHER BIG GOLD NUGGET.

It Was Found in a North Carolina Mine and Weighs Ten Pounds.

New York Evening Sun.

Several months ago the Evening Sun mentioned the finding of the biggest nugget of gold in North Carolina since the war. The find weighed about eight and one-half pounds, and was estimated to be worth about $1,800. A few weeks ago a still larger nugget of gold was found at the same mine, which is controlled by a New York company. The nugget has since been brought to this city. The new find weighs a trifle over ten pounds, and, as about 90 per cent. of it is pure gold, the nugget is estimated to be worth about $2,250.

It is a beautiful specimen of a gold nugget, being much cleaner and brighter than the first find. The gold shows shining yellow through the reddish-brown coating on one side, while the other side is almost entirely free from earth, and there the gold has taken a high polish as the result of scouring by natural action in sand and gravel.

The nugget is a flat, irregular mass about seven inches at its greatest length, four inches wide, and about two inches in thickness. It looks not unlike a big gold cannon ball that had been flattened out by striking against a heavy armor plate.

It was found on Aug. 27 by the foreman of the mine, who was digging with a pick in a shallow trench near the surface. There is a big dent in the nugget, which shows the place where the sharp point of the pick struck.

The mine from which the big nugget was taken is located in Stanley county and is called the Eames mine. The mine was discovered accidentally less than two years ago, and since that time has gained a wide reputation as a producer of nuggets, both large and small.

He Always Does His Duty.

Lafayette Courier.

It is a pleasure to observe that General Harrison is evincing earnest interest in his duty as one of the trustees of Purdue University. At the time he was appointed the public appeared to regard the action as a mere formality, designed to give the institution the benefit of his honored name, and it is therefore all the more gratifying to note that he elects to become an active participant in the management of the affairs of the university. During the ex-President's stay in this city he has assiduously devoted his time to the work coming before the board of trustees, and has demonstrated the fact to his fellow-members that he has the welfare and progress of the institution sincerely at heart.

A New Word.

Harper's Weekly.

There is some ground for believing that when the Earl of Dunraven departs from our shores he will leave a new word behind him for our use. To dunraven, it seems, is to refuse to play without showing adequate grounds for withdrawing. A dunraven, accordingly, is a refusal to play for reasons not considered satisfactory. The new word is three syllables long, which is against it. But persons who use it hold that it conveys with lucidity and dispatch an idea which could not otherwise be imparted without considerable circumlocution. It is proper to add that the word is admitted to be an Americanism.

MASSACRES IN CHINA

COL. COCKERILL DISCUSSES THE BUTCHERY OF MISSIONARIES.

He Thinks It May Be Necessary to Teach Celestials the Importance of Observing Sacred Treaties.

Tokio Letter in New York Herald.

I learn from a friend in Peking that of the two new members of the Tsung-Li Yamen, or Government Council, recently appointed, one is the ex-tutor of the feeble-minded Emperor, and the other is an eighty-year-old anti-foreign fiend, who long ago publicly declared that he would never feel entirely happy until he had secured the skin of a foreigner to sleep on. The elevation of such men to office does not argue well for the progress of China, nor the safety of outsiders seeking to do business there. If the work of butchering missionary men and women and children goes on much longer, perhaps a combination of outside powers may be aroused to the importance of teaching the Celestial trilobites the importance of observing the sanctity of treaties. In that event aged officials who are yearning to repose upon the skin of foreign devils may find themselves urged to the display of considerable activity in order to preserve their own hides.

It is not believed that Great Britain can be induced to avenge the recent murder of her subjects in China, because the opium trade is valuable, and business is business; but perhaps the United States, Germany and a few other nations, not entirely absorbed in trade, can be persuaded to teach in Mongolian interior districts a lesson for which the viceroys and mandarins are yearning. This lesson should not be taught to semi-savages by the knocking down of villages, but it should be administered to officials who encourage and wink at the slaughter of the missionaries. Every one of these guilty scoundrels should be captured and promptly executed.

And it wouldn't be a bad idea to snatch the gay young Emperor from his throne and hold him as a hostage while the corrupt officials were being captured and separated from their heads. One can have no idea of the depth of the indignation felt here over the Ku-Cheng massacres. This is a missionary country, and people here, without regard to nationality, are filled with resentment. Even those who do not approve of mission work in these countries nevertheles hold that China, having guaranteed by treaty the safeguard of missionaries, must be made to suffer when she permits them to be slaughtered. To fix a price for a missionary's life is nothing. To chop off the heads of a lot of criminals already condemned to death, as is frequently done in a vicarious way, is not of the least consequence. The men who govern and control China must be reached.

Will the government of the United States distinguish itself by taking the lead in this important matter? There is a great opening and the occasion is a mighty one. But our peaceful pastoral government is not in the habit of "rising to the occasion." When English Protestants were once denied the right of worship in Rome there was a Cromwell, who could notify the august Pontiff that unless he changed his policy he would hear the thunder of the ironsides at the gates of the vatican. And the policy was changed. Can the government of the United States, backed by the Christian nations, whose missionary citizens are also slaughtered to make Mongolian holidays, send a threat to Peking which will be listened to and respected? Yes. But will it? It is said on behalf of the central government of China that to-day it is unable to carry out its demands. Its feebleness is everywhere recognized. The Viceroy and the mandarins throughout the empire do precisely as they please and snap their fingers at Peking. Incapacity, debt, filth, disease, ignorance, disloyalty and revolutionary spirit mark the China of to-day. If the decrees from Peking are no longer heeded, then the imperial government is about at its end. A government which can make treaties, but which cannot carry them out, has no right to exist.

SALVATION FOR JAPAN.

We have news here to the effect that General Booth's Salvation Army is about to make a descent upon the shores of Japan. The campaign of invasion has been planned in London, and the first division of the conquering host, under command of Colonel Wright, reached Yokohama two days ago. We are told that the redoubtable General Booth may take the field himself, as he has long regarded Japan as a great field for his sword of righteousness.

There is no telling how the Japanese will take to the drums, symbals and the shouting of the "Hallelujah lassies." They are fond of outre things and have a kindly side for amusements of all kinds. Whether they will have their respect for Christianity and Christian methods increased remains to be seen. There is a story of a detachment of Swedish missionary girls planted somewhere in northern China, outside the great wall. In their utter loneliness these simple teachers have been in the habit of marching through the streets of poverty-stricken, toil-worn villages, singing hymns and sounding the loud timbrel. Intelligent people have protested against the bizarre proceeding as tending to mystify and distress the Chinese mind and provoking a massacre. The Japanese, being a more enlightened people, may take more kindly to General Booth's martial methods. They are fond of banners and the blare of trumpets. It is possible that Booth will capture the country, but he will not be able to subjugate the Japanese, I predict. The detachment of sweet singers in Yokohama consists chiefly of officers. Only three women are in the party, two of these being so-called captains and the other a lieutenant. This advance guard brings with it a gorgeous banner, specially blessed in London and decorated to the Christianization of Japan.

As an example of the earnestness which fills the Japanese people when they have something important to achieve I think Formosa and its present affairs may be submitted. It was resolved only two months ago to put down the revolt in that province with a firm hand, and the standard of the army required for the work was fixed at 40,000. But the tide of troops turned in that direction has kept steadily moving until the Japanese now have on the island something like 60,000 effective men. Only a week ago I saw nearly five hundred military coolies leaving Tokyo for the seat of war. They were sturdy looking ruffians, and in their great straw umbrella hats and bright blue cotton uniforms they presented a rather imposing appearance. That all is going well in Formosa is indicated by the official reports, copies of which I receive every few days. The "Black Flags," those terrible slayers, have been reached, and they turn out to be as cowardly and worthless as the ordinary Chinamen when it comes to actual fighting. One can see by the reports that the Japanese are not mincing matters. From an official report, now on my desk, I read that "the insurgents killed at the battle of Changhua were about 650; some were taken captives." No mention of Japanese loss, I observe.

A COSTLY CAMPAIGN.

Speaking of this costly and unfortunate Formosan campaign, a Japanese military official said to me yesterday: "Were this war being waged by us against patriotic, home-loving natives of Formosa, it would be pitiable indeed. But there are no such natives. The savages who infest the greater part of Formosa are giving us no trouble. It is the infamous Chinese scoundrels, many of them natives of the country, who are making the trouble; the class of men who have so long given the country its wretched rule and made it practically a land of barbarism. The province is ours, and they are in rebellion simply because they are turbulent miscreants at all times, and now they seem to think they have a license, under the guise of war, to indulge in indiscriminate plunder. If these assassins keep up their resistance we shall exterminate them, for Japan has too much at stake to permit an armed mob in Formosa to thwart her destiny for one hour. The extermination or deportation of these Hakkas and Black Flags will be a most excellent thing for Formosa. These elements are not needed. We shall eventually have 10,000,000 industrious, peaceful and home-loving Japanese in Formosa, and when we do there will be no such fertile, productive spot in the world. We did not go to Formosa to declare war, but to declare peace and good government. We went to take what belonged to us in a peaceful way." I may add that the military opinion in Tokyo is that there will be no fighting in Formosa after the present month.

About the only serious question under discussion here now is the return of the Liaotung peninsula, but all public consideration is conducted carefully, because the government still frowns upon that sort of thing. The Chuo Shimbun says: "The return of Liaotung has been announced by the Emperor, and the three powers will never be allowed to meddle with the question any further. We shall return the territory when, and only when, we think it advisable." This is emphatic, but it doesn't carry force. The belief that China will pay Japan 50,000,000 taels, or some such amount, is strengthened by the belief that Russia will encourage China to go more deeply into debt to her so that the day of default may come all the sooner, and she may then foreclose on all Manchuria. Mr. Hgashi, the Japanese minister to China, has sturdily refused to do any shuffling between Peking and Tien Tsin. He is ready to do business with the central government, but not with the viceroys. As a result the details of the retrocession of Liaotung will probably be settled in Tokio. The new Chinese minister, Yu-Keng, is a Manchu. His wife is of American extraction, and she speaks English. Both himself and his wife are free, it is said, from anti-foreign proclivities. The new Minister will be no match for the Japanese statesmen whom he will encounter in Tokio.

At one of the opposition party meetings, held here a few evening ago to consider the Liaotung question, one gentleman suggested that Japan should keep a tight grip on the peninsula, and, in the event of a Russian ultimatum to evacuate, appeal to the other European powers and ask for a guarantee of Manchuria's independence. He thought that in a deal of this kind Russia would be essentially euchred. Just what is going to be done about the Liaotung puzzles everybody. There is a report here that China will take no steps until Japan agrees to a readjustment of the Shimonoseki treaty. Nobody believes this, because it is absurd. What could China hope to gain, when all Japan is angry because she was let off too easy? In conversation with a Cabinet officer yesterday I was told that there is a fear in official circles that when the time comes for China to pay the first installment of the indemnity due Japan she will find some excuse for refusing, relying upon Russia to stand by her in the event of further trouble with Japan. The $16,000,000 raised by Russia for China ought to enable her to keep faith with Japan. Should she default it will be simply because of her innate worthlessness, corruption and weak scoundrelism.

PAPER TRUST CONSPIRACY.

Another Watered "Industrial" Preparing for Credulous Investors.

New York Herald.

The chief makers of newspaper printing paper in the Eastern States—fourteen in number—making about nine hundred tons of paper a day, and owning plants, the combined value of which is estimated at less than $10,000,000, have formed a trust capitalized at $35,000,000.

First of all, it is an attempt to levy a tax upon knowledge. It proposes to raise the price of paper to 2½ cents a pound, where 1 60-100 cent is enough to afford an extravagant profit.

The newspapers of the country consume over 1,200 tons of paper a day. The proposed addition to price amounts to a tax of $21,600 daily upon knowledge, or an annual tax of over $6,500,000.

The scheme is, secondly, one designed to induce investors to pay enormously for nothing. It proposes to capitalize at $35,000,000 properties that $10,000,000 would completely replace. That is to say, it is an attempt to get from investors $35 for $10 worth of property, and thus to secure $25,000,000 for nothing.

Moreover, some of the properties involved are nearly worthless for competitive purposes. Some of them represent mills so badly placed as to be no longer profitable. Some represent antiquated machinery no longer capable of profitable use. Some are mills operated partly by steam power, costing too much for profit. Many of them are bought at three and a half times their nominal value simply to get rid of their competition, and will be closed as soon as the trust is formed. That is to say, the investors are expected to pay $35,000,000 for properties nominally worth $10,000,000, but in fact worth much less.

The total output of the mills included in the trust could be produced on paper machines of the latest design costing not more than $1,800,000. The water-power rights for nine hundred tons of paper per day, together with land, timber rights, pulp mills, shipping expenses and all the rest, can be had for $8,000,000 or less. Paper could be produced by such mills at 1¼ cents a pound and delivered in New York or other cities at 1 6-10 cents. This would yield a daily profit of $6,000, or an annual net revenue of $1,800,000. It would be a profit of more than 18 per cent. on investment after allowing for depreciation, insurance and interest.

Why should the people be expected, or why should they submit to pay an enormous tribute in excess of this great profit?

Every dollar of capitalization in excess of ten millions represents water in the stock, lax methods of business or antiquity of machinery. The investors who subscribe for the new trust stock will pay heavily for all these worthless things. How are they to get their money back? How are they to get the people of the country to pay them in tribute sufficient to render their $35,000,000 of investment profitable?

They have no monopoly upon paper-making machinery and they cannot secure such monopoly. Anybody who chooses may buy the most improved machines and set up a paper factory of his own. They have no monopoly upon the wood from which pulp is ground. In Canada "the woods are full" of available materials, and there is exhaustless water power there. And there is certainly no reason to suppose that Congress will refuse to repeal the protective duties on pulp and paper when the trust shall begin to levy its tribute on knowledge. Yet sensible men are asked to go into this scheme, paying $3.50 for every dollar of even nominal value, in the expectation that the people will submit to an extortion great enough to make the investment profitable.

How foolish such expectation is a few simple figures will show. A newspaper using only five tons of paper daily would be required, under the trust programme, to pay a tribute of $27,000 a year over and above the legitimate cost of its paper. A newspaper using fifty tons daily could build a mill of its own for less than the blackmail exacted of it for a single year.

It is conceivable that even with the aid of a Stock Exchange listing investors will bite at this unbaited hook?

Prof. Commons's Scheme.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mr. J. R. Commons, of the Indiana University, has struck a new wrinkle in municipal management, which he expounds in the "Annals of the American Academy of Political Science." Struck with the general good results which flowed from the establishment of State boards of health, charity, correction, etc., which feature is adopted in various ways by the majority of States, he advocates the creation of State boards of municipal supervision. Mr. Commons would not give these absolute control, but simply that supervision, and report to the Governor, who would, on such report being made of malfeasance or nonmalfeasance on the part of municipal officers, have plenary powers to suspend or remove them. In case of such the local machinery of elections or appointment would fill the vacancies. Some Western States have central commissions, which, in a qualified way, exercise the function which Mr. Commons suggests to broaden into State municipal boards, which, nonpartisan and unpaid, are to have their actual work of inquiry done by experts. The chief reliance of this gentleman is that public opinion would thus be correctly informed as to wrong done or incapacity displayed.

Beer Influence in New York.

Washington Special.

The income of the government is not coming up to expectations by any manner of means, either in internal revenue or customs collections. It is possible, however, by the practice of the sternest economy in expenditures, to make the balance sheet for the first half of the current fiscal year (July to December) show a very great reduction in the deficit as indicating a satisfactory working out of the new law, but everybody knows that any such exhibit would be "forced," and its effect would therefore be neutralized by harsh inquiry into the facts. This condition of affairs is giving the beer interests great comfort, though the brewers are inviting Republican hostility in Congress by their offensive attitude in New York at the present writing. They are taking very long chances in their blind desire to rule or ruin in the Eastern metropolis. The seeming improbability of practical results in both revenue and currency legislation will have a natural tendency to shorten discussion on both of these issues and leave a larger open field for maneuvering in other directions.

Send-Off for Talmage.

New York Independent.

We lose and Washington gains Dr. Talmage. The First Presbyterian Church is not a large one, is not in a fashionable locality, but it will have as big audiences as it can hold when Dr. Talmage opens his mouth there every Sunday evening. He has been burned out three times in Brooklyn, and his church, the largest in the Presbyterian denomination, has just faded away and disappeared. What Dr. Talmage needs is a platform and some one else to direct the church. He is a great preacher, earnest, enthusiastic and peculiar, and a great power; but his power is not in organizing church work. He will be associated at Washington with Dr. Byron Sunderland, whose church, with less than four hundred members, gave last year for benevolent objects more than the Brooklyn Tabernacle gave in half a dozen years. We regret that he leaves us, and we anticipate for him a continuance in Washington of his great success and fame.