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advantage of the South African region is that the distribution of the gold is uniform and the gold field is of vast extent. This warrants operations on a much larger scale than when gold-bearing rock is broken and somewhat uncertain. What has been developed at Cripple Creek and other parts of the country proves that the gold fields of this country are far richer than they have been thought to be.

THE MORTON ANNIVERSARY.

Oliver P. Morton died Nov. 1, 1877, and a commemorative service in honor of his memory will be held to-day. If he were still living he would be only seventy-two years old, nine months older than ex-Vice President Morton, three months younger than Senator John Sherman, and many years younger than Gladstone or Bismarck. Morton was only fifty-four years old when he died, and but for the extraordinary conditions which caused him to break down he would in all human probability have lived many years longer and might have been alive to-day.

Few American statesmen have achieved greater or more enduring reputation during the same length of time than Governor Morton did. His active public career covered only sixteen years. When he was first nominated for Governor by the new and as yet unorganized Republican party in 1856 he was only known as a rising lawyer of Democratic antecedents and anti-slavery convictions who had severed former political ties and joined the party that afforded the only chance of successfully resisting the aggressions of slavery. At that time he was only thirty-three years old, and had not developed any of the qualities of statesmanship or leadership which afterwards made him famous. He was defeated in 1856 and did not become Governor until Jan. 16, 1861, when, Gov. Henry S. Lane having been elected Senator, Lieutenant Governor Morton succeeded to the office of Governor.

This was a case in which the people builded better than they knew. When Lane and Morton were nominated there was no sign nor thought of war, and although there may have been a tacit understanding that if the Republicans carried the State Lane should be elected Senator and Morton become Governor, but few persons dreamed of the great events that were impending. The campaigns of 1856 and 1860 had made Morton acquainted throughout the State and had enabled the people to "size him up." They knew he was a man to be depended upon and equal to any position he might be called to fill, but they had no idea at the time of his election, nor when he became Governor, what was coming. He was not elected in 1860 as a war Governor, any more than Lincoln was as a war President. Circumstances, destiny and overruling Providence raised up both.

It is interesting to reflect what might have been if the conventions which nominated Lincoln and Morton in the summer of 1860 had known what was coming. If they had been selecting a war President and a commander-in-chief for the army and navy of the United States during the greatest war of modern times, and a war Governor for the State of Indiana, under conditions of supreme difficulty, would they have selected Abraham Lincoln and Oliver P. Morton? Instead of two men of peaceful antecedents and entirely without military knowledge and experience, would they not have tried to find and perhaps have nominated men of some military training or experience? Happily they did not. Happily they were ignorant of the future and simply carried out the plans of the Divinity that shapes our ends. They nominated for President an Illinois lawyer whose ungainly figure was a subject for jest to Eastern critics, and for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, with the understanding that in the event of success he was to become Governor, a man whose sole experience in public life had been as judge for a short time in a Quaker circuit. Yet one was destined to become the greatest President since Washington and the other the most efficient and most celebrated of all the war Governors. Truly, the people builded better than they knew. In this case their voice was indeed the voice of God.

When Morton was defeated for Governor in 1856 there was great disappointment among Republicans. He had made a great name and was defeated by less than 6,000 majority. The new party felt the defeat more keenly because it came so near to success. Yet if Morton had been elected in 1856 he never would have been Indiana's war Governor. Under the Constitution, he would not have been eligible for re-election as Governor in 1860, and, of course, he would not have taken second place on the ticket. Morton might have been elected Senator, instead of Lane. Perhaps he would have entered Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, or perhaps have accepted a commission and entered the army. Thus his defeat in 1856 was really a blessing in disguise.

The people do well to commemorate the services of Morton. No other native-born son of the State ever rendered it so great service or brought it so much honor. The war Governors of some other States discharged their duties with notable efficiency, but no other had to contend with such difficulties or proved himself such a tower of strength to the national government and the Union cause. When the people of Indiana forget the name of Morton they will deserve to be forgotten themselves.

LEADER IN POPULAR EDUCATION.

The recent report of Dr. William T. Harris, the distinguished educator who was placed at the head of the Bureau of Education by General Harrison, is not a document which warrants the fears of those who appear to be alarmed for the future of public education in this country, since it not only confirms the title of the United States as foremost of the nations in popular education, but also shows that we are making decided progress. During the year which ended Nov. 30, 1893, more than fifteen million children were enrolled as pupils in the schools and colleges, public and private, in the United States, which is more than 22 per cent of the entire population. During the year above referred to the enrollment in the public schools increased nearly 2 per cent, while the average attendance was increased nearly 3 1/2 per cent. It is the most conclusive evidence of the steady progress of the public school system that the percentage of attendance is gradually gaining upon the enrollment.

While the school enrollment in the United States is more than 22 per cent of the whole country, the highest figure attained by any other country in recent years is not quite 20 per cent. The country next to the United States in enrollment to entire population, came, when this report was made, Prussia, England, Canada, Scotland, Belgium, France, Austria, Holland. Following these at a long distance are Spain, Italy, Mexico and the Central and South American governments, whose weakness indicates a want of that stability of purpose which comes from general intelligence.

The broadening of popular education is one of the features of our public school system which the statistics bring out, particularly in the direction of manual instruction. Public attention has been called to the importance of such practical education, and great progress in that direction is predicted. Another fact which the summarizing of the statistics since 1880 brings to light in connection with the phenomenal educational advance is that the number of women employed as teachers has increased 20 per cent. It further appears that popular illiteracy is highest in the countries in which the woman teacher is unknown or is restricted to the lowest grades of elementary teaching. This deduction, being made from statistics, is a refutation of the assertion made recently by a distinguished clergyman to the effect that women were not fitted to teach boys over a dozen years of age.

When this report was made there were 451 colleges and universities in this country, of which 210 are co-educational. A quarter of a century ago there were at most two or three such colleges in the United States. That 75 per cent of such institutions are open to young women as well as to young men indicates a revolution of educational sentiment on the question.

A HASTY ASSUMPTION.

Because two or three New York papers condemned the recent expressions of Senator Chandler with regard to the policy which the United States should pursue in relation to Cuba, and those of Senator Lodge to the effect that the American people would regard the announced policy of Great Britain in Venezuela as one which should call forth the protest of this government, the London Post assumes that the opinion of the American people has been expressed by a few alleged American papers on the Atlantic coast. If the London organ of the Salisbury Ministry could have seen the newspapers of the interior of the United States it would have been forced to a different conclusion. "Jingo" is a word which those men who are not now in accord with the positive policy of the fathers of the Republic have imported from England. It was applied to a Conservative Ministry of which Lord Salisbury was either a member or a supporter. In that instance it meant an aggressive foreign policy, such as has characterized the Conservative party for years. For a Tory newspaper to apply this significant word to an American Senator will harm no one. Neither can public sentiment in this country be seriously influenced by expressions like those of Edward Atkinson in the North American Review for November, in which that gentleman defends British policy and assails the men who have inherited their views of an American foreign policy from Monroe and John Quincy Adams. The coterie of anglo-maniacs who are authorities with British newspapers do not speak for any considerable element in this country. The real sentiment of the American people on the Venezuelan question is expressed in the same issue of the Review by Representative Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Representative Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama. They do not fill so much space as Mr. Atkinson, but both express the sentiment of 90 per cent of the American people when they say, in effect, that the United States should insist that the dispute relative to territory between Venezuela and Great Britain should be submitted to arbitration.

The London Post also assumes that President Cleveland has discovered that the American people are hostile to a jingo policy, and for that reason he may be expected to oppose such jingoes as Senator Lodge. If the President has come to the conclusion that the American people are indifferent to the land-grabbing tactics of Great Britain on this hemisphere he is the victim of a very serious misapprehension. There is no real reason to believe that the President is the victim of any such misapprehension. He certainly cannot be unless he has been influenced by the claim of infallibility which is made by the coterie which Mr. Atkinson represents and the adulation of the British press.

NEWSPAPER BRUTALITY.

A few evenings ago a gang of young hoodlums belonging to the First Baptist Church of Paterson, N. J., pursued Mr. "Bill" Nye and cast decayed eggs and vegetables after him when he left the hall in his carriage at the close of a lecture delivered under the auspices of the young men of the church. It appears that these youths were not pleased with the character of the performance, and were moved to emphasize their disapproval in this ruffianly manner, in order, perhaps, to prove their critical acumen to the Paterson four hundred. Their conduct, however, is a matter of little consequence, and the incident would here be not for the manner in which it has been treated by certain newspapers which ought to know better. It is hastily and falsely assumed by them that Mr. Nye was so overcome by spirituous potations that he was unable to give a satisfactory entertainment, and he is hailed over the coals in a most unmerciful and brutal manner for his supposed delinquencies. He is told that he has "stayed too long," that he is no longer amusing; that his day is done, and is flippantly advised to retire to his home and live in quiet upon the wealth which he has acquired in the years of popular fame.

Mr. Nye deserves better of the press and public than this. Even if it be true that a sickle taste now prefers other varieties of entertainment, the fact remains that his quaint humor has for years enlivened the otherwise heavy pages of the newspapers that now revile him, and his odd conceits have lifted the clouds from many a heavy heart. The man who can create a smile is entitled to the gratitude of his fellow-

creatures, and toward one who has afforded so much wholesome amusement the gratitude should be lasting, even when the smile has faded from his own lips and he can no longer stir his hearers to laughter.

It is a common saying concerning professional humorists that their peculiar gift is evanescent, and the record seems to sustain this view; but possibly the comparatively brief season of favor enjoyed by each one is due less to the dying out of the talent than to the fact that it is overcome by the pressure of life upon him. For, though humor must be genuine and spontaneous in order to assume, and to its possessor as well as to those about him is a softer even to the gayest hearted, it is not possible, even to the most gifted, to be always effervescent with fun. The man who undertakes to entertain others as a matter of business inevitably comes to wear a mask. Though his soul die within him, he must smile and utter frivolities. His case, when care, and sorrow and illness weigh upon him, is worse than that of the actor, for the latter represents an alien character, while the humorist is supposed to speak his own thoughts.

The history of more than one of the professional humorists of recent years—in truth, the professional humorist is a creation of the last third of the century—shows the wearing of this mask, sometimes not lifted while the world looked on. Charles Brown, "Artemus Ward," smiled in the face of death that long threatened him, and his story, as told now, is one of pathos. Mr. Nye is known by his friends to have struggled long against distressing physical infirmities and to have made a brave fight. The newspaper men who proceed to write him down because he failed to meet the favor of an audience forget, apparently, that the day may come when they, too, will cease to please, and that to cast unceremoniously into outer darkness will not seem to them a fair return for their labors. Charity and the sense of fair play are apt to be lacking in writers for the press—especially the sensational press.

One Board of Public Works has decided that it is not good policy to permit another street-railway company to come into the city and take more streets than are now thus occupied. Nevertheless the same company has applied to Mayor Taggart's board to reconsider the matter. When the first request was made the residents along several of the streets which this company proposed to monopolize protested. To protest takes time and costs money. Consequently it is an injustice to property owners to compel them to fight every year for the streets on which they reside. The whole matter of street railways in the city is now in the courts and otherwise in an unsettled condition. This of itself is sufficient reason for the board to refuse the request of the new company without delay.

They are saying 'over in England to whomsoever cares to listen that it is a love match, pure and simple, between Princess Maud of Wales and her cousin, Prince Karl of Denmark. They said the same thing two or three years ago about the eldest son of the Prince of Wales and Princess May of Teck. When the young man died and in less than a year the bereaved princess agreed to marry his brother, who had become her apparent to the throne, they said that was a love match, too. As Princess Maud is three years older than her promised husband, and as cousins with such disparity of age are not apt to be violently in love with each other, their romantic tale may be accepted, like the others, with a degree of allowance.

The Sultan of Turkey could give Mr. Cleveland lessons in finance. He has ordered a "moratorium" by which the payment of all debts, public and private, is suspended for three months. If Secretary Carlisle can find any constitutional authority for such an order he might use it some way to keep down the deficit.

The appointment of ex-Congressman Bynum as president of the Board of Customs Appraisers at New York, which seems to be foreshadowed, would be ridiculously unfit. He has had no business or commercial training whatever, and is absolutely devoid of qualifications for the position.

The Jenkinsonian dispatches concerning the Vanderbilt-Mariborough wedding are not as gruesome as those concerning the murder trials at Philadelphia and San Francisco, but they are even more tiresome.

A shadow on the Pugilistic Field. The sympathetic reader doubtless dropped a tear in his coffee when he read in his morning paper yesterday of the death of "Jack" Dempsey. "Jack" was, as the dispatches have it, a "well-known pugilist." Every man who is well read on pugilism can, of course, give off-hand, an outline of the professional record of the lamented deceased, and a list of his appearances in the prize ring, so that a resume of his career is not needed here as a reminder. To be perfectly frank, the record is not quite fresh in the Journal's mind, and a review of the career in question would involve a delving into files which would be inconvenient. In fact, it is not quite sure that he ever did fight, but it does know perfectly well that he was a noted pugilist. He figured as such in the papers for so long a time that he must have been genuine. To be genuine does not necessarily mean that he fought the space writers and that they press correspondents, who are anxious to earn their salaries in a dull season. His memory is dear to them, and to readers who like to have their feelings wrought upon by the prospect of savage scientific battles between athletes—battles that seldom, if ever, are "pulled off" according to promise, but that thrill the nervous systems of those who love fighting by proxy with the chance that the meetings will actually take place.

And now Dempsey, one of the men who has given them these delicious thrills—Dempsey is dead. The incidents of his death are not so new as they once were, but all who are not callous to the charm and poetry of the ring. In his last moments the departing Dempsey uttered the name of "Jimmy Carroll" Carroll was one of the pugilists with whom he had con-

ferred on football contests in his day, and Carroll's memory was dear to him. He called for him in his last hours, just as Corbett and Fitzsimmons now seemingly, but not really, such bitter enemies and rivals, will, one day, call in fond and yearning affection one upon the other. Dempsey reviewed his ring career, too, in those last solemn moments. It must be true that those who peacefully lie in beds call up past events with the same lightning rapidity as do the drowning, else he could not have reviewed all the ring talk of a life time in so brief a space. This is a thought for science, but the thoughts of those who turn each morning to the sporting column will go out with regret after Dempsey. He will never fight in the papers any more. He has gone where there may be a prize ring, indeed, but whence no echoes return. A shadow clouds the field of sport.

Stephen Crane is one of the new poets whose eccentricities of thought and expression fill the reader who is accustomed to old-fashioned simplicity of utterance with wonder, if not admiration. Nevertheless, Stephen has now and then an idea which the common mind can grasp at least in part. Here is one: "In a lonely place, An overcast, a sage Who sat, all night, Regarding a newspaper. He accused me, 'Sir, what is this?' Then I saw that I was greater, Aye, greater than this sage. I answered him at once: 'Old, old man, it is the wisdom of the age.' The sage looked upon me with admiration."

One of the institutions of Indianapolis is the annual chrysanthemum display, in Tomlinson Hall, by the Indiana Florists' Association. As the years pass the exhibits are enlarged and new features added, so that the chrysanthemum show has come to be one of the popular affairs of the city, commanding a larger and larger patronage each succeeding season. Special features have been prepared this season which promise to be very attractive. Flower culture has made rapid advances in Indiana, as well as in all the older States during the last few years. In this locality the growth of the business is largely due to the intelligence and enterprise displayed by well-known florists.

Suggestion to the editors of the coming woman's edition: Why not devote a page to the needs of municipal housekeeping, and, as a beginning, move for the establishment at convenient distances of waste paper receptacles? The down-town streets of Indianapolis would be comparatively free from obstructions were it not for the vast quantities of paper that litter the walks, fill the gutters and blow about promiscuously on windy days.

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