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ple than is afforded by the course of
Senators Voorhees and Turpie on the
silver question. In openly espousing the
cause of free silver they not only do not
represent a majority of the people of
Indiana, but they do not represent the
majority sentiment of their own party.
As Senators they should endeavor to
represent all the people and not merely
the Democratic portion of them, but
they do not even represent the best
sentiment nor the majority of their own
party. They have betrayed the interests
of the State they were elected to
represent. They are representing the
silver mine owners of Nevada, not the
honest money people, Democrats and
Republicans, of Indiana.

FOREIGN TROUBLE FOR ENGLAND.
Foreign troubles for England multiply.
The latest one involves threatening
possibilities and is evidently causing the
government much anxiety. Like many
other troubles, it grows out of England's
policy of territorial aggrandizement and
the disposition of British officials and
agents in all parts of the world to as-
sume the aggressive on slight provoca-
tion in the belief that every such act on
their part will be sustained by the home
government.

The word boer is Dutch for peasant.
The Boers, who are the party of the
second part in the new difficulty, are
descendants of Dutch colonists in south
Africa. Though a rude and primitive
people they are not uncivilized, and the
sturdy virtues of their ancestors find
full expression in the descendants. They
are pre-eminently an agricultural people
and principally engaged in cattle breed-
ing. They are plain, honest, straight-
forward, plow and hospitable, but dis-
trustful of foreigners, especially of the
English. They are courageous, and
have shown on more than one occasion
that they are good fighters. The an-
cestors of the present Boers were in
south Africa long before the British got
a foothold there. The coming of the lat-
ter was followed by a long period of fric-
tion which resulted in several migrations
by the Boers and finally in the formation
of the two republics of Orange River
and Transvaal. After enjoying independ-
ence several years of independence and
peace the British began to interfere again,
and a war followed which resulted in
the conquest and annexation of the
Transvaal republic to the British posses-
sions. Four years later, in 1881, the
Boers rebelled and another war fol-
lowed, in which they regained their in-
dependence. The present president of
the republic, Paul Kruger, was elected
in 1883 and has been regularly re-elected
since. The republic is about three times
as large as Indiana, and has a population
of about 900,000. It is rich in min-
erals, and the discovery of rich gold
deposits a few years ago was followed by
a great influx of English, which for a
time threatened to swamp the Boer
element.

The present difficulty probably grows
out of this British immigration into the
Transvaal territory and the Boers'
chronic dislike of the English. The
Transvaal government is entirely in the
hands of the Boers, aliens not being al-
lowed to vote. The English are, of
course, taxed, and as they are not al-
lowed to vote they have raised the
specious cry of "taxation without repre-
sentation." They could leave the coun-
try if they wished to, but they prefer
to remain and make trouble. It is in
response to the appeal of these disas-
trous Englishmen that Dr. Jameson,
British commissioner, has invaded the
Transvaal territory, with a considerable
force. The Boers will defend their coun-
try very vigorously, and if hostilities
begin they will be apt to wipe out old
scores. The British commissioner seems
to have acted very rashly, for, besides
bringing on a war with the Boers which
may result disastrously to British in-
terests, his action may be resented by
Germany and France, both of whom are
interested in preserving the independence
of the Transvaal.

THE RAPID INCREASE OF GOLD.
One of the economists who have been
with us, noting the rapid increase of
production in recent years, said that a
surfeit of gold was one of the possibil-
ities, or words to that effect. The in-
creased production due to the invest-
ment of capital in machinery and ap-
pliances to get gold out of ores which
could not be worked ten years ago,
proves that the prediction, if not fully
warranted, has a better basis than many
predictions. If the capacity of the world
to absorb gold for money and manufac-
tures is limited, as is its capacity for
much more perishable merchandise,
then there is a fair ground to assume
that in a few years gold will be so plen-
tiful that it has a decided effect upon
prices, it will be to advance rather than
contract. The growth of the output is
remarkable, as the following figures
show: The aggregate production of the
world for the five years beginning with
1889 was \$507,600,000, or an average of
\$101,520,000 a year. Beginning with 1890
the output of the world's mines has
been: 1890, \$118,449,000; 1891, \$120,650,000;
1892, \$146,298,000; 1893, \$156,222,000; 1894,
\$181,510,100. It is claimed from partial
returns that when all are collected the
output of gold in 1895 will exceed \$200,
000,000. The largest output in any year
of the California and Australian period
was \$155,450,000, in 1853. The great in-
crease of gold production from these
mines set in in 1852, the average out-
put of the ten years beginning with that
year was \$121,415,000. Assuming that the
output of 1895 was \$200,000,000, the aver-
age product of the past five years was
\$182,596,000, or more than \$7,000,000 a year
in excess of the highest yield of the
California and Australian period, and
over \$31,000,000 a year in excess of the
average for ten years of those high
yields.

Large areas of gold-bearing ores have
been discovered in recent years in Col-
orado, South Africa, Russia and Alaska.
It takes capital and machinery to work
such mines, but the results are as cer-
tain as the working of coal mines—a
definite number of tons of ore will yield
a certain quantity of gold. The profits,
therefore, are constant, and the expense
of working the mines and reducers de-
pends very much upon the amount of
the ores worked up. This fact insures
a rapid extension of the mines and a
correspondingly rapid increase of the
output. The United States Geological
Bureau estimates that the world's sup-
ply of gold will reach \$240,000,000 a year
in a few years from now. At the rate
of present production (\$200,000,000 a year)

most one-third as much gold will be
produced during the next five years as
was produced during the 27 years from
1493 to 1850, and nearly one-fifth as much
as during forty-three years from 1851 to
1893. In fact, one will examine the
growth of the great industries a long
way back in vain to find a parallel for
the wonderful strides which have been
made the past few years in gold pro-
duction.

BRITISH DULPLICITY.
The London Times in a leading edi-
torial explanatory of the Transvaal
trouble says: "Equality of representa-
tion with taxation, language, law, re-
sponsibility of the administration to the
legislature and the removal of religious
disabilities are among the chief of the
Uitlanders' demands, while they desire
to maintain republican institutions." In
the Boer language "Uitlanders" means
foreigners, and when the Times formu-
lates the foregoing as "among the chief
of the Uitlanders' demands" it implies
that all the foreigners in the Boer coun-
try are united in them. This is not true.
A recent dispatch concerning the situa-
tion from Johannesburg said: "The
Americans and Germans are siding with
the Transvaal government in the con-
troversy over conceding rights to
foreigners." So it appears the English
residents in the republic are not sup-
ported in their demands by other "Uit-
landers."

Another point of observation is that
the English residents in the Transvaal
republic have no right to make any de-
mands whatever on the Boer govern-
ment. That is an independent govern-
ment, and the English are there by
courtesy. They are foreigners, and if
the Boers choose to say that aliens shall
not vote, or, in other words, shall not
be represented in the government they
have a right to do so. In fact, they
have a right to impose any civil or re-
ligious disabilities on foreigners that
they may see fit to do. The imposition
of such disabilities may be illiberal and
unwise, but an independent government
has a right to be illiberal and unwise
if it chooses to be. Even the British
government is not always liberal and
wise.

It is pretty clear that the British resi-
dents in the Boer country, many of whom
are interested in the gold mines, which
produce about \$40,000,000 a year, have
"set up a job" to overturn the Boer gov-
ernment. The talk about "taxation
without representation," etc., is an im-
pudent pretense.

That the lawyers' fees in the trial of
a pauper charged with manslaughter in
a saloon bar should be \$4,200, as they
were in a case reported in yesterday's
paper, is a gross injustice upon taxpay-
ers, and will tend to bring the legal
profession into bad repute. There is no
sort of reason why three lawyers should
be employed on each side of such a case,
and no sort of reason why there should
be a change of venue in such cases un-
less the criminal courts exist for the
benefit of those who are accused of
crime and a class of lawyers who will
take advantage of such cases. More
than half the men who are accused and
tried for murder or manslaughter plead
inability to pay counsel. Thereupon two
or three lawyers are paid to defend them,
which is done as expensively as possi-
ble. The fees charged are three or four
times as much as they would receive
from private parties in civil cases de-
manding as much time and preparation.
The high charges are made because the
county is to pay, and it is the proper
thing to charge taxpayers three or four
times as much as individuals. Whether
one or five lawyers are employed, \$500
is a good fee either for the prosecution
or the defense of a worthless person ac-
cused of killing in a brawl. Instead of
wasting three or four days in such a
trial, one day should be sufficient, and
the whole expense should in no case ex-
ceed \$1,000. In this case the lawyers
charged \$4,200, and the cost of the trial
probably brings the total up to \$5,000.

It is neither sound nor just in such
things. In fact, they are abuses which
should be remedied by legislation if the
people exist for any other purpose than
to be taxed outrageously.

It is somewhat singular that the "end-
less chain" which the President and
Secretary Carlisle dwell upon as de-
pleting the treasury never began to
operate until after Democratic legisla-
tion made the revenues of the govern-
ment less than its expenditures. As
long as the revenues were sufficient and
the balance of trade in our favor the
gold reserve was undisturbed and the
greenbacks were all right. It was Demo-
cratic blundering that brought the
"endless chain" into operation. The
Democratic party is itself an endless
chain of disaster.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, was one
of the two or three Republican members
of the House which passed the McKim-
ley law who voted against it. On Tues-
day he made a speech in the Senate,
declaring that higher duties on imports
was the only remedy to keep gold in
the treasury, and called attention to
the fact that tens of thousands had been
paid out for wool because the duty has
been removed to the ruin of the wool-
output of the industry. This is an indica-
tion of a change of sentiment produced
by experience with the Democratic tariff
act.

The misleading character of the first
dispatches sent from this country to
some British papers regarding public
sentiment on the Venezuelan question
and their subsequent enlightenment leads
the Brooklyn Eagle to say:

The British government, press and citi-
zens now know that New York is neither
America nor American, and that much of
its journalism has never been justly as-
sessed, but what well-conducted insurance
company would guarantee the copper on a
dollar's worth for less than 20 per cent.
per annum during the period for which
Joseph was allowed to be in the vicinity of
the actors' differ.

Mean Remark about a Peaceful Man.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
It may be, as a contemporary observes,
that Joseph Pulitzer is a man whose per-
sonality has never been justly as-
sessed, but what well-conducted insurance
company would guarantee the copper on a
dollar's worth for less than 20 per cent.
per annum during the period for which
Joseph was allowed to be in the vicinity of
the actors' differ.

Vivid Imagination.
"Those French songs are awfully wicked,
don't you think? I blush every time I hear
one of them."
"Of course you do not understand
French."

The Corned Philosopher.
"The baldheaded man, I take it," said the
corned philosopher, "always takes a front
seat at the—er—bullet show to show that
his head is cool, he has a warm heart."

He—Yes; I was out sleighing, and froze
all my fingers.
She (who wasn't alone)—I don't see how
a young man can get the fingers on both
hands frozen.

THE ASIAN MASSACRES
FACTS ABOUT METHODS AND MOTIVES OF THE TURKS IN ARMENIA.
Not an Outburst of Religious Zeal, but Deliberately Planned—Armenians to Be Killed Off.
The London Daily News prints a long
letter addressed to Dec. 17 concerning the
massacres of Armenians by the Turks.
The writer, who is said to be an exceptionally
well placed for learning what has been and
is going on throughout Asia Minor as the
embassador of any power in Europe, says:
Certain persons in Europe and America
have been misled by the authorities which
have taken place in Asia Minor to sudden
and spontaneous outbreaks of Moslem fan-
aticism. The truth is that these out-
bursts, while sudden, have taken place ac-
cording to a deliberate and preconcerted
plan. According to the statements of many
persons, English, Canadian, American
and native—persons trustworthy and
intelligent, who were in the places where
the massacres occurred, and some of them
were witnesses of the horrible scenes—the
massacres were strictly limited in regard
to place, time, nationality of the victims,
and, generally, in regard to the method
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to place, time, nationality of the victims,
and, generally, in regard to the method
of killing.

With only four exceptions of consequence,
the massacres have been confined to the
territory of the six provinces where re-
forms were to be instituted. When a band
of mounted Kurdish and Circassian raiders,
estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000, approached
the boundary line between the provinces
of Siwas and Anzora, they were met and
turned back by the local authorities and
certain influential Mussulmans of the latter
province, who told the raiders that they
had no authority to pass beyond the prov-
ince. The only places where murder
occurred were, first, in the mountainous
southern city of Trebizond; secondly, in Ma-
rash and Antioch, and in these places Mos-
lem fanaticism was specially stirred by
the success of the Armenian mountaineers
of the province in driving the Turks from
their oppressors and in capturing a small
Turkish garrison; and, finally, in Caesarea;
and, in the two other provinces where men-
tioned, the Moslems were excited by the
nearness of the scenes of massacre, and
by the reports of the enormities which other
Moslems were securing.

TURKEY'S REPLY TO EUROPE.
The massacre at Trebizond occurred just
before the start of the reforms in every
kind of opposition, was at last compelled
by England, France and Russia to consent
to the scheme of reforms, as if to warn
the powers of Europe that in case they per-
sisted the massacre was already laid for
the destruction of the Armenians. In very
fact, the massacre of the Armenians is
Turkey's reply to the demands of
Europe. From Trebizond the wave of mur-
der and robbery swept on through almost
every city and town and village in the
country where reforms were to be in-
stituted. When the news of the first
massacre reached Constantinople a high
official was immediately despatched to
investigate the massacre. The massacre
was like the massacre at Trebizond, and
the massacre at Trebizond was like the
massacre at Trebizond. The massacre at
Trebizond was like the massacre at Trebizond.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.
Queen Victoria's great-grandchildren, the
flourishing of sixteen years ago, now
number twenty-five—sixteen boys and nine
girls.
A decrepit old woman was recently re-
ferred to in the Cincinnati workhouse who
had had five husbands, each one of whom
had met a violent death.
Mrs. Mercy Thompson, of Rockland, Me.,
has been a widow below for ninety-two
years. She has moved her place of
residence fifty-seven times and isn't perma-
nently settled even now.

THE MOTIVE OF THE TURKS.
The scheme of reforms devolved civil
office, judgeships and police commissions on
Christians and non-Christians in the
six provinces, according to the population
of each element of the locality. This was a
bitter pill to those Mahometan Turks who
had ruled the Armenians with a rod of
iron for five hundred years. Hence, the
resolution of the Turks was soon taken.
It was to diminish the population of the
Armenians by dealing a vital blow at those
most capable of taking a part in any
scheme of reconstruction, and, secondly, by
leaving as many as possible to die by
epidemic sickness, and, thirdly, by terror
during the rigors of winter. Surely, the
arch fiend could not have suggested a
more terrible and perfectly effective method
of crippling and ruining the entire six
provinces.

Some may wonder how the Turkish au-
thorities should be so blind as to destroy
such a large number of their own subjects
in eastern Asia Minor. And it is indeed
a mystery. The motive of the massacre
is not a religious one. It is not a fanatical
hatred of those whom they had held
so long in cruel submission and who
were so ready to make sure of the country
and to enjoy some reform of equality, was
stronger than self-interest. The thought
of the Turks was to make sure of the
country and to enjoy some reform of equality,
was stronger than self-interest. The thought
of the Turks was to make sure of the
country and to enjoy some reform of equality,
was stronger than self-interest.

BRITISH SURPRISE.
The Natives Do Not Yet Understand
the American Position.
London Letter in Boston Transcript.
I have said several times in this corre-
spondence that the English are not to be
tricked in the present juncture. I remain
on terms of the most friendly familiarity
with the United States, and I have empha-
sized the point again right now, even in the
face of the current threats of hostilities
between the two nations. I have said that
the English are not to be tricked in the
present juncture. I remain on terms of the
most friendly familiarity with the United
States, and I have emphasized the point
again right now, even in the face of the
current threats of hostilities between the
two nations.

Good Advice.
The European journals which reflect the
Monroe doctrine as untenable while ac-
quiescing in the annexation of the territories
by Turkey should follow more closely
the rule laid down by the Kentucky editor
two weeks ago. They should say: "Make
yourself heard. Bury Lockwood during
the Franco-Frisian war." "Make your
articles epistolary, boys; make your
articles epistolary."

Some Days.
The Chicago Tribune laments that the
Horatio Alger novel is a failure. It says:
"Let us run a Schomberg line some day and take in the Horatio Alger
novel."

It is the conviction of the people at large,
Englishmen simply cannot conceive of such
a message being based solely upon genuine and
useful patriotism. Their search for motives
has led them to find no other than the
one of political ambition and the exigencies
of domestic politics. They do not realize
the facts that Mr. Cleveland is almost cer-
tain to be elected in 1896, and that the
election is eleven months distant,
and that his present policy has received
such far as strategy, the Republicans as
from his own party.

It is an utter mistake to suppose,
as many Europeans have done, that
the London newspaper editors are
concerned with the private life of any
other American citizen. Mr. Dewey
has been a representative opinion. The
London newspaper editors are not con-
cerned with the private life of any
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England's Flag.
Somebody in London Truth has been
"talking up" to the union jack right on
English ground in verses entitled, "Where
is the flag of England?" Some of the
stanzas are:
"Where is the flag of England?
The Maori folk of both cursed it
and his blood on the flag of the
Kororua and the Arab has his hatred
As he spits at its folds in death.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS TRAVELING
IN CHEAP AND SHABBY STYLE.
Pekin and Tien-Tsin Times.
On their arrival at T'ien-tsin they do
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