

The Sun

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1874.

Average Daily Circulation Over 120,000.
Circulation for the week ending Feb. 13, 1874.

Advertisements for sale.
Rates for advertising in this paper.

The Weekly Sun.
Subscription rates for the weekly edition.

The Constitution says that all this should be by law, and the accused is entitled to be first convicted by a court and then to be accused by a jury.

Amusements Today.
List of theatrical performances and other amusements.

The regular daily circulation of this paper for the week ending Feb. 13, 1874.

The debate in the House on the Army Reduction bill.
Discussion of military cuts and budgetary concerns.

The people are rapidly passing out of the laughing mood.
Observations on public sentiment and political events.

How can the Administration back out?
Analysis of the President's position and potential actions.

Trying to Keep Up the Army.
Discussion of military readiness and budgetary challenges.

The expenses of the Territorial Government of Utah.
Financial report and analysis of territorial costs.

The History of a Leader in Massachusetts.
Biographical sketch of a prominent figure.

Grace Greenwood beautiful in her old age.
Portrait and appreciation of the author.

A Thaw in the Hudson.
News of weather conditions and local events.

Correspondence of the Sun.
Letters and reports from various locations.

Washington, Feb. 15.
News from the capital and federal government.

Washington, Feb. 15.
Continuation of news from the capital.

Washington, Feb. 15.
Further news from the capital.

Washington, Feb. 15.
Additional news from the capital.

Washington, Feb. 15.
More news from the capital.

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Continuation of news from the capital.

Washington, Feb. 15.
Final news from the capital.

But the Administration don't want him to tell at whose request he issued that order, it must either choke him with a rope or poison him with cash or its equivalent.

Do the People wish to Work to Support Prisoners?
Editorial on the cost of the prison system.

The Comptroller of the State estimates that the expenses of the State prisons the current year will amount to the enormous sum of \$400,000 more than their receipts!

There is no necessity for such a condition of our prisons. It is attributable entirely to unwise, incompetent, enormous management.

We have always advocated the kind treatment of prisoners. That is not by any means inconsistent with the institutions being made self-supporting.

We go further, and express the belief that a system of treatment which should be still more humane than any which has yet been adopted in this country could be made more profitable than the most sagaciously managed has hitherto been found.

The policy toward prisoners, in order to be successful, ought to be based upon the elementary, enduring principles of human nature. A man commits a crime. A crime is always a folly. The folly shows that the author of it is diseased; that he is in some way wrong.

It is now easy to understand how tens of millions are squandered under pretences fabricated to support an unwieldy and useless military machine.

The Mouth of the Mississippi.
Discussion of the proposed canal project.

The Washington despatches of the Associated Press state that Capt. Eads of St. Louis has been before the House Committee on river and Harbor Improvements, and submitted his proposition to open one of the mouths of the Mississippi river, and keep it so that vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water can always go in and out freely.

But what is the most effective way to get him to work? Compulsion may be used; we think it ought to be; but compulsion is by no means the only influence to be employed.

We do not recommend any laxity of discipline, or looseness of any kind in the conduct of prisoners; but that while work is exacted and strict discipline maintained, the prisoners shall be regarded as human beings whose happiness and welfare are to be studied and promoted.

These things are worthy of serious consideration. We believe it is practicable to adopt a plan which will rid the State of the burdensome tax now imposed upon it for the support of convicts, and at the same time greatly ameliorate the condition of the convicts themselves.

There is some force in this constitutional objection. But it does not seem to have occurred to those who raise it that the inference of GRANT by means of the bayonets and Gatling guns of the army, and without which DURELL's order would have been mere waste paper, was a palpable violation of the Constitution.

It was shown in the recent debate on the Army Appropriation bill that at least one thousand soldiers are retained at Washington as servants to officers stationed by favor in that city. They are scattered through the private residences of these epauletted gentry, from the White House down to the captains who lead the grunts, and are charged to the Treasury at about \$1,000 a man.

This barefaced imposition and outrage by which regularly enlisted soldiers are converted into domestic out of uniform, has exacted no indemnity every where. They cost fully a million a year, and this great sum is applied to keep up the largest gentry state of magnificent idlers at the capital, while the people are groaning under onerous loads of taxation.

And this is only one illustration of the extravagance, waste, and reckless outlay which are to be found in every direction. During the last year between fifty hundred and two thousand troops were detailed to march as an escort with the surveying parties attached to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that, too, at the very time when it was alleged that a portion of the frontier was exposed to Indian incursions and urgently needed protection.

JAY COOKE & Co. were powerful enough in Congress not only to obtain enormous grants of land and other subsidies, but to get the use of the army to prop up their speculative schemes. For legitimate purposes there were no troops, but when a great job was to be promoted, then a command of nearly two thousand men, equipped with every supply regardless of expense, was wheeled into the field under the orders of these broken bankers.

So, too, in Louisiana, when a partition usurpation was to be set up and a government fairly elected by the people to be knocked down, a drunken Judge, a subversive Marshal, and a collector of the Customs (the President's brother-in-law)

were the agencies by which this conspiracy was achieved, while the power behind them was the soldiers of the United States, who were summoned from a distance by orders previously issued at Washington.

Such are the uses to which the regular army has been and still is applied, costing the country in the last four years the astounding sum of \$175,000,000. In fact this establishment ran up cash bills to the extent of nearly \$17,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

Mr. SHAKES, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, who personally visited various tribes to inquire into the frauds to which the Indians had been subjected by the Ring of rogues whose head is in the Interior Department, declared upon the floor of the House that the statements relating to Indian outrages were wholly unfounded. His exact language was worthy of note, because he is a conservative Republican and an upright man. He said:

"I have sat here quietly for a number of days and listened to the statements which have been made in regard to the Indian question. Except in the Sioux country and in Arizona, there has been no trouble of any kind. I do not know what the bones of Ingulo or what other bones they could have."

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ing, which it was claimed was more than double the value of the lots, and the work had been done without petition. Other assessments were objected to on the ground that the contracts had not been fulfilled. In all these cases the city has advanced the money, and if the contracts confirm the assessments the overburdened taxpayers will be obliged to resort to the courts for redress. This involves great expense, and if they win, another and perhaps greater injustice will be done, for then the cost of improving individual property will be assessed upon the taxpayers at large.

Little by little the wind is taken out of the sails of the good bark Romance, in which the years of childhood and youth drift so pleasantly along. The shady paths of sentiment through which our grandmothers glided in satin slippers are forsaken, and the air of today is high and bracing, and boots are worn fearlessly the rattles of science and high art. Alas! the dandelion of coming years will never sweep over the Sorrows of WINTER or push the light shallop from the shores with ELENOR DOUGLASS. No, no! she will never mend the ravelled skein of the romance, for the ravelled skein of the romance is the ravelled skein of the romance, for the ravelled skein of the romance is the ravelled skein of the romance.

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Everybody knows that there are plenty of people in Europe who answer to this description of the black race. In fact, the more we know of the black race, the more we are inclined to believe that the black race is the original population of Western Europe, and that the white race is a later development of the black race.

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THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF WESTERN EUROPE WERE BLACK.

A look at the present population of South Wales, of the south of England, of the Channel Islands, and of the English and northern districts of the Scottish Highlands, is sufficient to suggest the suspicion that a large proportion of the people are direct descendants of a black race. Scientific inquiry has indeed established the fact that France, Spain, and the British Islands were inhabited by such a race before the arrival of the Kimmerians. There is a natural distinction among the children of European civilization to trace their pedigree to ancestors whose countenance shared the color of the aborigines of Africa and the Pacific Isles; but science is no slave of social prejudices, and is bound to proclaim that a large majority of the present inhabitants of Western Europe are the progeny of a race whose skin was black.

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Scythians, Achæans, Lybians, and Etruscans seem to be distinguishable, landed with a large number of vessels on the Egyptian shore and invaded the country. Their expedition was not successful. The steels furnish a list of the objects of their plunder, and of the Egyptian and the swords, daggers, cuirasses, armor caps, and numerous other articles, prove that the enemy was far beyond the stages of barbarism. When the allied forces attempted another invasion they brought on their ships several thousands of horses and mules, and hundreds of chariots, also a large number of Egyptian soldiers. Egyptian invaders made no use of the bow and arrow, but fought with swords about a yard long, double-edged, and broad, and occasionally with pikes and lances.

The Egyptians were not always at war with the nations of the opposite shore. Many a monument, also, has been discovered, which shows them, such as making and receiving presents, that were entirely of a peaceful nature. The people of the districts of modern Italy, France, and Spain, and of the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia, generally preserved very amicable relations with the Egyptians, and their name does not appear in the records of the Hellenized nations which attacked the empire of the Nile. It appears even that they regularly furnished a contingent to the Egyptian army, which was incorporated in it without the strange, distinctive uniform with which the Egyptians loved to clothe the foreign troops in their pay. The inscriptions of the Egyptian kings, however, reveal that the people of the Nile were a black race somewhat darker than the Egyptians, but of a facial profile similar to theirs. The amicable relations generally existing between the populations of the Nile and of Western Europe receives, therefore, the natural explanation that they were people of a kindred race.

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