

less to issue silver certificates to any great extent so long as the present conditions prevail, for these, being redeemable in the coin which they represent, would not be received abroad, hence only enough for home consumption is desired; but let even such small recognition be extended to silver coin as that herein spoken of, and we firmly believe the impetus thus imparted to our fiscal affairs would be such that the prejudice against silver as money would become less and less as time wore along and eventually would disappear altogether. This means ultimate free coinage without opposition. As things stand at present and threaten to become, the partial relief spoken of seems to be the only practical road out of the wilderness. We would all—that is, we of the West—like to have the bullion coined into money as fast as it is brought in and have not altogether given up hope yet that that point will be gained before all who are now alive have passed hence; but meantime let us remember that half a loaf is better than no bread and make the best of it till whole loaves make their appearance again. To this end, and not in the least with any intention of abandoning our ground, let us give the plan for limited recognition and circulation all the moral support we are capable of.

GUARD AGAINST SICKNESS.

As with many other delights of life, the value of good bodily health is not appreciated by many people until they are deprived of it. Yet there are few persons of mature years who fail to recognize in theory the necessity for careful preservation of the body from that which injuriously affects it. There can be no doubt that, even in this climate, which is so much more healthful than some others, a strict observance of commonly known rules would prevent and even cure many of the physical ills that are now suffered.

During the winter season, people have sought protection from the cold by tightly closing their dwelling houses and donning heavy attire. And with the opening of spring weather, which is near at hand we hope, doors and windows will be thrown wide, and extra clothing be removed. A change in seasons makes a change in bodily surroundings necessary; but the injudicious way that many people have of effecting the alteration is largely responsible for the marked increase in sickness that comes every spring.

Lighter clothing and greater exposure to the balmy atmosphere are essential, though a free circulation of fresh air should be maintained even in the coldest season. But at the breaking up of winter there is also greater necessity than at any other time of the year for protection from cold, dampness and draughts. Spring has its genial sunshine, and gentle, refreshing breeze; it also has its blustering winds and chilly and stormy days. In carefully preserving the body from unnecessary exposure to these sudden changes, there is a means of escaping much of the sickness that is usually prevalent. The neglect of these precautions is a

prolific source of permanent ill health and of shortening life. No person is justified in wilfully pursuing a course that brings such an undesirable result either to himself or to those who may be given into his charge.

The various vocations which people must follow in order to obtain a livelihood often enforce conditions which may be injurious if left undisturbed. Thus a person of sedentary habits soon becomes subject to physical ailments unless he can alternate his work by diverting his mind in another direction, and engage in such bodily exercise as will give tone and vigor to his system. Under the sacred obligation to properly preserve his body, his duty is to in this way modify influences which injure, until the combination becomes conducive to his welfare. So it is with respect to meeting the changeable condition of weather at this time of the year. The harmful features should be watched and carefully guarded against. In this way, and by strict cleanliness and regularity of living habits, immunity from disease and suffering may to a great extent be secured.

INFORMATION FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The *Richmond Dispatch* tells of a Virginian who went down to Washington along with the grand army of office-seekers, and who has been keeping his eyes open since March 5th, and thinks he has made an important discovery. He says that, after carefully watching President Cleveland when that important personage is being appealed to, the conclusion has been reached that the chief executive of the nation has a peculiar way of manipulating his arms when listening to the presentation of claims to appointment.

"When the President is interested and is really giving a caller or callers his earnest attention," insists the Virginian, "he will rest each one of his hands carelessly above the hip, will smile, answer questions, and ask all about the subject matter. If the visitors hang on too long the President will begin to slide his hands down and swing his arms to the rear just a little bit. That means he is getting tired. If he puts his hands entirely behind his big body so you can't see them, then it is time for the congressmen and office seekers to cut the conversation short. If they do not, the President then squarely locks his hands behind him, closes his lips, and frowns gently, which to the observant caller means that the time has arrived for disappearing."

HONESTY WITHOUT POLITICS.

The report that the President is to divorce the management of Indian affairs from politics is extremely gratifying to even as staunch a political paper as the *New York World*. This reminds us that if the report to that effect is so delightful, what will be the result of its realization? Surely nothing short of Elysium fitly describes it. However, there are a good many honest, just and upright people in this country, and almost to a man, we think, these will experience some sort of gratification over the report and hope that Mr. Cleveland may not delay matters too long.

The public are not as a class acquainted with Mr. Browning, lately appointed Indian commissioner. But, says our cotemporary, if he has accepted the place with an understanding that the bureau is not to be managed in a partisan manner, and if he is capable of fulfilling that intent, good results may be expected. A great deal of mischief has resulted from the former practice of making appointments in the Indian service to pay political debts. It shows that agents, farmers, teachers, etc., have been appointed with the least attention of fitness, whereas in the nature of the case only special fitness could be expected to accomplish good results. "There has been much improvement within recent years, owing to constant, vigilant inspection by several volunteer philanthropic and religious bodies. The employment of army officers as agents promises good results. They are apt to be honest and are trained in executive duties."

Honesty is the best policy in dealing with the Indians, and should be the first qualification demanded of one who is to deal with them officially. The Indians are entitled to all that is appropriated for them by the government, but the rule has been that they have not; it is, therefore, discontent, misrepresentation and at times uprisings have resulted. Let us see what will come from honesty through the channels of non-partisanship.

OUR GREAT ORATORS.

A correspondent asks the *Courier-Journal* whether or not Daniel Webster was the greatest orator of his time, and who it is that holds that distinguished position today. The answer given is that Webster was one of the greatest, but to place him at the head would be an injustice to others of that time. It would, indeed, Webster had many cotemporaries who in some respects were altogether superior to him. He had not the fire of Henry Clay, the vehemence of John C. Calhoun nor the grand vocabulary of Sargent S. Prentiss; and yet Webster was "every inch" an orator.

Among the great speech-makers of today Chauncey M. Depew, W. C. P. Breckinridge, J. C. S. Blackburn, T. DeWitt Talmage and R. G. Ingersoll are placed at the fore, and this, while perhaps good enough as far as it goes, does not go far enough. There are many more entitled to the distinction named and they are not all "professionals" either. Why should we overlook the splendid talkers who write editorials for a living? Henry Watterson is equal in some respects to any of those named but he is not spoken of, perhaps through his own modesty. A Kentuckian with so much modesty ought not to hurry away from the World's Fair; he ought to give as many people as possible a chance to see him.

A FEW REFLECTIONS.

Things are pretty quiet here just now, but they may not remain so long. The unpropitious season being so long drawn out has had the effect of dampening the people's spirits some-