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THE FT. CAMERON PURCHASE.

Some twenty years ago the general government had military quarters established about two miles east of the town of Beaver and quartered a body of troops there, the intention being at the time to make it a permanent location. In some respects it was a good thing for the town while it lasted, most of the supplies coming from there and the greater part of the soldiers' pay being set afloat with unfailing regularity in the same place. Many of the officers had their wives and families there, and the quarters provided for them together with the furnishings were all that could be asked; in fact, the same might be said of all the quarters; and everybody in the fort, which was given the name of Cameron after Pennsylvania's then distinguished senator, lived well nigh up to the top notch. As nobody had anything to do to speak of, unless the occasional drills, target practice and inside work in the barracks could be considered "something," there were no complaints penetrating the atmosphere from the wall between Fort Cameron and Washington; but eventually it got to the ears of the powers that be that a good deal of money was being paid out by them in Beaver county for services which amounted to nothing presently or prospectively, so a general evacuation was ordered. The troops left, but the ground and buildings remained and are there yet. They have been used for summer schools, pleasure grounds at times, and the improvements were finally bought, as we are advised, by some citizens for $15,000, about one-eighth of their cost we believe. They were recently offered to the State for $20,000 and the House of Representatives once decided to take them at that figure and convert them into a comprehensive normal school for the commonwealth, but later the measure was defeated.

As was suggested by a member during the discussion of the measure, there are a great number of State buildings in the northern part and none at all in the southern. This is an argument in favor whose strength will be at once acknowledged, although it recognizes a sectionalism which is generally to be deplored. It was also urged by another member that people who were unable to send their children away in order to obtain such schooling as it was proposed to establish at Fort Cameron had to let them grow up with only a common school education or things were and are, but with the establishment of a high school in the central portion of southern Utah it would be different and a great number would be able to reap the advantages. This, too, is a strong presentation. It should also be understood that the situation and surroundings of the proposed locality are all that could be desired.

The only question then remaining to be considered was as to the expense and the state's ability to meet it. Has the commonwealth of Utah that amount of money which it could spare at this time? It is a very large sum when measured by the financial conditions of a new State which began its career in bankruptcy with a number what serious enough of debts which it has already funded upon it, and as we regard it the legislature has acted for the best in deciding not to deal with the matter at present.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The revival of the Olympic games in Greece is quite an event. For nearly twelve hundred years the classic region, the birthplace of the nations in which sculpture, poetry, history, rhetoric, philosophy and even theology saw its noblest, has been the Athens of the Ottoman lands, completely overshadowed by the palaces that sprang after Asia Minor and eastern Europe, during the dark ages. It was only by great sacrifices and heroic determination that national independence was gained. But still a great part of the people is restless, strangers in the land of their fathers. It is not improbable that through the renewal of their ancient national sports, they again will come to close contact with the spirit which in their days of glory made them what they were, and which, if they could only recover it, would make them once more a people to be reckoned with among the nations of the earth.

The Olympic games date back to the time of the myth, the very infancy of the nation, in fact they are sacrificed to the gods. That they were conducted in a religious nature is not doubted. Olympia was therefore sacred and in the diversity, and the games hidden behind the veils of the most celebrated chronological reckoning of the race.

According to the records the games lasted for a day to a month. During the intervals there was extensive open to hostile attacks, and crowds came from all parts of the world to see the wrestling, leaping, running and racing. Sacrifices were offered and banquets held in honor of the victors. Contests had to take an hour to other fell, and the other part was an idle week, which made the presence of a man of distinction even more. To be honorable victors were crowned and sung and to enjoy many privileges without from the rounds of society.

It is gratifying to Americans to read of the success of their representatives in the contests now concluded. There are on the ground the ten athletes not only in Greece, but from Germany, France, England, Ireland, Russia, Sweden and Australia, and the American representatives have so far distinguished themselves and carried off a very large share of the honors. It was during the days of Greece's glory that the Olympian games attained their greatest brilliancy. With the decline of liberty the national sport died. Now, to be revived after centuries of intermission, it is but natural that the country that judge the greatest liberty should take the lead. Hancock and Liberty go together now as anciently.

LUCK AND THE LACK OF IT.

Being unscathed by or even getting credit for the smaller superstitions may not be evidence of mental weakness or intellectual inadequacy, but it certainly does not bespeak power of mind or method. Among the superstitious spoken of are those relating to Friday and the number 13. We learn of a railway manager having that number painted from his engines "because it is unlucky," and of Pullman berths with those more prolific figures on them being missed by passengers. The negroes of the South before the war had so many signs, omens and portents growing out of the most trivial things that life must have been a burden to some of them—they must have groped along continually under the shadow of one or another of the ominous omens which their natural and acquired mental opaqueness conjured up. The belief in the voodoo and the hoodoo were not, however, confined to the African race; the class of superstition was largely supported by great numbers of the more illiterate whites and some few who were not illiterate, and this prevails in a probably more limited way to the present time.

That some people seem to be more lucky or unlucky than others is not to be denied; but this luck or lack of it, it will be observed, runs in particular channels and is never lasting. Those who are unusually fortunate in some respects are not so at all in others, and conversely, but this is offset thus otherwise the result of special ability in certain lines made the most of or nothing of as the case may be. There is a good deal of force in the late President Garfield's adage—"All omen of luck is worth a bag of less."

MILLIONS IN IT.

It seems strange that in this society speculative age large fortunes should exist without an owner and in no one's possessing yet such events are getting to be not even rare. The Davis mills fortune in Montana are not thought of in this connection, for the reason that while ownership has not been established, those who lay claim to it are rapidly becoming legion; the instance presently flaring in the minds's eye is that of the estate of one Kruger Kinkbeiste, a Hollander who came to this country and returned in the winter, was a society and a quarter acre of about the time the colonists were beginning to think seriously of choosing their abiding with the Mormon government. He died—and there was no one to claim the estate. Advertising in the two Amsterdam journals was then resorted to, and the result was that little interest was manifested in the same until a few weeks ago when an Exeter paper, which A. H. Kinkbeiste, a retired tobacco manufacturer of Indianapolis, announced as an heir to the Hill property, and he admitted that there were not his only issue of the Hill generation who would be entitled to a share. Mr. Kinkbeiste gave out the latter information that there was only one heir of the fourth generation living, and that was a young boy now with his father at Chicago, Mich.

There are also a number of claimants in Chicago, and now that the subject has been started and will easily stirred up it is quite likely that will come crawling along in time, each well dressed and as sure as they have in the Davis case. The importance of the subject, under our wonderful Hill would have a tendency to bring out and gather the descendants of the man who left it—if—if such a man was a reality—and consequently it would be a matter of importance.

"BOHEMIAN" MISSIONARIES.

Concerning a small party of Elders who stopped over in Philadelphia a few days since on their way to Europe, the inquirer of that city makes a very pleasant article. We quote a couple of paragraphs:

"Two men are chosen from different sections and like all other missionaries of their kind, are not regularly ordained ministers. They go from one to another hitting from door into door with the different means of spiritual which they desire to impart. They were in a seaside village when the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes, and the Great Salt Lake, and the Great Lake Superior, and the Great Lake Michigan, and the Great Lake Erie, and the Great Lake Ontario, and the Great Lake Huron