

frequently confided in the common company of convicted felons in various grades, men who in contemplation of law have committed no offense, not having been convicted of any; and witnesses accused of nothing have also been there. It would seem to be only necessary, therefore, for one who was malignant enough to seek such punishment for another, to make a charge at a time and under circumstances which cast a suspicion upon the victim, and in the event of his inability to explain or secure a bond he is hustled off to the place designed by law for convicted criminals, not even the grand jury intervening. Sometimes, after some months' punishment, it is shown that there is no case against him, and with a life darkened by reason of imprisonment and a mind embittered by stern injustice, he goes forth an innocent but punished man with no redress attainable and little hope for the future!

There can be no question about the propriety of holding men under suspicious circumstances until their cases can be investigated, and sometimes it is necessary to hold witnesses too; but let us delay no longer than we have to the preparation of a place for their detention where, till themselves proved guilty, they will not be the enforced companions of the guilty. The Reform school was a stride in the right direction, it is now time for another; then let us keep on and as soon as evils appear begin the work of overcoming them until there shall some day be none remaining. Above all let us minimize if we cannot prevent the work of the mischievous and malicious among men who make of the law's machinery a means for the gratification of personal resentment.

THE COSSACK.

The Russian military force is greatly superior, in point of numbers, to that of any other European nation, and the part taken by the Cossack is by no means a trifling one. These fellows are generally set down as a "wild and woolly" lot, with hair and beard growing freely and nearly always unkempt, while they are presumed to be strangers if not foes to soap and water. This proves to be untrue, and we might as well become properly acquainted with them, especially in view of the fact that they may be in the saddle and engaged in the business of making widows and orphans before another harvest. We are advised that the Cossack in winter is obliged to sacrifice every other consideration to that of resisting the deadly cold of the steppes, and as there is a belief among them that their entrance into heaven will be easier if they are personally clean, a scrupulous toilet is made before any chance of an encounter. This neatness is not apparent at first glance, for they are bundled up in great coats of sheepskin or goatskin, with a great pointed hood. Clumsy mittens conceal their hands, and wisps of straw are bound around their feet. The officer, it is said, looks exactly like the private. The Cossacks made their first campaign with Russian soldiers in 1528; those now in the Russian army number 19,448, exclusive of those incorporated with the

field troops. They fight with a recklessness and desperation rarely equaled, and it seems a burning shame that that should be the only use to which the Russian government ever puts them.

THE CITIZENS' TICKET.

As previously suggested in these columns, when inharmonious elements get together there is bound to be effervescence, and we had it in goodly quantity and of great continuity yesterday and last evening. Finally the effervescing quality evaporated and the discordant materials blended, not quite so beautifully nor so distinctly as the gorgeous hues of the rainbow, but they did blend and at latest advices the points of difference made more prominent by being brought together were rapidly disappearing. This is an indispensable condition where success to the campaign and victory at the polls are the objects sought, and undoubtedly they never were more earnestly aimed at than by the Independent Citizens.

At the head of the ticket agreed upon by both wings is the present incumbent of the mayoralty, Robert N. Baskin. He has been a resident here for a quarter of a century or more, has large property interests and takes a keen interest in everything of a public nature. He is a lawyer of marked ability and was a member of the upper house of the Legislature of 1892. He is a vigorous opponent when he at all and makes no secret of his dislikes whenever there is an occasion calling for expression. We know of no one, no matter how actively or determinedly opposed to Mr. Baskin in times past, who ever questioned his integrity or sincerity, and in his public career he has been able, upright, fearless and independent. He is a Democrat of the most decided cast, and in support of his political convictions elsewhere has had some trying experiences. He will make a strong run and as things appear now a successful one.

The rest of the ticket is made up of first-class material. As regards citizenship, capability and popularity it would be hard to improve upon it anywhere. The marshalship is directly in Mr. Pratt's line of business, and he has the necessary "nerve," judgment, physical power and impartiality. As treasurer Mr. Burton would also be in his element, and of undoubted strength to the ticket is Mr. Eckman, who is the well-known possessor of the needed qualifications for recorder. The same can be said of Mr. Smith for justice of the peace; he is one of the most careful and industrious of our younger lawyers. The councilmanic nominations with a few exceptions were previously made and these columns contained a reference to them at the time.

Altogether the joint action of the committee of fifty and the Independents' convention can only be regarded as successful, being the best that could be done under the circumstances. As we have heretofore set out, the only way to ignore all parties is to recognize all and this has been done, the representatives of each being men that the organizations have no need to be ashamed of. It looks, even thus far ahead, as though the ticket now before the people would be invincible.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

The can't-get-aways regarding the great show at Chicago prove to be quite numerous as the closing time draws nigh, and many such as well as not a few who have had the good fortune to visit the White City are now contemplating making the rounds of the midwinter exposition at San Francisco. Work on this grand enterprise is going ahead actively and all appearances so far indicate that every department will be completed and opened punctually on time, so that the early visitor will have as good a chance to see things and enjoy himself as the later one.

We learn from the *Chronicle* that the question of fares is again attracting attention, and will no doubt receive favorable consideration from the various railroads. The problem of finance is coming day by day nearer solution. The managers and members of the committee are working like beavers. Purchasers of space and privileges are adding thousands every week. Benefits of some sort, and always profitable, are being held day after day. In every way the great fair is fulfilling expectations. All of which we are pleased to hear.

THE PANIC AND THE BANKS.

A most comprehensive table of statistics, calculated to show the effect of the recent panic on the banks of the country, has been prepared by and published in *Bradstreet's* for September 23. This consists of a complete list of the suspended institutions, including national, state, savings and private banks and trust and mortgage investment companies, grouped by states, for the six months of 1893, together with their assets and liabilities. With few exceptions these suspensions occurred during May, June, July and August, and it is very gratifying to note that a large number have already resumed—or the four Utah institutions, for instance, in the black list all but one, the Park City bank, having gone back to business again. The full list, however valuable for historical reference, would scarcely interest the general reader, but a summary and a few leading deductions cannot fail to be of value to every one.

During the eight months ending August 31, the total number of banks to suspend was 549, with assets of \$176,794,417 and liabilities \$165,731,618. By states, these institutions were located as follows:

States.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
New England....	12	\$ 8,192,975	\$10,319,000
Middle.....	25	9,689,158	10,761,875
Western.....	39	53,592,609	40,312,329
Northwestern.....	145	45,933,720	50,387,336
Southern.....	64	22,477,490	21,275,539
Pacific.....	72	32,120,551	25,178,339
Territories.....	9	1,662,000	1,434,000

And there have been, up to date considerably over a hundred resumptions,—the list before us giving 94, with a concession that the report is incomplete.

Commenting upon upon the foregoing table, *Bradstreet's* says the extraordinary effect of the "panic of 1893" is seen in a marked excess of total of assets of suspended banks as compared with total liabilities in all