

whelming majority. The consummation of the purpose for which they were called together being inevitable sooner or later, all this talk and bluster—admittedly for the purpose of killing time—seem strangely at variance with the proprieties. The worst part of it is that the obstructionists are simply gnawing a file by permission of their opponents; this proceeding they will be allowed to amuse themselves with until the majority see fit to stop it and then it will be stopped inconspicuously. Unless all present signs andgivings out are illusive, the silver men in the Senate will be brought to a rude awakening ere long and made to understand that their period of oratorical probation has collapsed all at once. The bill will pass, so why not pass it now and whatever it brings us for good or for ill be confronted without further delay? It would be more dignified and, we believe, more satisfying to nine out of ten throughout the whole country.

### WASTED CANINE POWER.

There are a good many dogs in this Territory whose only purpose in life seems to be to occupy places which otherwise would be vacant; some are useful and some are pets whose lot in life is pleasant indeed and these would not be permitted to be useful if they had both the ability and the inclination to do so. It is as natural for young boys to have dogs as it is for young girls to have dolls; and surely it is a hard-hearted if not altogether an objectionable man who would take such an animal away from its little owners and destroy or dispose of it whether there was a tax due or not. This, however, is not what we started out to say, intending to show that there is usefulness in the canine family and this to a greater extent than most people are aware of.

A communication was recently received at the state department from Nicholas Smith, United States consul at Liege, Belgium, in which is shown the uses to which the dog is put there, and it has been deemed of sufficient consequence to justify the government issuing it in the form of a "pub. doc." In the city spoken of the consul declares there are more dogs than horses hitched to vehicles on the streets, probably twice as many, and their usefulness in this respect is not confined to any one line but distributed through many. The consul tells us, says the New York Sun, that 600 pounds is the usual load of a dog, though some of the mastiffs will haul 1200 pounds. The dogs are driven single, double, and sometimes three or four abreast. "When the vehicle is loaded the driver walks, directing its course, and in emergencies laying his shoulder to the wheel; but when the load has been discharged he often mounts the box and tucks like Jehu through the streets."

This utilization of canine power, we are informed, is a comparatively recent development of Belgic civilization. Mr. Smith thinks that thirty years ago a dog in harness would have excited as much remark in Liege as he would today in Louisville or Memphis. But he declares that the harness dog is now as much an institution of

the people in the former city as the mule is in either of the latter cities. He also calls attention to the fact that the dog does not have to be bred with iron, and that large dogs—mastiffs or mastiffs with a bull dog mixture—are preferred. The average price is \$20 to \$25 for a dog thoroughly broken and strong.

It is suggested that the American people consider these facts and get into the habit of putting the dog to the performance of at least some of the many minor tasks low performed by the clumsier and more expensive horse. The estimated canine force of the country is 7,000,000 and the average drawing power is 500 pounds, there being thus a draught power equivalent to 3,500,000,000 pounds going to waste. There is certainly something worth thinking over to all this. Let the "hereditary loafer" begin to earn his living and in doing so help his master to live.

### THE COUNTRY'S COIN.

Every now and then we see a statement made regarding the amount of money in sight and out of sight in the country. This is a fruitful theme with the politician and the editor bent upon adding to his own reputation and his paper's circulation; but it is seldom that any figures are given or any fiscal facts put forth in substantiation of the premises taken. In a time like this it is facts and figures that count and conclusions based thereon that satisfy. I indeed there be any satisfaction in the case. In this connection there are some quite accessible statistics at hand, as a statement emanates from the treasury department at regular intervals, and when Congress desires it a special is furnished. It seems from this that the amount of money coined and issued in the country on July 1, 1893, was \$2,120,281,093 and the circulation was \$28.86 per capita. On July 1, 1892, the amount was \$2,219,719,198 with circulation \$24.47 per capita. In the twelve months there has thus been a decrease of \$99,438,105 in the total stock of money and of \$0.61 per capita in the circulation. Examination shows that the principal decrease in circulation has been in gold coin and gold certificates, which is almost 53½ millions. The next largest is in currency certificates, amounting to almost 18 millions.

The changes in circulation for the previous twelve months were as follows:

	1893	1892
Gold coin.....	\$ 408,833,700	\$ 408,767,740
Standard dollars.....	57,029,743	56,799,484
Subsidiary silver.....	63,400,268	62,366,618
Gold certificates.....	92,970,019	141,135,339
Silver certificates.....	326,489,165	326,880,803
Treasury notes.....	140,661,894	98,051,657
U. S. notes.....	320,876,883	311,214,840
Currency certificates.....	11,935,000	24,830,000
National bank notes.....	174,731,138	167,306,957
Total.....	\$1,593,726,411	\$1,603,073,338
	Decrease \$9,346,927	

The statement of moneys in the treasury also shows large changes. The decrease in gold coin and bullion amounts to sixty-seven millions, while there is an increase in silver coin and bullion of over forty-four millions. Treasury notes are nearly \$3,000,000 ahead of a year ago and U. S. notes

are \$9,000,000 less. The detailed statement is as follows:

In Treasury July 1:	1893.	1892.
Gold coin.....	\$110,109,923	\$189,741,321
Standard dollars.....	362,302,707	357,189,251
Subsidiary silver.....	11,855,944	14,224,714
Treasury notes.....	6,626,533	3,660,414
U. S. notes.....	26,805,833	34,868,176
National bank notes..	3,982,733	6,376,993
Total.....	\$521,585,178	\$596,058,769
Gold bullion.....	79,345,610	74,886,385
Silver bullion.....	118,173,820	76,669,153
Total.....	\$717,104,603	\$747,564,305
	Decrease	\$30,459,692

The whole statement of money coined and issued shows a loss of gold coin and bullion, but this is partially offset by a gain of 46½ millions in silver coin and bullion during the period spoken of.

Everything goes to show that the country, so far from being bankrupt, is in a remarkably prosperous condition; and when once all its available assets escape from their environment and get into circulation, lively times are inevitable.

### IS THE COUNCIL INCORRIGIBLE?

It is not the policy or intent of this paper to criticize a man or combination of men repeatedly unless the situation is such as not merely to justify but demand it in unmistakable terms and with a force that admits of no denial. Even then the purpose is to be as gentle as all things considered, we reasonably can. This is prelatory, not the subject proper.

There is our City Council. From the very fact that they are legislators and custodians who are nearest to us of all of their class in this broad land, we are compelled to keep an eye single to their doings, with the other eye similarly monopolized by their undoings. In pursuing this line of watchfulness the procedure at the regular and special meetings of the solons must figure as an indispensable incident; in fact, it is the way they conduct themselves while legislating or pretending to legislate that eventuates the burdens or blessings of a locally public character by which we are confronted from time to time, and when the score shows so great an array of numerals representing the former class (work and such a paucity of anything but ciphers standing for the latter, all the excuse needed for speaking right out and repeatedly is supplied in that one showing.

Notwithstanding the criticism, mild and severe, of, and the denunciation occasionally visited upon the City Council; in spite of the protestations and remonstrances or those principally interested, we note with a feeling akin to sadness and not remote from weariness that the solons behave as badly now as ever they did. There is not sufficient power in English rhetoric or emphasis in literary methods to state the case any more strongly or exhaustively. We might overlook the penchant for kindergarten performances if such displays of legislative emasculation were not accompanied by the altogether incompatible appearance of a pugilistic convention. Out of these two, chaos; and out of chaos but one definite and cer-