

make-up of a majority whom they cannot persuade or coerce over to their piratical principles, can be bought even if the price in some cases is a "fancy" one. Shylock was immovable in the presence of prayers, oaths, tears, the pleadings of a common humanity and even the tender of many times his principal sum; he would have his bond, his pound of flesh, because that was more gratifying to his vengeful and exacting nature; it ended as the scheme of those who demand gold for everything because more difficult to obtain and therefore and through the operation of unjust statutes invested with an inflated value, may yet end, in complete discomfiture.

There is no way by which those who set up a golden calf to worship can be so suddenly and completely discouraged in if not cured of their idolatry as by toppling over the image and smashing it. The prevailing worship of the yellow metal in the immediate and farther east is not idolatrous in form but is more than that in effect, for it is not merely sinful in the sinner but a source of oppression to all others, and nothing but visible forces will upset their idol and bring them back to reason and justice. If silver were kept away from Europe for a year or so, that would accomplish its effect all; for not even the nabob in gilded palaces guarded by armed hirelings can very long stand against such a pressure as would then set in. Falling in this, more gold discoveries to some such extent as judiciously foreshadowed by our correspondent would do it thoroughly. But diplomacy, the methods of statecraft, the comity of nations fully expounded, the wrong of it and all that are simply singing so many psalms to a dead horse.

Perhaps the golden mean is at hand. In San Juan county the scenes rival those of California in '49. Towns in northern Arizona have been depopulated and from there and all surrounding districts men are pouring in, many of them utterly unprovided for and not caring so long as they are on the ground early. Before the winter is over many of them will find out in a painfully practical way what the real necessities of life are, but in the meantime the rush will go on. The find near Beaver are said to carry the appearance of genuineness; one assay, made at Bullionville, Nev., showed 7.1 ounces of silver and 600.80 ounces of gold; counting the silver as nothing the ore was worth about \$12,000 per ton. Many such discoveries as that, if continuous, will change the face of things materially in a very short time; while their spread and successful operation would soon make the silverphobists open their eyes sure enough.

INCREASE IN NATIONAL WEALTH.

In his late message to Congress, President Harrison points out the wonderful increase in the wealth of the country during the thirty years ending with 1890, as indicated by the census returns, showing that it is 287 per cent or about eight per cent per annum on the amount as it stood in 1860. Of course the President is sufficiently astute as a

politician to understand that, no matter whether he so designed it or not, this great showing would be received as an argument in favor of the policy of the controlling power during that time, and so it would be were the figures and deductions correct in every case. We have neither time, space, nor disposition just now to commend or condemn the economic tendencies of any political party, but the subject of how rapidly we are advancing in the financial scale is one in which the citizen has a right to and should be thoroughly posted.

Following are the census estimates for the period named:

Year.	Valuation.	Increase.
1860.....	\$16,159,000,000	
1870.....	24,054,400,000	\$ 7,895,400,000
1880.....	43,642,000,000	19,587,600,000
1890.....	62,610,000,000	18,968,000,000
30 years.	\$148,465,400,000	\$46,450,000,000

The figures for 1870 as here given are reduced from the estimates, which represented the greenback or inflated valuation—\$30,068,000,000, twenty per cent being taken off to bring the figures to the true basis. This leaves an increase during the first decade of 48.86 per cent, about 4.8 per cent per annum, or a little more than half the rate above given from the showing of the message. The period of 1870 to 1880 nearly doubles that of the ten years preceding, as the table shows, and by itself bears out the showing of advancement made; while the next, or last, decade shows a falling off from even the first, the gain being 43.46 per cent or a little more than 4.3 a year. The average increase, therefore, on the amount as it stood in 1860 is a little less than six per cent per annum instead of the eight per cent given by the President, while during the latter part of it—the time with which comparisons can be made to the best practical advantage, the ratio of increase has fallen greatly to the rear.

To go back and make still further comparisons gives a better light yet as to how rapidly the country is becoming wealthy. The census valuations in 1850 are shown to have been \$7,135,000,000; ten years later this had swollen to \$16,159,000,000, the gain being \$9,024,000,000, and the increase the enormous figure of 126.24 per cent or over 12.6 per cent a year! This shows that while we have added more improved estates, grand buildings and great enterprises to the taxable resources of the nation and mined and coined a vastly greater number of dollars during the past three decades than during any similar period or, in fact, the whole remaining time of its existence, the ratio of increase exhibits a falling off of more than fifty per cent. These are official figures and in their importance amount to something more than mere statistics. We are all concerned in the manner in which our respected Uncle Samuel keeps his books and makes his balances, and every individual has as much right to know what his financial condition is as has the President himself or the national treasurer.

Congressman Jerry Simpson has put all doubts to rest concerning his candidacy for United States senator by announcing that he is a candidate.

THE PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION.

To convene or not to convene Congress in extraordinary session shortly after the new administration assumes active control of affairs, is the question that is being agitated in political circles more than any other just now. It is not known how Mr. Cleveland stands on the proposition, the general belief being that he has not yet given it much consideration if any at all, and that he will act as circumstances may require when the time comes. The consensus of Democratic sentiment, as evinced by its press, is in favor of an extra session, and the Republicans seem to offer little if any opposition, so it is reasonable to assume that the probabilities lie that way.

The Chicago Times (Dem.) of a recent date says:

It may be possible that an extra session will be necessary. Under the impulse of the President's message it is clear that the Republican senators will do nothing towards the passage of any of the pending House bills enlarging the free list. It is possible, moreover, that the treasury will be found in any but a favorable condition. But these are all matters which are to be determined not now but three months hence, not by Mr. Harrison but by Mr. Cleveland, and the country has confidence, at least so the recent vote would indicate, in the capacity of Mr. Cleveland to assume all responsibility of the Chief Magistracy.

This is the attitude of a leading Republican paper, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Democrats who favor an extra session say that unless the tariff law which their party is to make goes into operation before 1894 they may be beaten in the congressional elections of that year. The only chance there is of getting the law framed early enough to go into effect before that year lies in the calling of an extra session. The advocates of this scheme are right.

Those who are opposed to having Congress get together at so unusual a time because of the expense entailed do not take a very far-reaching view of the situation; the only extra expense upon the country to speak of would be the members' mileage, as they are paid by the year and get their money regularly whether in Washington or at home. The best argument against the proposition is that the country needs less politics and more rest, that there are already too many laws, and that a tinkering with even the bad ones would cause disquiet whose evil results would far outweigh any probable good that might accrue.

A MIGHTY ONE FALLEN.

The newspaper "boys" are having no end of fun at the expense of the piously hypocritical Col. Shepard of the New York Mail and Express, the same who anathematizes Rev. Dr. Briggs for heresy, rides boldly with lance in rest against every hint of Sunday-opening for the World's Fair, and begins his editorial columns each day with a passage of Scripture. It seems that the colonel's ex-manager sued for damages or wages through violation of contract; and in the course of his evidence it was drawn out that