

which the *Tribune* admits was "bogus!" This is some more of its peculiar logic: A man whom "the News" will not think of disputing," but whose identity is carefully concealed, says that four men were killed in very early times in Utah, the *Tribune* with its wolfish instincts infers that they were killed because they had "refused to obey counsel," and that is a justification for publishing a pack of infamous lies by the *Tribune* seven years ago!

It is simply another clumsy and senseless attempt to dodge the main issue, and like all the other efforts of the *Tribune* to lend us and the public away from the subject of controversy, it simply serves to show that the *Tribune* is in a bad box about the bogus West letter. And it would show a little scrap of common sense if it would understand where it is and keep quiet until it can creep out unobserved.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1880 the United States Government appropriated about \$1,365,000 for educating the Indians. A large portion, if not all, of that sum has been given to Catholic Mission Schools that have been established on and about the several agencies.

Harper's Weekly does not think this is the proper thing, and enters a solemn protest against its continuance. It does not understand upon what theory of the Constitution the Methodists, and Presbyterians and Baptists, etc., of the United States should be taxed to make converts to the Catholic Church. It does not think the government can consistently go into any such partnership with Catholicism or any other sectarian order for the education of its dependents.

That the arrangement is not only a violation of the spirit of the constitution, but is highly repugnant to the large majority of citizens, is a fact that should need no proofs. The question of the merits or demerits of the Roman Catholic Church is not a consideration in the premises. As a rule people who are not of that church are against it with all their might.

The fact is, the majority of protestant churchmen would oppose the subsidizing of even their own church by the government in the remotest fashion. Anything that suggests a mingling of church matters with the affairs of State is offensive, and this manifest inclination of the Catholics to trespass across the lines, even in the soliciting of alms, is and should be repelled on the spot.

If the amount appropriated for the

education of the Indians is not adequate, the government could far better afford to double or quadruple the sum than to do what it is doing. The Catholics themselves ought to agree with this. The slight advantage it gives them over other denominations is more than counterbalanced by the hostility it creates among non-believers.

VERMONT'S PATRIOTIC PERFORMANCE

ON August 16, 1777, took place the famous engagement known as the battle of Bennington. Though the scene of the conflict was really in the territory of New York, yet it was a Vermont victory and mainly a Vermont achievement. On the English side, Colonels Baum and Breyman commanded British and German detachments of General Burgoyne's army. On the American side General John Stark commanded the militias of New Hampshire and Vermont, numbering about 2000 men.

Stark at this time was almost fifty years of age, full of energy, bravery and physical courage. He had fought at Bunker Hill. He had distinguished himself in Canada. He was known all over New England as bold Colonel Stark. Though at this time he was somewhat dissatisfied with the treatment he had received from Congress, yet he was a brave American and when danger threatened all his old patriotism returned.

Here, it will be proper to state, that early in 1777 the British determined on making one grand movement that should bring an end to the revolution. The plan of campaign was, that New England should be invaded by an army marching from Canada and another from New York. After subjugating the stubborn Yankees, they would be cut off from their central and southern compatriot allies. New York was in the hands of the British, Washington was in Pennsylvania, the affairs of the country were really at a low ebb.

Burgoyne marched from Canada with 10,000 men, 7,000 of whom were German mercenaries and 3,000 Canadian militia. He had also several hundreds of Indian warriors. His march southwards was almost a triumphal one. Ticonderoga surrendered to him without a conflict. He was moving fast on Albany where the junction with the Southern forces was to be effected. He reached Fort Edward on July 30, and there halted to provide subsistence for his troops. Bennington, Vt., was only 20 miles distant on his left. Here Burgoyne knew that a plentiful supply of provisions

was stored for the American army. He detailed two strong detachments under Baum and Breyman to capture the provisions, while he himself moved further down the Hudson, and pitched his camp near Saratoga, so as to intercept any assistance for the Americans from the South.

This was the situation on the morning of August 16, 1777, just 114 years ago, when Stark marched out of the town of Bennington. Baum was entrenched about five miles away at the little hamlet of Hoosic in New York territory. Stark made one of his tremendous assaults, and carried everything before him. Baum's Indians and Canadians fled terrorstricken to the woods. Shortly after, Breyman marched up, thinking Baum was still safe. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Stark attacked Breyman who had just began to pitch his camp. The battle lasted until night, Breyman fighting bravely, but at last he was totally routed, leaving his artillery and baggage in the field.

Thus was the battle of Bennington fought and won. The Americans had fourteen killed and forty-two wounded, while the British left 200 dead, 600 prisoners and 1000 stand of arms. This was the victory that led to the decisive battle of Saratoga on October 17th following. Is it any wonder that the brave and gallant Vermont and New Hampshire men should today celebrate and commemorate the wonderful victory. The spot is now marked by a shaft 203 feet high, and it was the dedication services of the shaft that occasioned the august gathering at Bennington on the 19th inst., and at which President Harrison made one of his pretty and patriotic speeches. The dispatches contain full accounts of the dedication services.

SUGAR IN 1891.

THE New York *World* says:

"The Treasury Department estimates that 500,000,000 pounds of sugar will be produced in the United States this year and that \$10,000,000 will be required to pay the bounty. Ninety-three per cent. of the yield is from the sugar-cane, 5 per cent. from the beet, about 1½ from the maple and the rest from sorghum. The beet which seems to have had nobody to speak for it in the last Congress, produces more than three times as much as the maple, which Senator Edmunds so strenuously advocated."

The Utah sugar industry bids fair to reach the highest anticipations of its projectors. Everything connected with it seems to be encouraging. The prospect is that plenty of beets will be raised and we confidently look for a report in the fall which will demonstrate the success of the enter-