

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

A NATURALIST, who has just returned from Spain, says that the natives keep locusts in cages "for the sake of their music." The Norristown Herald suspects it would be a little more expensive to hire a boy to file a saw all day, but the "music" would be more edifying.

JAMES V. CHRISTMAS, the son-in-law of the late Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, has compromised the famous suit in which Mrs. Gaines was so long engaged with the citizens of New Orleans, for \$1,200,000. He can now buy a number of Christmas presents and have a nice fortune left.

EX-JUDGE KELLEY, who has just entered on his thirteenth Congress, is over 70 years of age. He ascribes his present good health to his having stopped the use of tobacco in any shape. He chewed and smoked fifty-five years, when his health was shattered. He gave up tobacco and now feels like a new man.

A PRIZE of \$5,000 was offered some time ago by Mr. Lorillard, of New York, for the discovery of the key of the ancient Maya alphabet. The offer is still standing. Dr. Le Plongeon, who has recently returned from a twelve years' study of the ruins and mountains in Yucatan, is thus far the strongest competitor for the award.

A PROJECT is on foot for introducing in London a new style of four-wheel cab, with many improvements on the existing vehicle, an important modification being that the cab can be readily used as an open one. The new cabs will be well horsed and well driven by men in uniform. Improved hansoms are also contemplated, and it is proposed that for both descriptions of vehicle the fare shall be sixpence per mile.

NATURE has been very provident. Many people have wondered how the world would run furnaces and keep warm a few centuries hence when the great forests and coal mines and peat bogs have been exhausted. The recent borings for gas have partially solved that problem. Our boys a dozen generations hence will not likely have to saw wood and pack in coal, but only turn a faucet in connection with the great gasometer worked by the unseen forces of nature.

It is said that ultra-fashionable young ladies in New York are learning to knit stockings, using gold needles tipped with pearls. A pair of stockings knit with gold needles tipped with pearls, says the Norristown Herald, are as susceptible to wearing out at the heels as rapidly as a pair knit with steel needles. Perhaps if gold wash-boilers and gold frying-pans, gold tea-kettles and gold brooms, inlaid with pearls, were to be introduced into "society" in New York, ultra-fashionable young ladies would learn to assist their mothers to perform the cooking and other household duties.

An old saber was plowed up by William A. Thompson on his farm on Goodwin Point, N. Y. The brass mountings of the scabbard are well preserved, and the hilt, which is also of brass, had been plated with gold, as slight traces of that metal can be seen about the guard. The sword is supposed to have belonged to an officer of Sullivan's army, which, under Major Parr and Colonel Dearborn, made a raid upon the Indians along Cayuga Lake in 1779. It will be deposited in the Cornell University Museum.—New York Sun.

ZOLA, the French novelist, is described as carrying a face combative, pert, dogged, egotistical, with thick, sensual lips, a turned-up nose, a conspicuous chin, and a good, broad, intellectual brow, with short and bristly hair atop of it. When Zola speaks, though it be only to say, "What fine weather we are having," he manages to convey the idea that he is uttering wisdom and being listened to by one who is presumably an ass. His life, his home, his face, his habits are those of an orderly, methodical rentier. In his youth he suffered privation and poverty.

MANY of the old railroads in the South in existence in 1880 have been purchased since by syndicates and vastly improved and extended so as to develop new territory or make new connections. Besides this, however, many millions of dollars have been expended

in building new roads, and a wonderful impetus has been given to the development of the resources of the South. The increase in mileage alone in five years has been 9,323 miles. The smallest increase in any State has been in Maryland—forty-two miles—and South Carolina comes next in smallness with 136 miles. Virginia shows an increase of 794 miles, which is exceeded by only two States—Texas and Arkansas.

THE price of cigarettes, up to within a short time, has been fifteen cents a bunch of twenty cigarettes. Now at most places they are sold for ten cents a bunch. Just as they are getting real cheap the London Lancet devotes a page to showing that the cigarette is the most harmful way of using tobacco. The harm is somewhat mitigated by using a tube and stuffing that tube with cotton. The trouble about the use of tobacco is that its effects are cumulative, and the bad effects do not stop when you quit the use of it.

CHARLES S. VOORHEES, delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, is a son of Senator Daniel Webster Voorhees, of Indiana, which is the second case in the history of the country of father and son serving in Congress at the same time, the other being that of Governor Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, and his son, General Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa, who served in both the House and Senate at the same time. Young Voorhees will, it is said, be the youngest member in the Forty-ninth Congress.

WEBSTER'S dictionary asserts that the southern portion of Illinois is called "Egypt" because of the "thick darkness" in which the people of that locality dwell intellectually, they staggering under "the general reputation of being extremely ignorant." A writer in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican comes to the defense of those maligned Illinoisans. The term originated, according to the statement of General Z. Casey, through the circumstance of the failure of the corn crop in Northern Illinois in 1835, or about that year, and the invasion of the southern portion by the sufferers for their necessary supply of that cereal. The yield was abundant in "Egypt," and the labor of conveying grain from the well-stored section to the famished region was lightened by the jest of "going down into Egypt," after the Biblical style.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of New York Prisons, has about completed his annual report for submission to the Legislature. Auburn Prison, which held the bulk of the idle men, had 250 convicts out of 876 at work September 30, when the accounts of the institution showed a deficiency for the year of \$35,000, against one of \$600 in 1884. Clinton had kept at work 400 of its 544 inmates, and cut down her deficiency from \$11,000 to \$33,000. All of the 1,541 convicts at Sing Sing September 30 were at work on contracts which do not expire for a year. There was a \$5,000 surplus for the year. The Superintendent looks with disfavor on the State account system for the prisons, as requiring the investment of too large a capital to make it safe. Under this system the State manufactures and sells on its own account in the prison, instead of letting the prison labor on contract.

The first successful arterial transfusion in Bellevue Hospital is reported from New York. The method was the injection of a solution of salt and water into an artery against the action of the heart, the theory being that the heart is stimulated by the arterial tension, and that one innocuous fluid is as good as another. The patient was a middle-aged woman with a strong constitution, who had been shot by her husband in a fit of jealousy, the ball entering the right side of her face and carrying away a part of the upper jaw and badly fracturing the bone. After a week of apparent progress in the hospital the nurse discovered late at night that Mrs. Connolly was dying, secondary hemorrhage having set in. The body was cold and clammy to the touch and the dew of dissolution was on the forehead. Hypodermic injections of whisky were given at frequent intervals and warm bottles and cloths were applied. The lacerated artery in the jaw was found with difficulty, the heart beating so low that the bleeding points could not be seen. All the ordinary remedies failed. The surgeon injected a solution of salt and water, and the heart gradually beat stronger. In a few minutes the patient returned to consciousness, and though very weak for some days has finally recovered.

UNCLE SAM'S SERVANTS.

Reports of the Heads of Government Departments and Bureaus.

Secretary Lamar on the Indian Problem—Points from the Report of Secretary Manning.

SECRETARY LAMAR'S REPORT.

Another View of the Vexed Indian Question and Another Plan for Its Settlement.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior reviews at great length the relations of the Indian tribes to the Government and the settlers residing near their reservations. The Indian outbreaks of the year and the causes of them are considered. The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the less guilty of the rebellious Chiricahua should be transported to an island in the Pacific Ocean, as a penal colony, to earn their own living by fishing, stock-raising, etc., or sent to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, is endorsed. It is recommended that the Southern Utes be located in Indian territory, and that the Putes, of Oregon, be settled on homesteads and given farm implements and other assistance. The subject of the leasing of land by Indians to cattle companies is taken up, and, after showing the passive consent of the late Secretary to such leases, and the evil that has resulted from the practice, the Secretary says:

"From all the facts developed on the subject I am convinced that the assistance rendered by the respective Indian Agents, in the making of these alleged leases, was directed more for the interest of the cattleman than that of the Indian, and placed under their care and supervision. While many of the Indians favor the leasing of their lands for grazing purposes, others opposed and protested against such use and occupation of their reservations, and refused to participate in the leasing of the alleged leases, or to accept any share of the money received thereunder. Sufficient influence, however, seems to have been brought to bear upon a majority of the respective tribes to induce them to enter into the arrangement made. In my judgment, not the least among such influences were the encouragements and persuasion of the respective Indian agents, or some of them at least; and in many instances I fear they have shared in the profit of these speculative transactions."

After speaking of the encroachments of railroads on Indian rights, the Secretary unfolds a plan for the civilization of the Indian which is, in effect, the severest plan on a small scale, only a small portion of each tribe being placed on homesteads at first, and the number gradually increased. The Secretary thinks it impossible to break up the tribal and reservation systems in any other way.

The Secretary recommends the appointment of a commission of not more than six men of integrity, intelligence, and experience, and of such ability as to be able to comprehend the course of treatment and methods of management of the respective tribes and bands, to visit each of the reservations, and investigate and report the condition, peculiar circumstances, and needs of the Indians residing thereon. The Secretary also recommends the appointment of an "Indian agent," the passage of a law providing that whenever an Indian woman shall marry a citizen of the United States she shall be deemed a citizen, and that all children born of such marriage shall be deemed citizens. Under the provisions of this law no Indian woman would marry such a man with the certainty of losing her membership in the tribe and her right to remain on the reservation.

The condition of the Indian schools, the report says, is gratifying. The Winnebago and Crow-Creek Reservation trouble is reviewed, and it is announced that the President's order withdrawing those lands from settlement has been almost universally obeyed. The exceptions, if any exist, are cases in which a removal would cause suffering. The story of the Oklahoma invasion is retold, and it is stated that these unlawful movements have rendered it unwise at present to open the lands to settlement. The Indians owning the title of these lands for the purpose of opening them to settlement.

Three million nine hundred and twelve thousand four hundred and fifty acres of public land have been sold for cash; 16,203,213 acres have been absorbed by public entry, and 881,850 acres of Indian lands have been disposed of, making a grand total of 20,995,513. The total receipts from these lands were \$8,619,598. The total area of surveyed lands is 20,995,513. The area of 1885 is 909,469,347.50 acres. That unsurveyed is estimated at 845,360,390.50 acres.

In speaking of the Yellowstone National Park, the Secretary recommends the establishment of a commission to examine the jurisdiction over all misdemeanors, and with power to examine and to hold to bail in all cases of felonies, to be tried in the nearest court having criminal jurisdiction. The Assistant Superintendent is directed to serve any process issued of such court, and to arrest without process any person taken in the act of violating the law or any regulations. The wholesale slaughter of game in the park has been stopped, and game is increasing. The Secretary also recommends for five Assistant Superintendents to aid in the protection of game and the suppression of vandalism; for a new building for the Superintendent for stables, and for the construction of new roads. The estimated expenses for the next year are \$150,000. The reports of the Governors of the various Territories, most of which have already been published, are reviewed.

THE NAVY.

Secretary Whitney's First Report Thereon—He Thinks the Whole System Should Be Reorganized.

Secretary of the Navy Whitney, in his first annual report to the President, says the property of the navy yards, valued at about fifty million dollars, is reported as falling rapidly into a condition of extreme decay, and it is recommended that improvements be made at once unless it be the desire of Congress to abandon the property to waste and ruin. The Secretary reports that excellent estimates for new objects, not those ordinarily for the service, amounting to \$16,069,955, leaving for the customary purposes of the service \$19,034,744. The estimate for increase of the navy \$10,538,770; for the completion and armament of the double-turreted monitors \$4,202,656; and for public works and improvements at the yards and stations \$4,268,337.

Mr. Whitney says it is the desire of the department to avoid the long delays which have occurred in the construction of the ships now in progress, arising from the making of changes in the plans after the letting of the work, and continues:

"Upon my accession to office the department had in process of construction, under contract with Mr. John Roach three modern steel cruisers and one dispatch-boat. They constituted the first attempt of the Navy Department for many years to construct a war vessel up to the modern requirements. They should be looked upon and judged as such. As such they will, I trust, be found in the main creditable to those who have been engaged in their creation. They certainly, if they have been well built, be no improvement upon the previous work of the department, but it is not profitable to consider them as standards of excellence for future work, nor was it to be expected that they would be. It is to be regretted (I think all will now accede to this suggestion) that greater deliberation was not had over the preparation of the plans. The Dolphin, as she now is, should be regarded as a pleasure-boat rather than as a dispatch-boat. At the present time it is quite needless to discuss her characteristics."

The Secretary then goes over in detail the circumstances connected with the trial of the Dolphin and with the trial of the other vessels, which circumstances the public is familiar with. The case is still unsettled. He also refers to the Roach trouble.

Mr. Whitney refrains from any discussion of the propriety of appropriations for war material, as Congress has made "a most intelligent effort within the last three years to gather information," etc. He says it is important that

the navy should be supplied with torpedo-boats. It has none while other nations have many.

He says it must be evident that there is something radically wrong with the department; that the universal dissatisfaction proves this. He thinks the present bureau systems are vicious, and says "at the present moment it must be conceded that we have nothing which serves to the public interest." He thinks the United States should pattern after other powerful nations in the matter of naval education and naval improvements—that it is folly to waste time and money patching up wooden hulks. It is his opinion that, as in the English service, and notably in the French and German, the Secretary should be provided with a board of officers and experts, most of them comparatively fresh from active service, whose duty it should be to assist him in solving the technical problems of the department.

THE ARMY.

Secretary Endicott's First Annual Report of the War Department.

The Secretary of War in his annual report to the President says the expenditures or appropriations by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, were \$45,850,993.54, of which \$13,164,984.60 were for public works, including river and harbor improvements. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, is \$31,762,413.40, of which \$2,247,892.34 is for public works. This large reduction as compared with the appropriations of previous years is caused by the failure of Congress to pass the river and harbor bill. The increase of expenditures for 1885 over those of 1884 was mainly for river and harbor improvements. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, as received by the Secretary, amounted to \$81,782,423.97, which he has reduced to \$48,204,181.48, of which sum \$15,455,630.18 is recommended for public works, including river and harbor improvements.

The Lieutenant General commanding reports that the army at the date of the last consolidated returns consists of 2,154 officers and 24,705 enlisted men.

Desertions in the army during the past year have greatly diminished, but it is difficult to adjudge an adequate punishment where a man has deserted several times. In a case occurring recently the recruit had previously deserted six times, and the Lieutenant General remarks that, while there were more flagrant cases, this matter ought to be brought to the attention of Congress, in order that a proper punishment might be provided.

With regard to the Signal Service the Secretary says:

"I am unable to concur in the recommendations of the chief signal officer for legislation to provide for the permanent detail of fifty enlisted men to the army for duty on the military telegraph lines; for including the appropriations for the Signal Service in the appropriations for the army; and for the reorganization of the Signal Service corps of officers by appointing a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and eight Captains, and the promotion of Second Lieutenants."

"The duties in which the corps is now engaged are civil, and not military. It performs no military service, its only exercise of military duty is in its character of the art of military signaling, which, owing to the pressure of meteorological duties, has been neglected in the past, though it is proposed to press the study more vigorously in the future. The corps is, as pursued in the corps important to the army, which receives, through its own officers, all the necessary instruction. It is evident that the studies and labors of the signal service in the scientific field upon which it has entered will more and more absorb an increasing amount of its time, and it must ultimately become a purely civil organization. It would, therefore, be unwise, with this prospect before us, to provide for its permanent attachment to the army, and to give to it the unbending organization and discipline of a military body. It must depend upon the efforts of men who are engaged in technical study, and any officer who takes part in its work must be valuable for his studious and scientific labor, rather than for his military ability and his soldierly qualities."

THE RED MAN.

Commissioner Atkins Discusses the Indian Problem in His Annual Report.

Gen. J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, prefaces his report with the statement that "it requires no seer to foretell or foresee the civilization of the Indian race as a result naturally deducible from a knowledge and practice upon the part of the Government, and, for the history of agriculture among all people and in all countries intimately connects it with the highest intellectual and moral development of man." He continues: "The increased interest in agriculture manifested since the opening of last spring and the preparation on several reservations for a still increased acreage in farming, are among the hopeful signs of Indian progress and development. It brings us directly to the consideration of the practical policy which, I believe, should be adopted by Congress and the Government in the management of the Indians. It should be industriously and gravely pressed upon them, that they must abandon their tribal relations and take lands in severalty as the corner-stone of their complete success in agriculture, which means self-support, personal independence, and material thrift. The Government should, however, in order to protect them, retain the right to their land, in trust, for twenty-five years or longer, but issue trust patents at once to such Indians as have taken individual holdings."

"When the Indians have taken their lands in severalty in sufficient quantities (and the number of acres in each holding may and should vary in different localities, according to fertility, productiveness, climate and other advantages), then having regard to the immediate and future needs of the Indians, the remaining lands of their reservations should be purchased by the Government and opened to homestead entry at 50 or 75 cents per acre. The money paid by the Government for their lands should be held in trust, and the bonds, to be invested, as Congress may provide, for the education, civilization, and material development and advance of the red race, reserving for each tribe its own money. There are in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, 260,000 Indian souls; of that number there are in the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory 64,000. There are in New York, 4,970; in North Carolina, 3,100; and there are some in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and a few in California and the Northwest who are civilized, and still others who can lay claim to civilization. Many others on the reservations have cast off the blanket and are adopting the dress and dress of white people, but among all these, except among the Indians of New York and North Carolina, a few in the Northwest States, and a part of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, there is a very large number who do not till the soil. Nearly all who are called 'The Blanket Indians' have never tilled the soil to any extent, and fully half of the Indians of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as yet have declined to commit themselves to the life of the farmer. Exclusive of the lands cultivated by the five civilized tribes, the number of acres in cultivation by Indians during the year number 248,241, an increase of 18,473 since last year's figures."

SECRETARY MANNING'S REPORT.

He Urges a Cessation of Silver Coinage—Other Recommendations.

The report of Secretary of the Treasury Manning is a pamphlet of more than a hundred pages. Its statistics and features are well summarized in the President's Message. The Secretary treats at great length of the silver question, and concludes that the disorders of the currency may be perfectly remedied without shock to the public mind by the repeal of the clause requiring the Treasury to purchase silver bullion, and the repeal of the act making compulsory treasury issues and reissues of the legal-tender notes. A cessation of the coinage of the silver dollar is strongly urged. The recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to an amendment to the bonded whisky law which shall postpone the collection of the tax, under certain conditions, until withdrawn for consumption; as to the abolition of the office of Inspector of Tobacco; as to the exportation of tobacco under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, and as to the taxation of fractional parts of the gallon of distilled spirits, are approved.

It is recommended that the immigration law be so amended that all commissions or officers, to be charged with the care of immigrants at the several ports, be appointed directly by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A specific recommendation is made on the evils arising out of tariff duties, such as false invoices, extortionate consular fees, and bribes given and re-

ceived at the port of entry, in closing which the Secretary says: "The law which denounces those acts as crimes or offenses to be punished right not to be a dead letter, as it is now. But the real difficulty is, I fear, in the fact that a large portion of the people of the country disapprove of the present tariff rates, and would condemn any adequate punitive and deterrent legislation, like that of 1789 and 1863, intended to uphold those tariff rates, or would only support such legislation because obedience to all law is, among right-minded people, a general obligation. But yet, if the existing rates of duty are to stand, and if those compound rates wherein even specific rates depend on foreign values are hereafter to be inflicted, there will be need, I think, of new deterrent legislation which will more surely and swiftly imperil the property on which foreign manufacturers and shippers seek to evade payment of duty which they know the law imposes, and which duties those who present truthful invoices must pay, since the collectors cannot levy ad valorem rates on less than the invoice or entered value."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Annual Report of Mr. Sparks, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The annual report of Hon. William A. J. Sparks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, states that during the last fiscal year the sales, entries and selections of public land under various acts of Congress relating thereto embraced 30,113,863.37 acres, and of Indian lands 881,850.21 acres, making a total of 20,995,513.58 acres, being an increase, as compared with the year 1884, of 6,335,650.41 acres, and an increase over the year 1883 of 1,362,483.78 acres. The receipts from the disposal of public lands are \$7,690,114.81; from sales of Indian lands, \$93,481.52; a total of \$8,619,596.33, being a decrease, as compared with the year 1884, of \$4,150,532.01, and with 1883 of \$3,086,107.33, to which is to be added \$8,821.87 for certified copies of records furnished by the General Land Office, making the total receipts for the year from all sources \$8,628,418.20.

Surveys have been extended during the last year far beyond the needs of legitimate occupation of the soil. Nearly the whole of the Territory of Wyoming and large portions of Montana have been surveyed under the deposit system, and the lands on the streams fraudulently taken up under the desert-land act, to the exclusion of future settlers desiring homes in those Territories. Nearly all of Colorado, the choicest cattle-raising portions of New Mexico, the accessible timber lands of California, largely the forests of Washington Territory, and the principal part of the pine lands of Minnesota are already surveyed, and in all the Western land States and Territories the surveys have anticipated actual populations for years to come. To enable the pressing tide of Western immigration to secure homes upon the public domain it is necessary, not that further surveys should be hastened, but that the hundreds of millions of acres of public lands now unlawfully appropriated should be wrested from illegal control.

The Commissioner reports that ninety-eight land claims, founded on Spanish and Mexican grants, are pending, covering 8,500,000 acres, which are based upon the reports of Surveyors General, and not scrutinized in the land office. He recommends that no such claims should be confirmed without examination by the office, and in the field, and that as thirty years have elapsed since the passage of the act under which the claims are presented, an act should be passed limiting the time for such presentation to one year.

Grants have been made to aid in the construction of 10,129 miles of road, of which 7,098 miles have not yet been completed. Of the lands granted 14,920,121 acres have been patented, leaving 100,000 acres of unpatented lands included in all the grants subject to forfeiture on an equal title to the combined States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The right of the Government thereto being a legal one, the default of the companies being voluntary, the power of Congress to declare a forfeiture should be exercised.

The Commissioner, referring to alleged fraudulent land entries in regions dominated by the cattle companies, says that he has suspended the issue of patents thereon until a full examination of the bona fide character of the applications can be made. He suggests the repeal of the pre-emption system, of commuted homesteads, of the timber-culture law, of the desert-land act, and of all general provisions of law authorizing sales of land for cash, and restricting the sale to the actual settler, because they offer covers for fraudulent transactions. The Commissioner recommends the abolition of the fee system in the registry offices, and that measures be taken to preserve the forests on the public domain.

LAND-GRANT ROADS.

Points from the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Railroads.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroads shows that the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, held by the Treasurer of the United States under the act of May 7, 1878, amounted to \$8,560,877. On June 30, 1885, the Union Pacific had to its credit \$5,623,943, and the Central Pacific \$3,038,463. The premiums paid on account of investments for the Union Pacific amounted to \$850,731, while the interest on its sinking-fund investments amounted to \$210,558. In the seven years since 1878 only the sum of \$8,560,897 has been paid into the sinking fund, which has produced in interest but \$897,924. This proves, in the Commissioner's opinion, that the law of 1878, not accomplished the object intended, that of furnishing a sum sufficient to pay debts due from the Pacific Railroad Companies to the United States. It is therefore suggested that it might be alike advantageous to the Government and to the companies to substitute for the present law one fixing an annual or semi-annual payment by the companies concerned, which should extinguish the debts to the Government in a reasonable time as proposed by the bills introduced in the Senate last year by Senator Hoar.

The total debt of the railroad companies on Jan. 30, 1885, was \$181,000,426, made up as follows:

Central Pacific (including Western Pacific)	\$33,530,512
Principal	33,530,512
Accrued interest	35,111,924

Total debt	\$68,642,436
Central Pacific (including Western Pacific)	\$27,855,680
Principal	27,855,680
Accrued interest	28,463,488

Total debt	\$96,310,165
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320
Principal	1,628,320
Accrued interest	1,630,625

Total	\$9,288,095
Central branch Union Pacific	1,661,000
Principal	1,661,000
Accrued interest	1,741,806

Total	\$3,341,815
Total credits were \$28,273,001, made up as follows:	

Union Pacific	\$6,830,298
Sioux City and Pacific	178,659
Central branch, Union Pacific	2,296,673
The balance in favor of the Union Pacific, but not due until maturity of the principal, is \$102,637,425, made up as follows:	
Due from Union Pacific	\$48,914,056
From Central Pacific	44,488,877
From Sioux City and Pacific	45,109,350
From Central branch, Union Pacific	1,116,154

The excess of interest paid by the United States after crediting the amounts reimbursed by the several companies was as follows: Paid on account of Union Pacific, \$35,116,924; on account of Central Pacific, \$28,463,488; on account of Sioux City and Pacific, \$1,659,695; on account of Central branch Union Pacific, \$1,741,806; total, \$66,976,912, which, after deducting credits, leaves the excess of interest paid by the United States, \$38,005,911. The Commissioner criticizes the mode of keeping the accounts of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, saying that they do not give any approximation to the actual net earnings of its "unaided" part, 5 per cent of which is due to the Government, and that the Government has been receiving far less than its due.

The Commissioner points to the fact that more than \$2,000,000 credited to the Pacific roads now lies idle in the Treasury, a judicious purchase of which would be of great benefit to those concerned. He therefore recommends that the attention of Congress be called to the matter. He also suggests that the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, and Central branch of the Union Pacific be included in the provisions of the law of May 7, 1878, creating sinking funds for the Pacific roads.

Any young man who keeps phandering after the girls for months together, without coming to the point, ought to be summarily dealt with.