THE OMAHA BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS'
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE street cleaning contractor ought to get to work with his scrubbing brush.

SENATOR MANDERSON is at Newport listening to what the wild waves are saying.

THE resignation of Jay Gould as president of the Wabash, has brought Joy to that road. Joy succeeds Jay.

THERE are a good many ups and downs in this world, of which upper Farnam street affords a striking illustration. Jim Kyner's song of the shovel brigade is head from morning till night.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, who is young and good-looking, comes out for Cleveland. This is an off set against Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who have declared for Blaine.

WITHIN two weeks Omaha will have a complete and connected system of street and alley pavement covering the business portion of the city. The next thing will be to keep the pavements clean.

THE Keith county school land injunction suit and the consequent disclosures have had a beneficial effect. The state board of public lands and buildings has decided to call in the leases and make new leases after giving the proper notice of thirty days. This is an admission at least that the first leases were not given according to law.

"COLONEL" E P. SAVAGE, who holds the important position of superintendent of the state agricultural farm, has at last found something to do. He proposes to compile the live stock statistics of Nebraska and publish them in a catalogue. This is about all the work that Superintendent Savage will do during his term of office.

PAYNE and his Oklahoma boomers have been ejected by the military from the Indian territory Their shanties have been destroyed, and the leaders among the squatters are being taken to Fort Smith as prisoners. This puts an end to such invasions of the Indian territory. Payne has for several years been creating trouble by his periodical raids, and he has humbugged the squatters out of many thousands of dollars.

GENERAL GRANT has concluded to earn an honest living as an historian of the war. He has agreed to write a series of eighteen or twenty war articles for the *Century*, for which the publishers will pay him $10,000. These contributions to the history of our own times will enable the general to dispense with contributions from his friends, and it is decidedly more creditable than stock gambling.

IT now turns out that Dr. O'Donnell, of San Francisco, has been playing a huge practical joke with his two Chinese lepers, which he proposed to exhibit in the eastern cities to illustrate his lecture upon leprosy and the dangers arising from Chinese immigration. In no city was he allowed to exhibit his lepers, and of course he was very indignant at such treatment. The doctor made numerous revengeful threats, one of which was that he would take his lepers to Washington and turn them loose upon the steps of the national capitol. It now appears that Dr. O'Donnell has had no lepers with him, and that he well knew that he would never be allowed to exhibit any such persons even if he had had them. As a practical joke his little game has proved quite successful. It has afforded him as well as the people of San Francisco considerable amusement.

INDIANA will be one of the greatest battle fields of the present campaign, and if the people survive the oratorical cyclone that will sweep over that region, it will be a matter of surprise to the rest of the country. They are in great danger of being talked to death. Among the prominent democrats who will stump Indiana are Wade Hampton, Colonel Vilas, Carl Schurz, Senator Vest, Congressman Carlisle, Senator Bayard, Governor Hoadley, Ex-Senator Doolittle, Tom Hendricks, Senator Blackburn, Senator Voorhees, and Ex-Senator McDonald. The republicans will send into the Indiana field Senators Frye and Hale, W. D Kelley of Pennsylvania, Gen. Wm. West, William McKinley, Gen. Butterworth, Hon. John B. Henderson of St. Louis Congressman Frank Hiscock of New York, Congressman Wise of Virginia, Judge Foraker of Ohio, and a host of others. By the time the campaign draws to a close the people of Indiana ought to have a pretty clear idea of the political situation.

ANTI MONOPOLISTS AND CLEVELAND.

With Gould, Dillon, Field, Sage and the rest of the giant monopolists, pouring out their money like water to elect their old agent in the speaker's chair of congress to the presidency, the Herald would like to know how it happens that anti-monopoly papers can support Blaine in this campaign against such a man as Grover Cleveland? We shall be glad to furnish Governor Cleveland's record on railways in New York to these papers, to show with what energy, tearlessness and zeal John D. Kernan, his railroad commissioner, has dealt with the railroads in New York under the governor's personal counsel and direction.—*Omaha Herald.*

The present national campaign is not to be fought out on the issue of monopoly and anti-monopoly. It is simply an issue of republican or democratic supremacy. No third party, however pure and just its principles may be, can divert votes enough from the two old parties in this campaign with the remotest chance of success. As between James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland anti-monopolists give Blaine the preference. His career has nothing in common with the people who desire to place corporate monopoly under legislative control and regulation. Mr. Blaine makes no profession of anti-monopoly, and is under no obligations to anti-monopolists for any position he has ever held in public life or his present candidacy. He is supported by anti-monopolists because they cannot conceive how a change from republican to democratic supremacy, under Grover Cleveland, will in any way bring about the reforms which they advocate and do away with the abuses from which the country is suffering at the hands of the confederated monopolies.

The anti-monopolists will oppose Cleveland because he has broken faith with them and betrayed their confidence He was elected governor of New York two years ago on an anti-monopoly platform by the active and enthusiastic support of anti-monopolists. Nearly every official act since his accession to power has been a betrayal of the confidence which anti-monopolists reposed in him. His admirers and supporters can make no justifiable defense for him. He vetoed the five-cent elevated railroad bill in the interest of a great monopoly which imposes taxes upon two millions of people in the city of New York, but shirks its own taxes and evades payment of just claims for damages sustained by private property owners When the legislature of New York empowered him to appoint two railroad commissioners he appointed to this position the son in law of Hamilton Fish, a millionaire and monopolist, who is largely interested in railroads, and a young and inexperienced lawyer whose sympathies lean towards the corporations. He appointed as superintendent of public works a railroad contractor, and placed the canals, which are intended to cheapen transportation, under the control of the railroads with which they are expected to compete. He has approved a bill passed by a corrupt legislature which gives the power to the Ogdens & Lake Champlain railway company to own and navigate vessels on the St. Lawrence and upper lakes. By these acts Governor Cleveland has nullified in a great measure, the efforts of anti-monopolists in the state of New York, and riveted the chains of bondage, with which monopolies have manacled the people of the Empire state.

As between Grover Cleveland and James G. Blaine viewed purely from the standpoint of capability and experience there can be no comparison. Intellectually Blaine looms up above Cleveland like the granite column of the Washington monument does above an ordinary tombstone in the congressional cemetery.

ANOTHER interesting chapter has been added to the Grover Cleveland scandal. It appears that Henry Ward Beecher, who came out warmly in favor of Cleveland for the presidency, was made sick nigh unto death by the recent revelation of the scandalous relations of Cleveland with Maria Halpin. Mr. Beecher thereupon went back upon the democratic candidate, saying that he had been deceived in the man and that he would probably now support Blaine. This caused dismay in the democratic camp, and created joy among the republicans It seems that very great importance is attached to the influence of the eminent divine by both political parties. It should not cause any surprise therefore that the democrats have devised a plan of winning back the famous Brooklyn preacher. They sent his bosom friend, General King, to Buffalo to personally investigate Grover Cleveland's conduct. His mission has been fulfilled and his report made public. It seems that the woman in the case was a widow. She was not a good widow either, for she maintained intimate relations with Cleveland and two other gentlemen of easy virtue. Cleveland nobly fathered the fatherless boy in order to shield the other friends of the widow who were eminently respectable married men. This diaphanous story was received with evident pleasure by the hitherto wavering Beecher, who asserted that he had been wrongfully led to mistrust Cleveland. Mr. Beecher declares that he cannot do too much now to show his appreciation of the chivalrous man, whose peccadilloes of fifteen years ago ought not to count at this time. The democrats are happy once more. General King's statement reminds us of the story of the man who was on trial for seduction. The defendant refused the services of an attorney and pleaded not guilty. The prosecution proved the case against him beyond the shadow of a doubt. After the prosecuting attorney had concluded his argument to the jury, the judge asked the defendant if he had anything to say. He had no speech to make, he said, but he would like to say a word or two to the jury. The request was granted, and leaning over the rail he spoke to each juryman in a quiet tone so that no one else heard him. The jury retired, and in three minutes returned, and to the surprise of everybody announced the verdict to be "not guilty!" The prisoner was accordingly discharged, but before he left the court room the judge called him up and said, "You are no longer in jeopardy, and I would like to know what you said to that jury." "Your honor," replied the defendant, "I simply said 'we old rakes have got to stand by each other.'"

THE civil service examinations have had the desired effect of reducing the number of applicants for federal positions and of securing more competent persons for the places. Incompetent persons do not care to expose their ignorance. The clerks who are now appointed to department places have to prove their competency.

AS YET there have been no steps taken in Nebraska towards securing for this state the location of the new soldiers home. The Grand Army of the Republic in Iowa is making a united effort to obtain the prize for that state. Why cannot the Grand Army in Nebraska move in the matter?

THE St. Louis post office is now open every evening until 9 o'clock for the sale of stamps, delivery of mail, etc. Why cannot the Omaha post-office be open for the same purpose until the same hour? It would be a great convenience to a large number of business men as well as others.

APPLES are expected to bring from $4 to $6 per barrel in New York this fall. English and Scotch agents are already there buying them up in advance. If they will come to Nebraska they can buy plenty of good apples at cheaper prices.

HENRY VILLARD is on deck again. He has been elected president of the Oregon & California railroad. Mr. Villard is now in excellent health and in good condition to resume his old business of sheep-shearing and lamb fleecing.

Assessments in New York City.

The assessed value of real property in New York this year is $1,119 761,000 a gain of over $40,000,000 over last year. This increase is irregularly distributed, and is largest in the lower part of the city, where the produce exchange and other ponderous buildings have been erected, while along Broadway from Fourteenth to Forty-second street the advance has also been rapid. Among 1670 persons taxed for $100,000 or more each, 35 are millionaires, while 24 firms and estates hold property valued up in the millions. The heaviest individual property holders among the men are William B. Astor, taxed for $15,272,000; Wm Vanderbilt, $2 182,000; A. R. Enos, $4 501,000; William Rhinelander, $2,345,000; Robert Goelet, $2,900,000, and James Lennox, $2 110,000. The aggregate value of property held by 103 women is $35,842,000. Mrs. A. T. Stewart being credited with $5,000,000; Rebecca Jones, $2 333,000; Mary G. Pinckney, $2 603,000, and Mrs. Paran Stevens $1,488,000. Thirty-three railroad and express companies pay taxes on an aggregate of $19,436,000, the Metropolitan elevated railleading with $9 587,000, the New York elevated $8 486,000 and New York Central $8,368 000. Fifty banks are taxed on $14 358,000 of real estate, eight gas companies on $11,723,000 of property, and nineteen insurance companies on $8,231,000. From these figures it will be seen that the real wealth of persons and corporations is not shown by the amounts for which they are assessed, the Trinity church corporation, on the books for only $2 295 000, owning really $30,000,000 worth of property, much of which stands, however, in the names of other persons. The tax rate this year is $2 26 on $100, against $2 29 last year, $2 25 in 1882, $2 62 in 1881 and $2 53 in 1880 The total tax will be about $25,366,598 a gain of $900,000 over last year.

The Hog Shrinkage.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Chicago joint conference committee to consider the question of hog shrinkage virtually accomplished nothing. Packers offered to retain the present system with arbitration for thirty days. It is evidently a move to get time. The exchange meets at two o'clock p. m., but it is not likely that they will enter into the thirty days' proposition The commission men would probably be willing to adopt the proposition for a year, but the packers don't want it to prevail in the packing season.

Too Much Whisky.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—H. B. Miller, a leading expert in the whisky pool ever since its organization, has been in the city two days and avoiding to organize for the coming year. A protracted meeting was held this afternoon. Miller declares the result a total failure and the case hopeless The whole trouble seems to rest in two or three parties here, as the agreement everywhere else was unanimous in favor of a pool. The whiskymen say the result will inevitably cause over-production.

Sergeants for Storekeepers and Clerks.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—In accordance with the act of congress authorizing the appointment of eighty post quarter master sergeants, to perform the duties of storekeepers and clerks in the place of citizen employes, a general order has been issued by the war department providing that said sergeants shall be selected by examination from the most competent men in the army who have served at least four years, and whose character and education shall fit them to take charge of public property.

Yacht Racing at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., August 7.—The yacht race was won by the Atlanta, owned by Jay Gould. She takes the prize for fastest time and also for being first on the course. The Vidette takes the prize for being the first to arrive in the second class, but the Rival won the first prize by time allowance, with the promise of second.

Newburyport's Reception.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 8.—The reception to be given next Thursday to Greely includes a parade of the knight templars, militia, several posts of grand army, citizens clubs, fire department, school children which will be reviewed by Mr. Greely; band concert in the afternoon; illumination fireworks parade and fireworks in the evening.

Miss Mackey Makes a Mash.

NAPLES, August 7.—Miss Eva Mackey, daughter of the California millionaire, has betrothed to M. Colonna an representative of the well known family of Colonna.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

France and England have failed to agree at the Egyptian conference. Whatever may be the cause of the failure of the conference the general result is that England is again saddled with the entire burden of governing Egypt. Although Earl Granville intimates that another conference will be called, the chances seem to be that no agreement between the two governments most interested in the Egyptian question can be arrived at until England has made herself complete master of her Egyptian elephant. The failure of the conference, it is predicted, will make Mr. Gladstone very popular. Any statesman is popular in England if he thwarts France, and if in thwarting France he can assert the right to plant colonies all over the world, he is accounted a patriotic statesman by the British. Now that the Egyptian question is for the moment out of the way, Mr. Gladstone and his ministry can devote all their energies to fanning the flames of popular excitement over the franchise bill to a white heat.

The irrepressible conflict over the franchise continues with unabated fury. It has drawn out the ablest and most vigorous agitators on both sides of this issue into the arena of debate, and there seems to be no disposition on either side to yield or compromise. Even John Bright, now in his 73d year, has taken the stump for the abolition of the house of lords

Mr. Bright has seized the opportunity to make his influence again felt, to lift his voice again in behalf of popular rights, to strike down the privileges of an irresponsible class. His speech at Birmingham displayed his old time force and eloquence. He arraigned the house of lords with the same glowing impetuosity that characterized his denunciation of the corn laws. He demonstrated his genius for destruction. Should the house of lords continue their contest with the commons to the bitter end, it would be a renewal of life to John Bright. He would like nothing better than to close his career with the destruction of the privileges of the peers. It would be in harmony with the tastes and opinions, in with the work that has already made him famous.

To the surprise of everybody and to the confusion of his adversaries, Mr. Gladstone is going to ask parliament for money with which to send an expedition to Gordon's relief. His policy has been full of surprises and of devices so adroit as to bear the marks of a political shrewdness of which even "the People's William" has scarcely been suspected hitherto. A few months ago his neglect of Gordon threatened him with the overthrow of his government. Twice were efforts made to censure him for it by parliamentary vote, and at one time his attitude seemed to be that of a baffled and baited statesman, hopelessly in the toils. But by springing a new question upon the country and arousing a great popular clamor against the lords, he succeed in putting this Egyptian question aside, and robbing it, for the time, of its power to do him harm. By calling a conference on eastern matters he has won the right to do as he pleases in Egypt, and to make England mistress there, with little danger of interference from other powers, and this in spite of the utter failure of the conference to come to any agreement. He has won a practical victory through defeat. And now he fairly takes the weapons out of the hands of his adversaries and makes them his own by asking parliament for the money with which to do precisely what his enemies have most roundly abused him for not doing. Three months ago Gladstone's power seemed toppling; now he is more firmly seated than ever before, and the prospect is that his career as a statesman of commanding influence will end only with his life.

France and China are still in a belligerant attitude. There is some talk of submitting the questions at issue to American arbitration, but as yet our government has not been asked to arbitrate. The merits of the latest difficulty between France and China are evolved in obscurity. The former claims that the requirements of the treaty signed were not observed in good faith, and that when the French marched to take possession of forts and territory awarded them they were assailed by the Chinese troops and many French troops killed. The Chinese denied that their troops were the first to fire, and claimed that the French were the aggressors. Of course, so delicate a point is difficult to settle; but the French modified their demand from fifty millions to five millions of dollars, and are pressing payment. The Chinese find even the latter amount difficult to raise at a moment's demand. Meanwhile the French are threatening Foo-Chow, the leading city on the river Peiho. Altogether the affair is in bad shape for China. The look to outsiders is that France has been acting in a harsh and bullying manner toward all the powers with which she has had dealings. The Malagese, the Chinese and the Tunisians have of late felt her hand. Her course has not been pacific and kind. She has seemed determined to wreak vengeance on the several powers she has dealt with when they objected to her appropriations. How far all this will go and what the end will be remains to be seen. China may be aroused to the full necessity of becoming a martial nation in accordance with civilized ideas. If so, she can very speedily destroy some of the force sent against her; but it is to be feared that she is not prepared for a prolonged war with a great power like France. But were French operations to go too far there might be a reaction which would cause Germany to interfere. For the present the prevailing view is that she has wronged China very greatly.

The cholera in France has distracted attention during the last three or four weeks from the interesting and somewhat exciting attempt which M. Ferry is making to procure a revision of the constitution, a process so delicate and difficult that although a majority of the constituencies desire it, no minister since 1875 has been strong enough to undertake it successfully. Gambetta sought to bring it about as a means of securing the substitution of general for district representation, but it had a large share in causing his downfall. Why so many constituencies desire it is plain enough. The present constitution is really a monarchical instrument, and has never been submitted to the people in any formal and direct way. It was framed by an assembly in which the royalists of various shades had a majority, and was really intended as a sort of preparation for a restored constitutional monarchy. The presidency which Marshal MacMahon held, under a seven years' tenure, was an office which could be converted into kingship by a mere change of name, and then no other change would have been necessary.

It is very questionable, however, whether there is any good reason for a revision except the fact that, after emanating from an auspicious source, the constitution has never been revised. It has worked as well as any constitution could work in the most logical country in the world, in which the art of party government is still in its infancy The process of revision in France consists in a proposal from the minister, adopted or approved by the senate, followed by the conversion of the two houses into a constitutional convention. The ministerial programme was submitted to the senate ten days ago, but the full text has not reached this country.

The Dutch States General has settled the question of the occupancy of the throne in the event of King William's death by formally naming Queen Emma regent during the minority of Princess Wilhelmina The king is 67 years old, not a very advanced age or one at which sovereigns are supposed to be nearing the days when ruling is a burden; but the occupant of the Dutch throne is simply a gross and stupid man, whose constitution is impaired by excesses It is generally understood that the king is incurably ill of a lingering sickness and has acted advisedly in instituting measures for the establishment of a regency. He has survived both of his sons, and his sole heir is the little Princess Wilhelmina, the child of the king's second marriage, her mother being one of the daughters of the prince of Waldeck. The young queen is but 26 years old, having been born August 2, 1858, and is reputed to be an amiable and intelligent woman, with no special force of character or fitness for the task of regency. Holland being a constitutionally governed country, the queen will be the representative of the states general in all great questions of policy, but as the initiative of diplomatic action lies largely with the throne and ministry, it will be fortunate for Holland if the regent has the good sense to avoid complications with the imperial neighbor which has eyes upon the country of canals and commerce. Germany would like to gain a hold on Holland, not only because the latter is rich, but because of the commercial and naval advantages which would accrue to the empire from its possession.

The French divorce law passed by the legislative assembly several months ago went into force on the 27th of July, and the first results are exhibited in the following dispatch from Paris: "Three thousand suits for divorce are already begun. Many noble and prominent families are involved." It would appear from this wholesale business that the French are resolved to avenge themselves for their long deprivation of the right of divorce by dissolving all the marriages in the country. Formerly separation between wedded couples was governed by church canons, as marriage itself was defined and regulated by the church—and divorces were seldom heard of. But, with the republic, whose leaders are anti-clerical and hostile to nearly every form and phase of church influence, the right of easy divorce is secured among other immunities; and the courts will probably be burdened with these trials till all the mismated couples in the country are separated.

A return has just been made to parliament in regard to the operation of the Irish arrears of rent act. According to this, the sum of £2,570,000, which was owing owing to the landlords by the landlords by the farmers, has been wiped out under the act since 1882 Of this large amount Ulster gained £820,000 in remissions of rent; Leinster, £250,000; Connaught, £1,000,000, and Munster, £500,000. The nationalist papers, commenting upon this return, state that the land act has already secured to the farmers a permanent reduction of rent exceeding £500,000 yearly. The bishop of Limerick, the Earl of Belmore and other members of the commission which has been considering the condition of education in Ireland, state that the curtailed rents were better and more regularly paid last year than at any time since the Parnell agitation began. The relations now existing between landlords and tenants are amicable. Primary schools, established for the benefit of the tenants, are everywhere appreciated The government has resolved on a large reduction of the force in Ireland.

The transportation bill now pending in the French senate continues to be the subject of the most intense feeling among the Australian colonies. With them, at present, even federation, though connected with, is subsidiary to the question which, in their opinion, involves the personal security of every inhabitant. New Caledonia in the past has been the penal colony for the most atrocious of the criminal classes in France. There are at least a thousand murderers convicted by French juries "with extenuating circumstances." Under the classification of the offenses made by the provisions of the present bill, the deportation of criminals would rise to prodigious proportions; for statistics show that the number of convictions in 1882 was 186,770, and of these 78,958, or 44 per cent. were of old offenders.

The real feeling of the Australians is well shown in a recent letter of one of them to a leading London journal, reprinted in part in another column. With New Caledonia nearer to Queensland than is either New Zealand or Tasmania, it is not surprising that criminals escape thither, especially as a strong ocean current is favorable to progress in small boats from the French colony to Australia. The Australian alarm therefore is not to be wondered at. The landing of such a horde of confirmed criminals in their immediate neighborhood is to the colonists even worse than if so many wild beasts were turned loose upon their shores.

Mr. Pomeroy, the American consul at Cairo, reports that in the first three months of 1884, 949 vessels passed through the Suez canal The total number of passengers was 44,270, and of these 29,600 are put down as "military" and 1810 as Siberian convist and colonists. Everyone can form his own estimate how valuable a commercial bond the canal forms between Europe and the Orient.

The new proposition which have just been introduced into the Brazilian parliament for accelerating the progress of emancipation are a fresh token of the genuine devotion of the government to the policy of a gradual and compensated abolition of slavery.

No. 19294.

From Las Novedades, July 11. (Translation.)

We learn with much pleasure, that our co-laborer in the journalistic field, Mr. John G. Graff, of the "Tobacco Leaf," a paper published at 105 Maiden Lane, this City, in the interest of the tobacco trade, was the happy recipient on the 9th inst. of $8.000 cash, by being the holder of ticket bearing the above number, in the Original Little Havana (Gould & Co's), decided by the Royal Havana Lottery June 28th ult.

The money was promptly paid, as usual, by the General Agents, on presentation of the ticket. Mr. Graff is consequently highly elated thereat and believes that "Little Havana" cigars are the best yet, better even than a journalistic enterprise. We wish him joy.—

A Town Run by Natural Gas.

Pittsburg Pa., correspondence of Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Our glass factory and our residences are heated and lighted with natural gas," said Capt James B. Ford, the veteren plate-glass manufacturer a few days ago, to your correspondent at the Monongahela house, Pittsburg.

"Do you mean that the furnaces of your foundry and the grates of your houses consume only gas?"

"Yes. Not a pound of coal or wood is consumed in Creighton, where the Pittsburg Plate-Glass company have their plant. Come out and I'll show you."

So to Creighton, twenty miles north of Pittsburg, on the Allegheny river, and on the "West Penn Road," as the people style it, went your correspondent. And what saw he there? Answer, the model community of the age!

Captain Ford, whose rotund form was so familiar years ago in the cities about the falls, met me and, without ceremony, escorted me through the town of Creighton. I will use his explanation without quotation marks. Three years ago, believing that a natural flow of gas could be obtained in the valley of the Allegheny north of Pittsburgh sufficient to serve the purposes of fuel and light for any manufactory, two hundred acres were purchased and a well was sunk. A well-defined coal vein was on the property, but coal was not wanted; gas was, and gas was struck at 1,200 feet, in a five-inch bore. A stream, a torrent of pure hydrogen gas, burst out with a force of 250 pounds to the square inch, and the establishment of plate-glass works on an economical basis became a fixed fact. Last November the Pittsburgh Plate-Glass company was organized.

What I saw is what I wish to speak about. No coal, no wood, no cinders, no ashes, no smoke (think of that), no debris of a factory to be seen anywhere. In the furnaces a lurid, steady heat, regulated like clock-work. Overhead, in the vast works, were gas burners ablaze in the broad day, because, as Captain Ford said, "it was not worth while to take time to turn the burners off and on, as there was plenty of gas, and to spare"

All through this vast establishment, with its great whirling tables loaded with plate glass undergoing the several processes of polishing, was observable the supreme power of the five-inch pipe of natural gas. The great engine throbbed and moved in perfect regularity all the mechanism of the establishment, actuated by the same simple, natural power. No coal, no ashes, no cinders, no smoke!

"Come to the house and I'll show you how we get along without coal," said Captain Ford.

Wonderingly I followed.

In a charming country residence of large capacity, with grate and gaslights in every room and hall, and in the kitchen stove, even, were nothing but fringes of gas jets.

"Last winter, as cold as the winter was, we didn't know what cold was," said a lady in this delightful home

Why should they? A thumbscrew on a gaspipe regulated the temperature to absolute perfection. We live in a fast age. To primitive people, dependent upon coal and wood for heating purposes, whether we get it through cheap stoves, grates, or costly furnaces, what a revelation this nature's gas company is I am inclined to have a mighty poor opinion of our local gas companies, with their millions of capital, when I think of Captain Ford's five-inch pipe stuck in the hills, just beyond the town of Creighton on the Allegheny river. Nature has been quietly pressed into the most practical and utilitarian methods for man's profits and luxury. The only cloud that arises from this community is formed from steam.

"We don't need to use this steam at all," said Captain Ford. "The natural pressure of the gas, 350 pounds to the square inch, will drive our engines, and we can use the escaping gas just as well for fuel and light. They are doing it below us, and we will soon adopt the same method."

Bad Blood

SCROFULOUS,
INHERITED,
CONTAGIOUS,

IN 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until my breast was one mass of corruption some of these Ulcers were not less than one and one half inches in diameter, the edge rough, ragged, and seemingly dead the cavity open to the bone and filled with offensive matter. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. Gradually the bone itself became diseased, and the suffering began in earnest. Bone Ulcers began to take the place of those hitherto on the surface. I became a mere wreck. Four months at a time could not get my hands to my head because of extreme soreness. Could not turn to bed. Knew not what it was to be an hour even free from pain. Had reason to look upon life itself as a curse. In the summer of 1880, after ten years of this wretched existence, I began to use Cuticura Remedies, and after two years persistent use of them the last ulcer has healed. The dread disease has succumbed. All over the breast, where once was a mass of corruption is now a healthy skin. My weight has increased from one hundred and twenty-three to one hundred and sixty-six pounds and the good work is still going on. I feel myself a new man, and all through Cuticura Remedies.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON,
Custom House, New Orleans.

Sworn to before United States Commissioner.
J. D. CRAWFORD.

TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD,

Of Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors, and thus remove the root of disease from human suffering, to clear the skin of disfiguring blotches, Itching Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions and Loathsome Diseases such as Inherited Scrofula, to purify and beautify the skin, and restore the hair so that no trace of disease remains, Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures and Beautifiers, are infallible.

Great Blood Medicines.

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements."

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100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$5000		10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25 000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation prizes of	$750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

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