

THE OMAHA BEE

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That "man of straw" should be laid on the shelf.

Is the case of Dawes precedent would be better in the breach than in the observance.

The still small voice of little Sarpy may yet chant the funeral dirge of that man of straw.

Do the republicans of Nebraska propose to nominate for governor an Indian-in-front-of-a-tobacco-store?

It will be a difficult thing to leave a brick into the republican state convention without hitting a candidate for land commissioner.

NEBRASKA should have a governor who knows enough to know that an appraisal of school land at twenty-five cents an acre is a barefaced swindle.

GIVE us a lieutenant-governor who can preside over the senate with dignity and does not propose to act as a mere stool pigeon for corporations and jobbers.

FRANK James has at last started out to make an honest living. He is advertised as the chief attraction at the Moberly, Missouri, fair, and the people are assured that he will exhibit his celebrated horses and "attend them the same as any other gentleman."

A FLEET of 33 steam vessels owned by the China navigation company, and doing business on the Chinese coast and rivers, has been sold to a New York firm of China merchants.

The New York Tribune estimates that the probable vote for the presidency in November next will be very close to 10,600,000.

The location of the new Iowa insane asylum at Clarinda has stirred up considerable ill feeling among other towns that were striving to secure that institution.

The city of Atlantic, particularly, had great hopes of obtaining the prize, and her citizens are making a strong effort to reopen the question of the location.

Red Oak, also, had high hopes in the matter, and her citizens also are anxious to have the location reconsidered.

Delegations from these towns recently went to Des Moines to make a formal protest, but they failed to secure an audience with Governor Sherman, who purposely gave them the slip, and kept out of the way.

They finally returned home without a hearing and very much disappointed, as well as surprised at the treatment they had received at the hands of the governor.

Hon. Lafayette Young, of Atlantic, had intended at this conference to lay before the governor what he claims is positive and documentary evidence that members of the locating commission had made efforts to secure bribes for the location of the asylum.

Senator Young says that the offer was made to him personally to take \$5,000 and secure the asylum for Atlantic. He asserts that he is able to trace back the antecedents of the party who made the offer to one or more of the commissioners.

Mr. Young makes a serious charge and it certainly should be thoroughly investigated. Why the Governor evaded the proposed conference is a mystery to the citizens of Atlantic, Red Oak and other interested towns.

It is not likely, however, that they will succeed in reopening the location of the asylum.

CIVIL SERVICE IN NEW YORK.

The legislature of New York at its last session passed a law conferring upon the mayor of New York the power to establish civil service examinations for applicants for positions in city employment, and Mayor Edison, of New York, has just promulgated his rules and regulations governing the civil service of that city, to take effect on August 29th.

They apply to all positions in the service of the city, except officers elected by the people and their subordinates for whose errors or violations of duty they are financially responsible.

The service is divided into seven classes. Schedule A includes all deputies of officers and commissioners duly authorized to act for their principals and all persons necessarily occupying a strictly confidential position; schedule B, all clerks, copyists, recorders, bookkeepers, and others rendering clerical services; schedule C, all policemen, both municipal and park, and the uniformed force in the fire department; schedule D, all persons whose duties require special expert knowledge not included in schedule E; schedule E, all physicians, chemists, nurses, orderlies and attendants in the city hospitals and asylums; schedule F, all persons not included in the foregoing schedules, except laborers and day workmen; schedule G, all persons employed as laborers and day workmen.

The applicants are to be examined as to their qualifications character and physical condition, and the examinations, if carried out according to programme, will result in placing upon the "eligible list," the names of competent and honest persons for the various positions, which will be assigned upon the merits of the applicants alone.

When employes are needed in any department application must be made by the head of that department to the secretary of the advisory board, who shall certify back to such head of the department the names of the three persons having the highest general standing in the class where the vacancy exists, honorably discharged soldiers and sailors having the preference.

The appointing officer shall select one of the three persons and notify the secretary of the board of the appointment. The whole plan seems to be fair and practical, and is a big step in the direction of civil service reform.

The system it is direct blow at favoritism and corruption, and an incentive to honesty, independence and fidelity. The appointments are to be competitive and non-partisan, and the main object of the system is to give the people an honest equivalent for their money. Furthermore it leaves the appointees free to exercise their political rights without undue influence on the part of their superiors or ward politicians.

If all this can be accomplished, the citizens of New York are certainly to be congratulated, for a revolution for the better will surely be the result in municipal affairs. The example set by New York is worthy of imitation by other states and cities, and no doubt will in due time be followed by all cities desiring to have in its employ honest and capable men.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The French, in their war upon China, are certainly proceeding in a high-handed manner. It would seem that the dashing Frenchmen consider the Chinese as a horde of barbarians, to be plucked and plundered at will, and that they think that they have found a country rich in spoils to be acquired by an easy war of conquest, which can be waged without any regard to justice or fear of intervention on the part of other nations.

France, however, will soon discover that she has made a serious mistake in not submitting her claims to arbitration. In the first place the Chinese are far from being barbarians, and in the second place the commerce of China is too extensive and valuable to other nations to be interfered with or destroyed by the French.

There is not a civilized nation that is not interested in preserving the trade and commerce of China. It is not likely that England, whose interests in China are more extensive than that of any other country, will stand idly by and see France by a destructive warfare upon Chinese ports ruthlessly enforce the payment of an exorbitant demand for injuries that are more imaginary than real. It would not surprise us in the least to see England take a bold stand at an early day, and declare that the French must cease their warfare and submit to arbitration, or suffer the consequences. Should France heed the voice of England, we may look for an English-French war of no small dimensions both on land and water. The situation is being seriously discussed by London merchants, who no doubt will urge immediate action on the part of the British government. How France can bombard two Chinese ports and capture a whole fleet, and still maintain that this does not create a state of war, but is simply a means of furthering the French negotiations with China, is something that puzzles the most astute statesmen of other countries. It is semi-officially stated from Paris that inasmuch as France has not formally declared war, neutral vessels going to China are not subject to the restrictions which would be imposed in a state of actual war. It would seem then that France intends to go on bombarding port after port, without declaring war. This course, however, will not be tolerated by other nations, and France will soon have to declare her intentions in plain and unmistakable terms, as it rumored now that China herself, becoming indignant at the treatment of the French, has declared war and proposes to repel the invaders.

GENERAL THAYER is not begging for the governorship, but during the war and

since the war he has done enough for Nebraska to entitle him to the highest position within her gift.

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

The republican state convention which is about to convene in this city to nominate candidates for the various state offices has a grave responsibility to discharge. For seventeen years the people of Nebraska have confided the management of their state affairs to the great party which saved the union and made the United States a republic in fact as well as in name. It was but natural that an uninterrupted continuance in power for such a long period would tend to a slackness in administration that connives with or winks at glaring abuses.

The corrupting and harassing interference in our political affairs by the railroads, whose aim seems to have been to degrade Nebraska to a mere province ruled over by Wall street speculators, has seriously impaired the strength of the republican party and imperiled its success. Two years ago 16,000 votes, five-sixths of which were republican, were cast in opposition to the party candidates, some of whom were defeated while others were elected by a bare plurality. The problem now confronts the republican convention whether it is prudent or safe to nominate any man on the state ticket whose candidacy would place the party on the defensive. The precedent has been to give state officers a second term as an endorsement of their conduct. Can the republicans of Nebraska afford to go into the campaign as endorsers of any candidate whose conduct has been open to grave censure, either on account of incompetency and imbecility or collusion with dishonest subordinates and rings? It has been our desire to see a ticket nominated by the convention which every republican could conscientiously support. To prevent blunders and disasters the BEE has spoken fearfully and without reserve concerning Governor Dawes and other state officers in connection with the school land frauds and other questionable transactions. It is for the convention to decide whether the party can recklessly ignore indefensible charges. Our duty has been done, and if the convention does its duty regardless of precedent or personal friendship, the party will march on to victory this fall. If the convention goes headlong into the acclamation business, its candidates will find themselves out in the cold after the election.

THE STATE FAIR. The state fair this year promises to be the best exposition that Nebraska has ever witnessed. The state has been blessed with the most abundant crops ever known in its history, and the farmers, consequently, are feeling very jubilant. No state in the union is in better circumstances than Nebraska, and there is no reason why the display of our agricultural products and live stock should not be something wonderful this year, if our farmers and stock raisers make proper effort, and we have no reason to doubt that they will do their duty. The citizens of Omaha, however, should not neglect to contribute to the variety of the exposition, so that it will be made doubly attractive to the visitors. Last year many of our merchants neglected to make displays of their wares, and consequently this feature of the fair was somewhat deficient in its attractions. It is hoped that the merchants and manufacturers will this year make exhibits that will reflect credit upon themselves and the city, and elicit the admiration of everybody. While perhaps it may cost them a little money, it is nevertheless their duty to exert themselves in this matter. The expense will be a mere trifle compared to the benefits that they will reap from the exhibition. There will be more people in attendance at this fair than were ever present at any two fairs held in Nebraska, and we want everybody to be well pleased with Omaha and the efforts of her citizens. During the past year many thousands of new people have come into the state, and they will visit Omaha and the exposition for the first time. The newcomers no doubt will be surprised at the attractive appearance of the city, its size, and the extent of its business. The older settlers of the state who attended last year's fair will be equally surprised at the growth of Omaha and the public improvements that she has made in the last year. They will find many new and handsome buildings on the leading thoroughfares, and instead of unpaved streets they will see our entire business center paved with stone and asphalt, there being over seven miles of pavement. In fact they will see the best part paved city for its size in the United States. They will see notable improvements either completed or in progress in every part of the city, and on every hand they will be confronted with a rush of business and evidences of prosperity and a go-a-headiveness that will convince them that Omaha is a growing and enterprising city. The people of Nebraska will certainly have reason to feel proud of the metropolis of the state and they will rejoice in her prosperity, as her growth is indicative of the growth of the whole state with which she is keeping pace.

NOMINATE an attorney-general who will recover the school lands fraudulently leased by the land sharks.

WESTERN NEWS.

DAKOTA. New discoveries of tin ore have been made in the Black Hills.

Carney is getting up a coal company with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Missouri is washing rapidly, opposite

Pierr, having eaten into the banks 300 feet in a few weeks.

The new directory of Fargo contains 3,322 names, and that the Argus claims a population of 11,000.

The corn is ripening very fast in Hanson county, and the crop will be the largest in the history of the county.

The corn crop of Morton county this year promises to be an astonishing one, and will outrank that of any county in North Dakota. It will average from fifty to sixty bushels per acre.

The Manitoba road has made a reduction in its freight rates, which, on what alone, will save \$200,000 this fall to the counties of Trail, Grand Forks, Nelson, Ramsey, Walsh and Pembina.

Plankton will go into winter quarters with a pretty good record having built up to date a \$15,000 flouring mill, a \$15,000 court house, a \$15,000 ad. a congregational church, a Methodist church, a flag mill and many residences and business buildings.

A cave has been discovered about twenty miles from Stanton, Missouri county, in which was found a skeleton, copper spear heads, a small cutlery, implements of copper, and a stone adze for grinding, such as were used in ancient Egypt and parts of Asia.

What is termed the "bad lands" of Dakota west of the Missouri river, is turning out to be an Eldorado for stock raising. There is now 40,000 head of a splendid cow country, used at a million dollars. The country furnishes ample shelter, and not above two per cent of the stock has been lost from all causes.

Hughes county has been considerable of over the homestead law and some of them have fairly cultivated farms, but a majority prefer the life of a hunter, and they are not accustomed to, and refuse to till the soil with the exception of a small corn and "truck" patch.

It was expected that the total valuation of Dakota would reach \$100,000,000 this year. It will be something over \$80,000,000. All but three or four counties have reported the increase and the figures are now \$77,000,000. Properly the territory was assessed upon a much lower valuation this year than last. It had been the same the year before, and the assessment was \$100,000,000. The astonishing development of Dakota as shown by these figures: In 1882 the total valuation was but \$47,101,479, and in 1883 it was \$125,000,000. It has nearly doubled in wealth in two years.

Reports are circulating that the Northern Pacific will build a branch down into the territory.

A sleek burglar raided the store of Valentine Baker in Cheyenne and made away with \$800.

George W. Baxter, a prominent stock-grower, has purchased 3,600 acres of land from the Union Pacific. The land is quite close to Cheyenne.

Religious crank who sailed under the name of Brotherton, and loved the name of the territory with lectures, turns out to be a harmless fanatic who escaped from a convent down east. He has been sent home.

The territorial fish commissioners, have decided to locate the hatchery house for the propagation of fish provided for by the legislature, at the spring near Fort Sanders military reservation, near Laramie City, Wyo. permit from the war department having been received to use the springs for the purpose.

COLORADO. The Denver exposition opens next Monday. Texas fever has appeared in Southern Colorado.

A new National bank has been organized at Boulder, Colorado.

The ranchmen of North Fork are cutting large quantities of hay for winter feeding.

The Presbyterian and Congregational churches of Boulder propose consolidating.

The leader of a gang of cattle thieves was run down by Sheriff Sweeney at Fort Collins.

A late strike in the Glendale mine is said to be the richest in Hillside county. The ore assays \$4,161.49 to the ton.

The ninth annual session of the Colorado grand lodge of Knights of Pythias will convene at Denver, Sept. 20th.

Tourists to Cheyenne Canyon, one of the wonders of the state, are now compelled to pay liberally for the pleasure, the owners of the canyon having built fences and established toll gates.

Cattle owners of Colorado appear to entertain no fear of the dreaded pleuro-pneumonia getting into the herds of the west for some time, it is not far from the disease, and to confine itself to Jersey, a breed which is well known in the west.

It is credibly reported that a band of about 200 men, armed with revolvers, are on their way to the southwest corner of the state. The cattle men down there are complaining bitterly of the action of the agents in allowing the Indians to leave their reservations, and are giving them passes permitting them to do so.

MONTANA. From January 1 to August 1, 165 quartz locations were made in Silver Bow county. During the same period 172 locations were made in Deer Lodge county.

In Miles City, a few days ago, a Crow Indian named Prairie Chicken attempted to escape from jail and was shot dead after a severe struggle with the jailer and the sheriff.

Gold has been discovered four miles east of Missoula. There is great excitement and the town is deserted. Claims are being rap idly located. Coal is found everywhere for two miles around.

CALIFORNIA. The Central Pacific has disposed of all its lands.

For fifteen consecutive days in August the thermometer registered 100° in the shade at Berkeley.

Less than a mile and a quarter of track now remains to be cut north on the Ed R. & G. Eureka railroad to reach Springville. A large amount of freight has accumulated in this valley awaiting shipment.

The new post beds uncovered near Compton, Los Angeles county, are proving a very profitable bonanza to the owners. Under the microscope they present the spectacle of a mass of fiber stuff. This post beds twice as well as coal.

The estimates can now be made with tolerable accuracy of the total pack of the Columbia mountains. It is estimated that 600,000 cases may be safely considered correct. The pack of the northern mountains will be estimated at 1,000,000 cases.

The citizens of Oakland are making steps to build a boulevard around Lake Merritt, an estimated cost of \$186,000. The plan provides for a sidewalk next to the shore 15 feet wide, next a roadway for carriages, etc., next a sidewalk 100 feet wide, then a lawn with trees, 35 feet wide, and on the extreme inner side a way for pedestrians.

A large oak tree three miles from Helling, Shasta county, was struck by lightning, and split into two parts, one side falling to the ground while the other remained standing. A skeleton was found in the portion which remained standing, the skull of which was broken in several places, and the body was likely to rot in the forest. The tree is likely to rot in the forest.

The overland line from San Francisco to Portland will be in operation in the early part of next month, the hardest part of the route having been completed. The line will leave the gap which will remain between the end of the track running north and that comparatively easy route for the passage of freight and passengers are received the late will be about two days and a half.

Fusion Possibilities. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It is evident enough, even at this distance, that the cheering hopes indulged in by the Democracy at the beginning of the campaign of carrying New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have been largely disappointed. For every gain they have found a loss to match, and their prospects at the east are now as unilluminated as those at the west. Feeling that season four years ago, they were at this ground or fancied security failing beneath them, they have turned to another quarter to seek reinforcement.

Great hopes are now entertained by the party of success through fusion with the greenbackers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and perhaps other states, and with the anti-prohibitionists of Kansas. If they can invade those republics strongly, they flatter themselves that the game may yet be not wholly lost. They have been largely aided in this project, and perhaps partially forced to it, by the advice of Butler to his followers. The plan he urges, of forming an alliance in every state with the minority party, is one which would help the democratic party in the west. Probably the general public is not advised as to the extent to which such fusion, if carried out to the full limit of uniting the votes of the several factions opposed to the republicans, would affect the final result. From the following tables, giving the last presidential vote, and the vote of the last of the late state election held since 1880, the situation may be perceived at a glance.

Table with columns for State, 1880, 1882, 1883, and 1884. Rows include Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

MICHIGAN. 1880. 1882. 1883. 1884.

Republican 185,341 149,097 122,330

Democrat 131,597 Fusion 154,269 127,376

Greenback 34,285 Prohibition 9,855 13,950

WISCONSIN. 1880. 1882. 1883. 1884.

Republican 114,400 81,961

Democrat 114,949 164,182

Greenback 7,986 23,225

Prohibition 69 7,602

IOWA. 1880. 1882. 1883. 1884.

Republican 121,549 73,158 98,165

Democrat 61,507 61,547 61,547

Greenback 19,851 29,933 33,809

KANSAS. 1880. 1882. 1883. 1884.

Republican 121,549 73,158 98,165

Democrat 61,507 61,547 61,547

Greenback 19,851 29,933 33,809

MISSOURI. 1880. 1882. 1883. 1884.

Republican 121,549 73,158 98,165

Democrat 61,507 61,547 61,547

Greenback 19,851 29,933 33,809

Prohibition 69 7,602

MO. In Michigan, had fusion been complete at the date of the late election of president, the combined democratic and greenback vote would have fallen 20,000 short of that cast for General Garfield.

It is instructive to note that the most positive signs of danger appear in the two states which once contended for the honor of being called the "banner state" of the union, with regard to the size of the republican majority. In both the republican party has surrendered to the prohibition craze, and seems likely to pay for it by having to fight for a narrow victory. In Iowa, particularly, the whole body of German republicans has been driven from its ranks, together with a multitude of others who hold to the principles of personal liberty, and who are disgusted with the arrogant and tyrannical regime of the prohibition fanatics. Kansas, which gave Garfield over sixty thousand majority, elected a democratic governor two years ago. That the defeat of St. John was owing chiefly to personal unpopularity is shown by the fact that a republican was elected lieutenant governor at the same time by over 2000 majority. Nobody can tell how many votes St. John would have had if the prohibitionists had not existed as a distinct party since the republicans consented to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. But, when his vote, certainly reaching the thousands, is subtracted from the republican tally, a combination of democrats and greenbacks would at least push the enemy hard. Had fusion prevailed in Iowa in 1880, Garfield would still have received 45,000 more votes than the combined opposition. Two years later a fusion party would have cast within 2,000 of as many votes as were given for Governor Sherman. Disunion with prohibition gave the democrats four Congressmen, and we know not how much this defection may have gone since then, with the passage and enforcement of a prohibitory law. The greenbackers are numerous and persistent. They hold their own remarkably well even in a presidential year. Fusion has now been accomplished, and a combination electoral ticket is to be placed in the field. Absurd as it would have seemed a few years ago, Iowa is not safe, and the republicans have nobody but themselves to thank for it.

From the obscure region of Missouri come reports of another character. The prohibition vote is strongly recorded, but the sentiment is more democratic. Its advocates are there mostly democrats, and there is a scheme on foot for an alliance between them and the republicans. Union democrats and greenbackers will also unite with them, it is said, to defeat the ex-rebel general, Marmaduke, candidate for governor, and possibly may succeed. The same season, however, will not enter into the support given to the electoral tickets. At no time since 1880 would the combined republican and greenback votes have reached 35,000 of the adherents of democracy.

From this fusion of a portion of the field, an idea may be gained of the confusion and uncertainty which are introduced into all calculations by the schemes of fusion, apparently about to be generally adopted. Of course, inferences drawn from state elections lose most of their force if applied to estimates for a presidential year, and larger considerations are sure to prevail. Yet it will not do to ignore either the changes which four years may have wrought or those which are visibly taking place, as in Iowa. Unfortunately, the republicans have forfeited the advantage they might have had from the moral effect of this general tendency to union between democrats and greenbackers, by themselves consenting to sanction a similar policy in West Virginia and other southern states. The practical argument will tell against them.

It is not surprising that the fusion advocates whom fusion would otherwise have driven to vote the republican ticket. The outlook is not so well defined that it will

not be particularly desirable for party managers to keep a keen eye upon the field with reference to the possibility that the fusion plan has brought prominently to the front.

Scandinavian Political Treatment. Svenska Veckobladet.

A few weeks ago Bro. Gardner in the Detroit Free Press said something like this to the members of the Lime Kiln club: The least time you squander on politics the better you are off, for it will be in the future as it has been in the past; you do the voting, and the white people hold the offices. Looking over the political history of this state, Bro. Gardner's words can apply to the condition of the Scandinavian people versus the Americans and Germans in this commonwealth. We have certainly done the voting—and we have done it all the time with the republican party—while the above named nationalities have held the offices. It has happened a few times that the Scandinavians have brought out men who they thought fit to represent the people in some official capacity, but with the exception of a few insignificant offices such as coronable, justice of the peace and such like, we have always met with opposition in and by the conventions. And while our capacity to fill the place has not been questioned still our desires have almost always been unheeded, and we have as a rule been left in the cold. Reasoning thus it is natural for us to think that the only ground for our political loss and preference for the republican party and its principles. It seems as if the party leaders should think that it makes no difference how we treat the Scandinavians, their support we are sure of under all circumstances, and so it is more profitable for us to hold the offices and let them continue perpetually to do the voting. But why is it that the Germans have not been treated politically in the same way, especially when we take into consideration the fact that as republicans the Scandinavians are the strongest of the two? Why is it that county and state conventions respectively listen to and even inquire into the demands of our German fellow citizens when it is well known that they support the republican ticket in part only and even then to a great extent for while the Scandinavians vote the republican ticket from choice and en masse? Is it necessary for us to be lukewarm in our support of the republican ticket in order to be recognized among our party friends, or is it their intention to test our political patience and endurance, and to see how far they can ignore us before we will bolt? We shall prefer to think at least for the present that the slight we have received has been unintentional, but we can assure the republican party leaders that there is such a thing even among the Scandinavians when patience ceases to be a virtue.

With what we have said concerning our fellow citizens of German birth we will not be understood as we were in any way opposed to their political recognition, but that far from us; we have always supported their candidates when regularly nominated in our conventions, and we will continue to do so, but we used them to make comparison in the party treatment between them and our own nationality. Neither will we be understood as if we should demand anything from the republican party simply because we are Scandinavians.

Our behavior in this our adopted country has made it clear to all observers that we stand second to none among all the foreign born nationalities in adopting American principles and in embracing all opportunities to be not only naturalized, but also Americanized. All who are asked to be treated equally fair with all other citizens and to be placed on the same footing with them politically, and if we are that, then we can stand political defeat as gracefully as any one.

Before our next issue comes out the state convention is over and candidates for the different state offices are nominated, and we ask our countrymen to carefully watch and take particular notice of the proceedings of our next party assembly. It is possible that a Scandinavian name will be presented to stand for a place on the state ticket, and we should be very careful to chronicle his defeat, at least on the ground above indicated. We must confess, that we consider it a well earned honor to be allowed at least one name on the ticket headed with the name of the great historian, statesman and American patriot, the first president of the United States, James G. Blaine.

All Harming the Farmer. Chicago News.

It looks as if every industrial interest in the United States has just now turned upon the agricultural, in order to make upon the "scapegoat" for its own shortcomings or misadventures, at the same time that prices of agricultural products have fallen to figures lower than heretofore known for a century.

Thus, the New York Journal of Commerce publishes a list of seventy-seven cotton mills which will shut down for two or more weeks. Their capacity is 2,700,000 spindles and 66,000 looms. This stoppage will secure a curtailment of 66,000 pieces per day, or 792,000 quantities in two weeks, mostly the common quality of all brown and bleached goods.

The lumber dealers propose to restrict production to the amount of 25 per cent in order to put up prices 25 per cent.

Only seven of the nation's steel mill are running, the object being to keep up prices.

The mine-owners have raised the price of coal by stopping production, at the same time they have largely reduced the price of labor.

But the worst form which this curtailment of production against the interest of the agriculturists has assumed is the order of the oil syndicate to stop the flowing of the principal wells in the country for the avowed purpose of raising the price of that necessary product, which nature give to man for the mere asking.

Now, this conspiracy against the unprotected an immense decline in the price of the product, it not only raises the price of everything he has to buy, but also discourages and lessens the consumption, and consequently, the price of everything he has to sell.

It is a singular spectacle that the country now presents in all parts thereof. Every protected interest in the United States has turned upon the unprotected and trusts to make that pay the cost of a glut, the result of over production, to be directly traced to our tariff legislation.

Aerial Navigation. The success of Capt. Renard's recent experiments with a navigable balloon at Meridan has created the greatest interest in all the military circles of Europe. M. Herve Kanguen's paper on this subject, which was presented to the French Academy of Sciences, speaks with much hope of the possibilities resultant from Capt.

Renard's invention that England, Germany, and Russia have already noted the fact that a great step forward has undoubtedly been made in aerial navigation. The British war office contemplates inaugurating a series of experiments with navigable balloons of different kinds in the hope that they may be able to unravel the secret of the Frenchman's plans. Members of the engineer corps stationed at Chatham and Woolwich are holding daily conferences, and the curiosity and interest displayed have not been equalled since the launching of the fish submarine torpedo. The German and Russian governments are also striving hard to obtain some definite information concerning the working of Renard's cigar-shaped machine, which M. Mangon asserts is as easily directed in the air as a steam launch on the water.

back proved conclusively that every room in the house was as brilliantly lighted as gas could light them. As we have never heard of the kind of lighting with which this country has been blessed presenting themselves under the bright rays of a chandelier, we deem the method adopted on Saturday evening a very poor one and are of the opinion that those who were inmates of that house that might know more about the "reign of terror" therein than they would be willing to admit. Should it be necessary to satisfy the incredulous, we are ready to appoint two, three, or five of our number who will spend the night comfortably in that house without a light in it, and will guarantee to lose no sleep on account of the ghost. Very truly yours,

JOSEPH H. MALLANDER, JOHN G. HUNT, H. P. KNUDSON, L. CHRISTIANSEN, JOHN STROCKEL, J. A. BARTINE.

Compromising Documents. OREGON, Aug. 26.—Compromising documents were discovered in the house of merchant Kalkinsage, whose daughter lived at Col. Katsinski, of the gendarmerie, Thursday.

Cuticura