

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE

MONEY HOARDED IN BOSTON TO BUY UP THE BONDS.

Nothing Remains to Be Done Except for the Secretary to Sign His Name.—The Amount Fixed at \$100,000,000.—Favorable Terms.

Washington, Jan. 2.—There is now no reasonable doubt that a bond issue has been agreed upon, and that the details of a contract with a syndicate of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the head, have been arranged; also that nothing remains to be done except to sign his name thereto. Thus the president is prepared for any emergency, and there is no doubt that should heavy withdrawals of gold for export set in again, another issue would be announced. The fact that there have been no withdrawals for export within the last several days, although sterling exchange has ruled at or above the shipping point, gives credence to an opinion held in treasury circles that the market has already begun to feel the syndicate's influence against exports. The amount of the next issue, it is almost certain, has been fixed at \$100,000,000, and it is believed the terms of the contract are rather more favorable to the government than those under which the last issue was made. In this connection it is recalled that between August 31, 1895, the date upon which the national debt reached the highest point, and March 1, 1893, the amount of the government's outstanding obligations was reduced \$1,881,865,873. To accomplish this reduction bonds were purchased to the amount of \$770,809,750. Of this amount \$324,850,800 were purchased prior to 1879, and \$446,459,450 since that date.

Not Favored in England.

New York, Jan. 2.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says: "As regards the placing of a United States loan, I understand that one London bank and several small institutions have agreed to participate in any issue which may be made, and that certain firms on the Continent have expressed their willingness to join in it. But those who are naturally looked to for support still decline to step forward, and so the negotiations are not likely to make much headway at present."

Boston a Likely Buyer.

New York, Jan. 2.—A special from Boston to the Evening Post says: "It is impossible to borrow money here today. The banks would not accept Pullman stock as collateral at 8 per cent. Several banks have applied to the clearing house for certificates. There is a suspicion that money is being hoarded to buy the expected new government bonds."

Jones' Proposed Amendment.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, today presented an amendment which he proposes to offer to the house bond bill. It provides that any holder of silver bullion, who is a citizen of the United States, may tender the same to the secretary of the treasury and have it coined into silver dollars, the seigniorage to be the difference between the original value and the market price of the bullion in New York; for the cancellation of all bank notes of less than \$10; directing the secretary of the treasury to coin the silver bullion in the treasury into silver dollars, to be used in redeeming the treasury notes issued for the purpose of purchasing silver bullion under the Sherman act; and the redemption of the greenbacks in either gold or silver, and for their reissue according to the provisions of the act of 1878.

To Prevent the Issue.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Allen, at the request of Thurston, introduced a bill in the senate today, prohibiting the issuance of bonds by the United States unless congress shall by resolution declare the necessity for them.

Long Fall to Death.

Portland, Or., Jan. 2.—Frederick Baker, an unmarried man, 23 years of age, employed as an assistant janitor in the Dekum building, having charge of the fifth and sixth floors, met with a horrible death yesterday morning, while engaged in cleaning the windows opening out upon the inner court, and in an effort to pass from one window to another, he lost his balance and fell headlong through a skylight, a distance of sixty-five feet, landing in an unconscious state upon the main floor of Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s store.

Fast Going on a Tandem.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 2.—Taylor and Hewitt, on a tandem, rode three-quarters of a mile, paced by Stone, Swanbrough, Washburne and Terrill, on a quad, flying start, 1:31 flat, breaking the world's record of 1:33 1-5, made by Bainbridge and Gardner at Waltham. The same men and pacemakers, same start, broke the world's class B mile record of 1:52 3-5. Their time was 1:50 1-5, tying the world's professional record.

Concession to Build a Mexican Road.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—According to Attorney Charles Barry, the Mexican government has granted to an American syndicate the concession to build a railroad from Tonala to Tuxtla, and from St. Geronimo to the Frontier of Guatemala, with a branch from La Pachuca to St. Benito. The distance is 405 miles. The governments, federal and state, have granted a subsidy of \$5,000,000, and the construction will begin in April, 1896.

Again the Armenians to Blame.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Turkish legation received the following dispatch from the sublime port: "Two Armenians of Aintaba, having fired pistol shots with the view of again creating a sedition, disorders were about to begin, but, thanks to the measures taken, quiet has been restored."

FOR THE CAMPBELL.

Ohio's Ex-Governor Said to Have "Struck It Rich" in California.

Columbus, O., Jan. 2.—From reliable sources it has been ascertained here that ex-Governor Campbell has recently "struck it rich" in California gold mines. The information, as it comes from Captain Frank Barrett, formerly of Lancaster, and now located in the San Joaquin valley, Cal., is very interesting.

Some years ago Captain Barrett concluded to leave Ohio and seek new fields in the far West. He purchased a cattle ranch midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles and settled there. While there he heard the legend, which had been handed down from the Indians for half a century, that at a point in the San Joaquin river, on his ranch, there was a vast deposit of gold. The story was that in a pool formed by a natural dam in the San Joaquin, at the foot of the famous Gold Gulch, from which many fortunes had been taken, there were deposits of the gold which the depth of the pool had heretofore prevented anything like successful working. Lack of water had prevented the full working of the gulch itself, for the deposits required placer mining, and it was only when the spring freshets flushed the valley that evidences of the gold which had for years been swept toward the gulfs were obtainable.

Captain Barrett determined to work that pool, and he returned to Ohio and organized the Ohio Mining Company, with \$500,000 capital, and with Governor Campbell, Allen G. Thurman and other Ohioans as stockholders. Governor Campbell took one-eighth of the stock. Barrett's plan was to build another dam at the head of the pool, change the course of the stream, then drain the first dam and secure its rich deposits. Professional divers were first secured to prospect the pool. The result surpassed the wildest hopes. Gold was brought up to the value of \$10 a pan. Then the construction of the dam was begun. It was a tedious undertaking and it was only through the summer drought that progress could be made. The drainage of the pool has just begun, but it already promises to make fortunes for all the stockholders.

TRAINS COME TOGETHER.

Two Persons Killed, Four Seriously and Two Slightly Injured.

Cincinnati, Jan. 2.—Two passenger trains collided at 7:30 tonight on the Baltimore & Ohio southwestern railway, near Coal City, fourteen miles from Cincinnati. They were the Louisville express, which left this city at 7:05 P. M., on the St. Louis accommodation, due here at 7:05, but which was an hour late. The first known of the collision here was when the wrecking train was sent out about 8 o'clock, accompanied by physicians, railway officials and others. The wildest rumors were current. The hospitals were put in readiness and police headquarters were promptly equipped for the care of the injured. When information was obtained from the scene it was found that there were two persons killed and six injured. Both engines were totally wrecked. The combination car of the Louisville express and the express car of the St. Louis train were telescoped.

IN BEHALF OF ARGENTINE.

Senate Asked to Exclude It From the Workings of the New Tariff.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Voorhees has presented to the senate a communication from Senor J. V. Dominguez, charge d'affaires of the Argentine legation, bearing upon the relations between Argentina and the United States as affected by the tariff. It relates to the proposed tariff on wool under the house revenue tariff bill, and, in order that there shall be no interruption of the good feeling now existing, and to avoid disturbing the commercial relations between the two countries, he asks whether it could not be suggested, in considering the bill, that the proposed duty should be made to apply only to countries other than South America. He says the only importations from South America are comparatively small, and instances the statement of the National Woolgrowers' Association that their chief complaint is against Australian wools, and suggests that all desired ends could be accomplished by exempting South American countries from the operations of the bill. He adds: "In this way relations with a sister republic would not be affected, and the Argentine Republic would supply, in a moderate degree, the wants of this market, while that country could continue to expand her exports."

A Dental From New York.

New York, Jan. 2.—Regarding the article in the Portland Oregonian today forecasting a possible crisis in the Northern Pacific reversion controversy, it is said by local representatives of the Northern Pacific interests that the article had little basis in fact, and merely evidenced the feeling of the far Western interests concerning the apparent inability of the courts to agree on a single body of receivers for the system. The hitherto unsuccessful efforts of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company to effect a settlement of the existing difficulties, however, have not destroyed the hope of adjustment in the near future, and the plan now under discussion is regarded as likely to reach a more successful issue.

TOWN AND COUNTY

PROGRESS AND DOINGS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Supreme Court of Washington Sustains Acts of Capital Commission—Over 500 Homestead Entries Filed in the Nez Perce Reservation—Oregon News.

Much valuable data is contained in the recent annual report of the engineer in charge of the improvement of the Willamette and Lower Columbia river and their tributaries. It is a very exhaustive report and covers comprehensively all the improvements and surveys under Major Post's charge. The report was transmitted to congress by the secretary of war, who summarized its principal features in his own report. Mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon and Washington.—The project for this work was adopted in 1894. During the year ending June 30, 1895, 135,900 tons of rock was added to the jetty which was raised to its completed height for a length of about three and a quarter miles (station 53 to station 230). Groins Nos. 3 and 4 each 1,000 feet long were also finished and the main line of the jetty with the exception of about 700 feet at the inshore end, where some additional rock is still required, was completed. An elevated track for use in constructing the shore revetment which has a total length of 3,675 feet, has been nearly finished. Soundings taken in May and June, 1895 show that there is now a direct channel over the bar seven-eighths of a mile wide and thirty feet deep at low water and that for a width of one-half mile the low water channel depth is at least thirty-one feet. Columbia and Lower Willamette rivers below Portland, Or.—The project for improving these rivers, adopted in 1877 and modified in 1891, contemplates securing a channel from Portland to the sea having a low water depth of twenty-five feet. Prior to commencing the improvement the low water depth of the channel was from ten to fifteen feet at the shoalest places. Up to 1891 this depth had been increased to fifteen feet by the construction of dams at Swan Island chute, at Willamette slough, and at other sloughs in the Willamette river near its mouth, and of a dike at St. Helens and dams at Burke slough and Martin slough in the Columbia river, the effect of these works being aided by dredging and bank protection where most needed. Since the modification of the project so as to secure a channel depth of twenty-five feet, dikes have been built by the port of Portland and St. Johns and Postoffice bars in the Willamette river, and at Walker's island, Snag Island and Cathlamet bay in the Columbia river. This corporation has also dredged the channel at Swan Island and Postoffice bar in the Willamette river and in the Columbia river at the mouth of the Willamette, at St. Helens, at Martin's island, at Walker's island, and at Cathlamet bay, removing a total of 320,241 cubic yards of material at these points. The work done by the United States has consisted in extending the dike at St. Helens, in constructing a dike at Martin's island, in the Columbia river, in dredging the channels of both rivers at various places, and the removal of snags wherever necessary. During the year ending June 30, 1895, the dike at Martin's island has been thoroughly repaired, and dredging has been carried on to maintain, and, as far as practicable, to increase the depth of the channel from Portland to the sea, the total quantity of material removed being 423,372 cubic yards. In the Willamette dredging was done at Postoffice bar and at the mouth of the river, and in the Columbia river, on the bars at Hunter's point, at Martin's island, at Pillar rock, at Walker's island, and opposite Astoria. Vessels drawing twenty feet can now pass over the shoalest places at low water, and, by taking advantage of the tides, vessels drawing twenty-three feet of water or more can come to Portland without difficulty. Columbia river between Vancouver, Wash., and the mouth of Willamette river.—The project for this improvement, adopted in 1892, provides for the construction of a low dam across the slough on the Oregon side of Hayden island to increase the volume of water, and by the additional scour to remove a troublesome bar in the main channel. Work during the fiscal year has consisted in dredging the bars on the north side of the island for the relief of navigation, the depth on these bars having been increased from nine feet to thirteen feet at low water. Willamette river, above Portland, and Yamhill river, Oregon.—At the time of the adoption of the present project, in 1878, the mouth of the Yamhill river, forty miles above Portland, was the head of low-water navigation, with a draft of two and one-half feet. The project of 1878 contemplates the improvement of the river by the removal of obstructions and the construction of dikes to contract the waterway at shoal places so as to secure a navigational channel for light-draft boats from Portland to Eugene, a distance of 172 miles. This project was extended in 1892 to include the removal of obstructions in the Yamhill river from its mouth to McMinnville, and by the river and harbor acts of 1892 and 1894 allotments of \$3,000 and \$2,000, respectively, were made for the purpose from the appropriations for improving the Willamette river above Portland. During the past year snagging operations have been continued from Portland to Eugene on the Willamette river and to McMinnville on the Yamhill river. Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, \$25,000.

Washington.

Davenport wants a new town hall.

The construction of the new Catholic church at Marysville has been commenced.

It is reported that an electric light plant will be put in at Stella to light up the water front.

Hanson's Ferry is to have a two-story building, the lower floor to be a postoffice, and the upper story to be a public hall.

The Commercial Club at Everett is to publish pamphlets descriptive of the place, 30,000 copies of which are to be printed in January.

The Astoria flouring mill, recently

burned, is to be rebuilt on a larger plan. The work of rebuilding will be commenced shortly.

The New Whatcom council has been petitioned for a franchise by the B. B. & R. Railroad Co., to build a bridge and single track railroad. The motive power to be steam or electricity.

The prospective owner of the Tacoma, Lake Park & Columbia River railway has arrived for the purpose of looking over the road with a view to extend it through the Cowitz pass.

The North Yakima Commercial Club wants the Northern Pacific to put up a new depot building there, adequate to the needs of that section and in keeping with its commercial importance.

It is reported that a charter has been applied for from the Columbia river to the Kettle river district and that the road will be built next season. The Canadian Pacific is reported to be back of the enterprise.

One of the biggest jams known in the Skagit for five years occurred recently. Loggers claim that 16,000,000 feet of logs came down. The river was filled so solidly for three hours that it could be safely crossed.

Iron ore has been brought from the Conner mines near Hamilton to Everett to be tested. It is rumored that the tests have proven satisfactory and that soon shipments at the rate of ten carloads per day will commence.

It is now understood that the agent of the Boston capitalists, who thought of advancing funds to complete the Blaine & Eastern have decided to report unfavorable, because of the scattered condition of the subsidy proposals.

Eastern orders have taken a sudden slump and the shingle trade is at a standstill. For the past three weeks little or no business has been done by the dealers than to clean up the orders on hand. The situation of two months ago is reversed.

The new gymnasium of the university of Washington offers unexcelled facilities for athletic training. The number in attendance at the college this year is somewhat smaller than last year, owing to the standard being raised and two departments, music and art, being dropped.

The supreme court has sustained the position of the capital commission. This removes the last barrier to the board awarding the contract. The decision was written by Judge Gulien and is concurred in by the entire court. A call for a meeting of the commission has been issued and new bids will be doubtless called for.

The loggers of the Sound, controlling about three-fifths of the output have held a secret meeting for the purpose of forming plans with which they can compete with mill-owners. They intend to put an end to excessive competition by combining with an establishment and uniform price and classification, and by amicable agreement of the mill-owners to secure advance of prices whenever the condition of the market warrants it.

Idaho.

James R. Sheldon, a pioneer of Lewiston, is dead.

Five thousand rabbits were killed at a recent drive at Oakly.

The Presbyterian church of Boise has decided to erect a parsonage.

The Albion State Normal school will be completed about the first of April.

The state treasurer has given notice that the capital building bonds Nos. 26 to 50 are now payable by him.

Two or possibly three new steamers will be built on the Kootenai for passage between Bonners Ferry and Lake Bonnds next spring.

Since the opening of the Nez Perce reservation 507 homestead entries have been filed. At present few filings are being made, but the land office officials expect a grand rush in February when the date approaches for the expiration of the ninety days' preference right given to the first actual settlers on the land.

A special agent of the treasury has disbursed in payment \$50,000 to the Nez Perce Indians. It is estimated that 343 native Nez Perces have died since the Fletcher allotment of lands was completed in 1893. The births are recorded to the number of ninety-four. These statistics show the destiny of this favored Indian tribe.

Montana.

Montana cattle shipments for 1895 is placed at 235,000 head. The cattle received compared with 1894 will probably show 700,000 decrease.

The report that scab had gotten among the sheep on the Marias prairie to be untrue. Commissioner Miller and others have investigated the matter, and found no trace of the dangerous disease. Sheepmen report their herds perfectly clean.

British Columbia.

A fish packing company capitalized at half a million will start operations shortly at Vancouver.

The preliminary steps in the organization of the fruit exchange has been taken at Vancouver, B. C. The organization will have power to operate fruit canneries, evaporators and cider mills.

An application will be made to the legislature to construct and maintain a telegraph and telephone line. It will be carried by the Nelson & Fort Shepard Railway Company.

Application will be made at the next session of the assembly at British Columbia for the incorporation of a company to maintain and support an electric light and power plant and water works at or near the town of Roseland.

It is reported that the Kaslo and Slogan Railroad Company will, at the coming session of the legislature, apply for permission to extend the road from London to Silvertown. The extension will probably be begun in the spring.

A Protest From Montana.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 2.—Governor Rickards left tonight for Washington, where he goes to make a protest against the invasion and deprivations of the Cree Indians from Canada. Last week the Canadian authorities refused to act in the matter and the governor decided to appeal to Washington. He carried documents to show that the Indians are filthy and diseased, spreading the same wherever they go.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION.

Substance of the Bills and Resolutions Introduced in the Senate and House—Make-up of the Various Committees—The Senate.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Democratic steering committee of the senate today completed the last assignment of minority members of the committees, and handed the list to Mitchell, chairman of the Republican caucus committee. The chairmen of the more important committees are as follows:

Appropriations, Allison; finance, Morrill; foreign relations, Sherman; judiciary, Hoar; commerce, Frye; interstate commerce, Callum; military affairs, Hawley; naval affairs, Cameron; public lands, Dubois; Indian affairs, Pettigrew; education and social defense, Squire; education and labor, Shoop; territories, Davis; Pacific railroads, Gear; pensions, Gallinger; postoffices and postroads, Wolcott; agriculture and forestry, Proctor; private land claims, Harris; manufactures, Wetmore; fisheries, Perkins; civil service and re-employment, Pritchard; immigration, Lodge; irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, Warren; mines and mining, Stewart; railroads, Clark; Indian depredations, Wilson; transportation routes to the seaboard, McBride; Nicaragua canal and Nicaragua claims, Morgan; international exposition, Thurston; national banks, Mastlie; forestry reservations and protection thereof, Allen; to investigate trespassers on Indian lands, Baker; woman suffrage, Call.

House.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The two bills to be presented to the house for action and their text are as follows:

No. 1.—"A bill to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, and to provide for the resumption of specie payments," the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet the temporary deficiencies of revenue.

"Be it enacted, etc., that in addition to the authority given to the secretary of the treasury by the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled 'An act to Provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments,' he is authorized from time to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, coupon or registered bonds of the United States to an amount sufficient for the object stated in this section, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States in coin, after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized."

"And the secretary of the treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of United States paper tender notes, and for no other purpose."

"Section 2.—In order to provide for any temporary deficiency now existing, or which may hereafter occur, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, payable in three years after their date, to the bearer, in lawful money of the United States, of the denomination of \$20, or multiples thereof, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and to sell and dispose of same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States."

"Bill No. 2.—'A bill to temporarily increase the revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide against deficiency."

"Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported wools of class 1 and 2, as defined in the act hereinbefore cited, approved October 1, 1890, and subject to the conditions and limitations thereof, and on all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other animals, except as herein provided; and on all oils, shoddy, garnetted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and on all wooten rags, mungo and flocks, and a duty equivalent to 60 per cent of the duty imposed on each of such articles."

"Section 2.—That from and after the passage of this act and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles, made in whole or in part of wool, worsted, or other materials described in section 1, of this act."

"Section 3.—That after passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied and paid on import lumber and other articles designated in paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, of an act entitled 'An act to Reduce Taxation, to Provide Revenue for the Government and for Other Purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 60 per cent of the duties imposed on each of such articles."

Washington, Dec. 30.—The house today responded to the appeal of the president by passing a tariff bill, the operation of which is limited to two and a half years and which is designed to raise \$40,000,000 for the relief of the treasury. The vote today was on party lines, with two exceptions. The Republicans all voted for the bill except Hartman of Montana, who did not vote, and the Democrats and Populists who voted in favor of the measure. The special order under which the bill was brought to a vote, after three and a half hours of debate, was ironical in character and compelled the members to adopt or reject it without opportunity of offering amendments of any kind.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The house today passed the bond bill by a vote of 170 to 136, and the house, having discharged the task for which it had been sitting during the recess, effected an agreement by which it should adjourn next week, three days at a time, in order to give members an opportunity to rest and visit their homes. The closing hours of the debate today were marked by an excitement which was practically no excitement until the vote was taken. The margin of 34 by which the first section of the bill, against which the Republican opponents of the

measure massed their opposition, was passed showed that the friends of the measure had marshaled every vote in its favor available. As it was 47 Republicans refused to act with the majority of their party. The Populists and Democrats, with the exception of Hutchison, who voted for the bill, presented an unbroken front against the bill.

THE VENEZUELA MATTER.

Spirited Opinions From All Shades of the American Press.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

The president's message is not only a strong appeal to American pride and patriotism in a matter now at issue; it is a clean cut and vehement enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, which in his hands is vitalized as never before since its promulgation.

Few Discordant Voices.

(Iowa State Register.)

The few discordant voices in the Monroe chorus are, we are sorry to say, in Mr. Cleveland's own party. The New York World, which is a popular and powerful exponent of the Democratic party in New York city, calls the president's message a blunder and a humiliation.

There Can Be No War.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

Great Britain will not engage the United States in war for two sufficient reasons. First, because she is dependent on foreign soil for more than half her food supply. Secondly, because in addition to starvation her people would be threatened with paralysis of their industry.

Better Late Than Never.

(Boston Journal.)

If a fraction of the administration's vigor had been manifested two years ago, it might not have been necessary to speak so plainly now and the country would have been saved some humiliating experiences. But better late than never is a sound maxim. We can afford to let bygones be bygones.

Great Britain Will Assent.

(New York Times.)

As it stands today in the message of the president, it is a clear, grave assertion that the United States will see justice done; neither asking nor accepting less, to any independent state on the continent. To that principle, soon or late, we believe Great Britain will assent. By that principle, in any event, the American nation will stand.

Memorial of John Paul Jones.

(St. Louis Globe Democrat.)

It was in the year 1777 that John Paul Jones, commanding a ship of eighteen guns, appeared on the British coast and made a raid on the coast of Whitehaven. The Declaration of Independence was then but little more than a year old. If England is counting on immunity from attack at her own doors in case of war with this country she has forgotten the grit and enterprise of American sailors.

Cleveland in New Uniform.

(New York Sun.)

Mr. Cleveland has borrowed a new uniform, but all the same it is the American uniform, and the country will follow the man who wears it. For the Monroe doctrine, as enunciated in the president's message, except for a line or two we need not consider here, the people of the United States are solid and enthusiastic. And the continuation of this interesting and important business by the administration will be watched and sustained with an unflinching spirit of pride and determination to uphold the interests of the United States. Let the good work go on.

War Is Impossible.

(Philadelphia Times.)

It is impossible to believe that two great civilized nations like Great Britain and the United States are going to war over a petty dispute of this kind that ought to have been settled by friendly adjustment years ago. It would be a grievous mistake for congress now to do or say anything that would make it more difficult for the executive to come peacefully as well as honorably out of the discussion. The president speaks for the nation, and he should feel that the nation will strenuously support him in all that its dignity may demand, even to an extremity that we still prefer to believe remote.

Insult to the South.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

An English newspaper sneeringly remarked a few days ago that there were more friends of Jefferson Davis than of Grover Cleveland at the South, and General Gordon repelled that insult by giving eloquent expression to the loftiest patriotism in its application to the present situation. He spoke with an enthusiasm which showed that his whole soul was in it, and undoubtedly he expressed the prevailing sentiment of the South. That section of the country is not the Ireland of America, only waiting for an opportunity to strike down the flag that waves over it. In his financial policy the president is not popular at the South, but in standing by the Monroe doctrine he has fired the Southern heart to a white heat of patriotism.

Breathes American Spirit.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

There will be no disposition in this section, at least, to criticize or object to the tone and spirit of Mr. Cleveland's message with which he accompanies the correspondence between this country and Great Britain in regard to the Venezuelan matter. It will doubtless prove offensive to the Tories, whose all patriotic impulses have abolished, but the great body of the people will enthusiastically approve the firm stand Mr. Cleveland has taken. The message is very strong throughout, and from first to last breathes the genuine American spirit. It strikes a note of patriotism that is not often heard in high places during these latter days, and for that reason it will fall on the ears of the people with a welcome sound. To that every true American will say amen.

There is danger that the prevailing price for cotton will tempt planters next year to abandon, to a considerable extent, the safe plan of raising abundant home supplies.

NEW FARM INDUSTRY

FLAX-RAISING WILL RECEIVE SERIOUS ATTENTION

At the Hands of Northwestern Farmers—Whatcom Board of Trade Encourages the Raising of Flax Fibre on Puget Sound.

Success in flax culture for fibre depends upon thoroughness and attention to the lesser details of practice says the Montana Stockman. Things are essential: A most careful selection of the soil, with a thorough soil preparation and fertilizing; the use of the best seed that can be purchased; and, lastly, careful and intelligent handling and manipulation of the crop from the time the flax is pulled until the straw is ready for the operation of cleaning or scutching. Only the first two considerations interest the farmer, the third consideration being properly to the manufacturing end of the industry, although some foreign flax farmers do pull and ret their crop. The Belgian farmer selects a deep and well cultivated soil that is not too heavy, experience proving that in a dry, calcareous soil the stalk remains short, while in a heavy clayey soil it gives greater length, though at the expense of fibre fibre. In Ireland, any clean land in good state of fertility that will produce a good crop of wheat, oats or barley is considered suitable for flax. On heavy soils the Dutch seed is thought to give the best results, while Riga seed is sown upon the light or medium soils. Recent experiments in our own country have demonstrated that the heavier soils, when well drained and of proper fertility, are preferable to lighter soils, known as sand loams. But more depends upon soil selection, where reasonable can be exercised. Among the favorable soils mentioned in the report of the agricultural department experiments are "dark, rich, loamy clay," "heavy clay loam well drained," and "soils varying from sandy loam to the heavier alluvial of the timber lands." In general terms, a moist, deep, strong loam upon upland will give the best results.

Will Flax Pay?

Will flax-raising pay? The Montana Stockman says: "Well, we should say so. A yield of from two to four tons of flax straw from fifteen to twenty-five bushels of flax seed can be raised to the acre. Hacked flax sells in Boston at from \$70 to \$80 per ton. Scutcher flax fetches from \$180 to \$200 per ton and the seed sells in Chicago at 90 cents per bushel. Dr. Thurston says that a necessary plant to hack flax could be put in for \$11,500 and expense account of \$28,000 for the first year, a total of \$40,000, the net profit on which would be \$31,250. This is important to Teton county, if true, because the farmers can raise flax to beat the world. It grows wild there."