

journals and it had its effect, as the investigation has been going on several days. The incident first above spoken of is one of the developments, but there are many others and it is difficult to tell where or how it will end or where the lightning is likely to strike next. It is shown by another paper that over \$40,000,000 of Panama money went through Seligman's New York bank and of this \$7,500,000 was parceled out between three other banks of that city. Richard W. Thompson, then secretary of the navy in President Hayes' cabinet, accepted \$25,000 a year as chairman of the American committee. This committee was for the purpose of insuring to foreign investors in the canal stock and bonds the neutrality of the American government.

One may well doubt, says the Chicago *News Record*, whether the use of money terminated with the expenditures recalled by Seligman. There is grave apprehension that some of it was used to silence the mutterings of opposition that found expression in the Crapo bill then pending in Congress. It would seem from Seligman's statement that money was used in America to muzzle the Monroe doctrine. Ugly as the matter looks, it is better that the whole truth should be known. The House committee should push the investigation without fear or favor.

The results in France have been most remarkable, in some cases deplorable. Honored and wholly unsuspected men have fallen to rise no more; and it seems that the end is not yet. There are in every country men who are always willing and even anxious to be tempted as the Panama managers knew how to tempt, and it is not fair that only some of them fall by the way while the rest escape. Let the job be thorough and complete while we are at it!

"THE STANDARD."

The first glimpse of yesterday morning's Ogden *Standard* would have given the impression that that paper had joined the long procession of journals which are spoken of in the past tense. The announcement appeared in bold characters at the top of its first page Sunday morning—"The *Standard* closes down! It fears to 'rat' its office, and cannot pay union wages! It 'blows in' \$36,000 in its struggle for existence during the past three years—The situation concisely explained!" Then follows a lengthy statement showing the efforts made by Mr. Glasmann, the manager, to bring the union to a substantial realization of the difficulties with which he was contending—chief among which was that the receipts of the paper amounted to \$1000 per month less than the expenses—and the refusal on the part of the printers to make such concessions as would come anywhere near closing the gap. So there seemed nothing to do but give it up.

It would be a great pity that as ambitious and so-ahead a town as Ogden should not have a daily paper in its midst that is not continually shaking with the ague of insufficient patronage, and applying the medicine of periodical assessments on the stockholders. It would be also a misfortune, since no

place of any consequence can make even slight headway in these times without a journalistic mouthpiece; and if one that has weathered the storm as long as the *Standard* has and been as uniformly successful from "professional and artistic point of view, cannot do it, surely it is not worth while to count on any other for a great length of time—certainly not for a daily.

Without desiring to interfere in the matter at all, we content ourselves with observing that the members of the Typographical union by their action have for a time at least elected to be without employment, and consequently without wages, and caused this chief avenue of home employment to be closed. This is to be regretted all around, whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the case.

THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

The expedition in quest of the North Pole that is being fitted out by Lieut. Peary is to set sail from New York early in May next and is expected to reach McCormick's bay, West Greenland, by the 1st of June following. Provisions and stores will here be landed and laid away. The party will then commence the perilous sledge journey overland as soon as the dog trains can be made up and will proceed as directly as possible for the northern part of Greenland. The initial journey will be about 1500 miles in length, and this will bring the party to the extreme north western edge of that island. This point was reached by the lieutenant in his last expedition, and here he claims to have established that beyond is an open sea in the summer time stretching away to the northward. The sledge journey will occupy about two months and at the place of its termination huts will be erected and provisions cached, and here the explorer will spend next winter. This is about 500 miles from the pole.

It is stated that the lieutenant will await the freezing over of the open sea beyond Greenland and then push across as far as possible during the winter months. The darkness in the northern regions continues for a duration of about six months. The starlight makes it possible for one to discern objects at a close distance, but, on the whole, the winter months are one long period of gloom. The only apprehension which Mr. Peary fears while wintering in northern Greenland is the likelihood of rabies developing among the dogs. The long period of darkness appears to develop in the canine carriers a species of hydrophobia, which, though not contagious, results at a rate in carrying off the dogs. The latter, when afflicted by this polar type of hydrophobia, will snap and bite, and Mr. Peary is able to testify from numerous scars he carries as to the character assumed by the malady. It seems, however, that the bite from polar dogs when so affected is not dangerous. It is to be hoped it is not; the dangers otherwise would seem to be quite sufficient for even the most venturesome, not to say foolhardy.

The party is to consist of eight men besides the leader. The expenses are to be sustained by the lieutenant him-

self, so that there is no room for anyone to find fault on that account; he is now interspersing a lecture course with the preparations for his hazardous journey. It is not yet given out whether or not Mrs. Peary will accompany him, as on the last occasion, but for humanity's sake, if not for her's, let us hope not.

STATEHOOD ONCE MORE.

It requires no argument with those who read and learn and know to convince them that, as an ethical proposition at least, it is better to be entitled to a thing and not have it than to have it and not be entitled to it. This occurs to us very often, particularly when we read of the efforts being made by a few gentlemen to invest Utah with sovereign powers. Those who take patriotic and therefore the proper view of the subject would rather have such workers succeed than not, not merely that their labors might be rewarded but because it is proper that any territory having the necessary qualifications for statehood should receive that boon as a matter of course. This, however, does not prevent us from paying due deference to those who believe that the time is not yet ripe, that it would be antedating the proper time by a year or so at least; and if our individual preference were permitted to control the situation, there would be no further efforts made in that direction until they could be made with something approaching unanimity. It is not right for a bare majority or even a decided majority to carry measures fraught with so much of consequence over the heads and against the protests of a respectable minority, whose interests are always to be considered whether or not their prejudices and cultivated hostility should be.

There is very little that is new to be said on the subject; what little there is is created by the present situation of the admission scheme and the events immediately leading up to it. It seems now as if getting either of the bills before Congress even to such a stage of progression as having them voted on was altogether out of the question; that in fine, Utah will remain a territory to the end of the year if not longer. Even should there be an extra session called and held, it would be chiefly if not altogether for the purpose of having the Sherman silver purchase law repealed, and what could be expected from a body of men presumably hostile to silver so far as admission is concerned? It is not to be believed that they would consent to an act that would so far strengthen the opposition that not only would their anti-silver tinkering be stopped but in all likelihood measures restoring the debased metal to its former and rightful royalty be carried through. The proper, the high-minded, the patriotic thing to do would be to not take into consideration matters which relate to mere divergence of opinion as to economic questions or regard at all differences of politics, but just simply determine whether or not the remaining territories or either of them were qualified for admission, and if so admit them or it.

But it looks as though Utah