

EDITORIALS.

THE Great Northern Railway company is now running a fast train between London and Edinburgh, 395 miles, in 9½ hours, which is at the rate of about 42 miles an hour. The *Scientific American* thinks that if we had good first-class railways in this country, between our important cities, capable of the above speed, passengers might ride from New York to New Haven, 74 miles, in 1½ hours, instead of three hours as at present required; to Boston 234 miles, in 5½ hours, instead of 9 hours; to Washington, 228 miles, in 5½ hours, instead of 9 hours; to Chicago, 835 miles, in 20 hours, instead of 34 hours; to St. Louis, 1,000 miles, in 24 hours, instead of 48 hours. This rate would bring Salt Lake within 70 hours of New York.

The express train between London and Liverpool, 200 miles, runs in about four hours, which is about fifty miles an hour. But to maintain this speed with safety, the road is kept in superb order, and is fenced in from public trespass all the way, with especial vigilance exercised at all points, stations and crossings at times when the express train is expected or is passing, so that all but absolutely necessary slackenings or stoppages between the few prominent stations called at are avoided.

Untravelled people might think that it would be very unpleasant to move at this great speed, but it is not so, indeed the contrary is the case, for when the train is going at its maximum speed on a good road the rocking motion is often much slighter than when going at a far slower pace, and frequently the lateral disturbance is so little that, but for the idea of speed conveyed by passing by fixed objects, or other trains, a passenger would not imagine that the train was travelling half so fast as it really was. On the same principle a boy's spinning top "wobbles" when turning slowly, but goes with perfect steadiness and smoothness when a very high speed is attained.

On the railways of Britain, as a general rule the rates of fares are, for third class, a fraction over one penny, or two cents, per mile; second class, a fraction over three half-pence, or three cents per mile; first class, a fraction over two pence, or four cents, per mile. Return tickets, first or second class, a single fare and a half. Excursion rates, there and return, about ordinary rates one way, though frequently considerably lower. On a few lines, for instance the Glasgow and Greenock, the regular fares are much below those we have named, and of late years there has been considerable agitation for cheap morning and evening trains for working men—at very low fares, say a penny (two cents) for several miles.

THE Washington *Star* has the following concerning internal revenue supervisors:

The following are the supervisors of internal revenue retained in the service under the recent law of Congress reducing the number from twenty-five to ten: W. A. Simmons, New England; S. B. Dutcher, New York; Alex. P. Tutton, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia; S. T. Powell, Ohio and Indiana; D. W. Munn, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan; P. W. Perry, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; G. W. Emery, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; K. R. Cobb, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory and New Mexico; J. W. Hedrick, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado; L. M. Foulke, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Utah and Arizona.

The following is a list of those whose services are dispensed with by the new arrangement: Walcott Hamlin, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; John O'Donnel, Northern New York; James B. Sweitzer, Western Pennsylvania; Alex. Fulton, Maryland and Delaware; Odis F. Presbury, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia; George Marston, Georgia and Florida; S. Y. Conklin, Louisiana; R. G. Corwine, Ohio; S. S. Fry, Kentucky; John McDonald, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Indian Territory; Edward W. Barber, Michigan and Wisconsin; Dana E. King, Minnesota, Dakota, Wyoming and Montana; James R. Bayley, Oregon, Washington and Idaho; N. D. Stanwood, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona.

Joseph W. Dwyer, for the northern district of Ohio, resigned, to take effect August 1st.

The change takes effect on the 1st of August.

BENNETT, defunct, made capital of cow-hidings and other personal assaults wherein he was the victim, on the policy that all was grist that came to his editorial mill, and especially such things as the public would eagerly pay for the reading of. It seemed to matter little to him who was assaulted, so that the occurrence furnished material for a spicy sensational paragraph or article. That secured, we don't know but what he would have given his back or his cheek to the smiters willingly, in default of another subject. But Bennett was a peculiar genius, and he is the only editor whom we ever heard of so obliviously and singlemindedly devoted to the business of making his paper peculiarly successful.

In his or any other case it is difficult to see that indulgence in physical abuse or revenge is in any wise conducive to the good fame of journalists or any others. Fist or foot, cudgel, bowie-knife or revolver is the argument of the bully and the rowdy. It is the weakest of all arguments, and never fails to recoil with redoubled force upon those who use it. He who resorts to physical violence to avenge a real or supposed injury through the press thereby places himself on a level with the lowest orders of the populace, makes himself liable to extreme physical punishment, on the principle of self-defense, from the person whom he assaults, disturbs the public peace and good order, renders himself subject to process and penalty at law, diminishes the respect which his most intelligent friends may entertain for him, and sets a public example to others that cannot be commended, but must be deprecated by all who have the common welfare, peace, and prosperity at heart.

FORMERLY claim jumping was unknown in this Territory. Among other virtues prevailing in the community was that of respecting each other's just claims to land or other property or possessions. In those halcyon days overreaching or litigious claims, in the face of commonly understood rights, were things of extreme rarity, if indeed any such things existed. But now the same sun and sky are over our heads, the same land is under our feet, but many other circumstances how changed! Among other bad characters of which the worse elements of the outside population is composed, claim-jumpers are numerous, and it matters not whether the claims are agricultural, or building, or mineral, the same unscrupulousness is apparent, the same greed of dishonest gain, the same eagerness to make available every knotty technicality of the law at the expense of the most indubitable equity, is manifest, and there is also evident a spirit of violence, to take and to hold at the mouth of the musket and revolver, and sometimes in defiance of law. These disreputable things are not justly chargeable to the old settlers, but they are to some of the more recent importations, and it has been suggested that official sanction and assistance in some sort to the claim jumpers have not been wanting, and some things have transpired which have given a high color of probability to such a suggestion. Be that as it may, the culpability of the claim-jumper is the same, and his unworthy actions can receive naught but condemnation from all who have any respect for the rights of others. The claim-jumper has ever been regarded as a public enemy, as a veritable offender against justice and the common good, and in many frontier communities has been considered and treated as little better than an outlaw, a wolf, a beast of prey, whose effectual taking off nobody would regret. Where claim-jumpers come before a court, it is to be hoped that things will be so ordered that they will be enabled to get justice, for their practices are of such a disturbing, exasperating, malicious and injurious character that no community can afford to let them be indulged in with impunity.

IN winter it has been customary from time immemorial to modify the severity of the cold by artificial appliances indoors, so that an agreeable temperature may be maintained. The unusual heat of the present summer in many localities seems to have suggested the query whether or not it is possible to invent and bring into successful use appliances for reducing the temperature in rooms in hot weather, so as to produce an atmosphere sufficiently cool to render life

and later more agreeable when "the thermometer in the shade" runs up among the nineties, when the heat is so debilitating and exhausting, and, as seen in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities, so largely fatal.

"N. M." writes to the *New York Nation*, and offers a suggestion bearing upon this question of refrigerating the atmosphere in dwelling-houses, offices, theatres, public halls, and other buildings. He thinks it wonderful that such a desideratum should remain in the United States, where "we have a climate with a greater range of temperature from winter to summer, and consequently more debilitating in the latter season than that of any other wholly civilized country," and where the population is so ingenious and so ready in providing for new emergencies. He further thinks that in summer the weather is too hot to work in, and therefore too hot to live in. He consequently sets his wit to work and this is his resultant proposition. He wishes to cool the air to 60 or 65 degrees, and he thinks there will be no difficulty in effecting it in the following manner—

Lead a considerable number of small air-pipes several times through a very large box or bin, packed full of some light substance, moss for instance. Let water drip all over the top of the moss and trickle through the bin. Through the moss upward force a current of air and thus produce rapid evaporation, to cool the air pipes, they to cool the air passing through them. To force currents through moss and pipes, use a large but light pair of bellows, worked by a clock with a weight, regulative to go fast or slow, and wound up periodically by horse power, or in cities by a traveling engine going from door to door. The cold air to be led through cheap wooden pipes into every room near the ceiling, the supply moderated, let on or shut off, according to the prevailing temperature. Says he—

My doors and windows will be kept closed in the hottest weather as carefully as in the coldest. I shall have no flies nor mosquitoes nor dust. No blinds will be open and my rooms light. The air will be dry as that outside, and the temperature of it will be between sixty and seventy degrees, according to my belief as to what degrees may be the healthiest. I have not carefully estimated the expense of this machine, but I am sure it will not cost much, and am equally sure that the extra work it will enable me to do in the hottest weather will soon repay me for the outlay.

I believe that in future, as soon as good and cheap cooling machines shall have been invented, and the public shall begin to appreciate their usefulness, we may reasonably expect to find one in every respectable dwelling, both in cities and in the country. Whenever this shall be the case, our churches and theatres will, even in the hottest weather, be delightfully cool. Patients in hospitals will not be lost merely through the "unfavorable heat of the weather." Offices and workshops will not be too warm for active mental or physical labor. Throughout the summer we shall dine in comfort and sleep soundly. If we go in the country, it will be for the sake of its attractions, and not because we are driven thither by the heat. And the early decay of our women will be a matter of the past, I might almost say.

That last happy prospective result is a clincher. Anything to prevent the decay of our women, and especially to prevent their early decay, for it is bad enough that they decay at all or ever, and it is an unspeakable calamity when they decay early. That must be stopped, so let us have these cooling machines. The heated term is well nigh gone, the summer is rapidly advancing, the fall is coming, and as there will not be this season such imperative need of cooling machines as there has been, perhaps we must do without them till another summer. Meantime the fall, winter and spring can be occupied by the ingenious in devising and perfecting the machine, so that next summer nobody in doors need swelter in a temperature higher than sixty to seventy, which would enable everybody to keep delightfully cool, and thus enhance his happiness and prolong his life.

At the Fourth of July celebration at Lowry's Grove, Turner County, Dakota, one of the speakers referred to Territorial matters in this style—

But it becomes us Dakotians—citizens of a Territory—soberly to enquire

what all this is to us; whether as far as we are concerned this boasted Declaration is more than a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. Aside from acts of hostility, what wrong is complained of in the whole Declaration of Independence that is not inflicted on us? Colonies—we are taxed without voting representation; citizens—we are denied a voice in choosing our rulers. If we petition that land within our borders be given in aid of railroads—our petitions are disregarded and the officers set over us are not the worthy of our own citizens but too often the needy relatives or importunate friends of politicians east.

A correspondent of the *Yankton Press* comments upon the above as follows—

Is it not time, then, that we of the Territory put forth our Declaration, not of Independence, but of rights demanded, that we demand as citizens of the United States a voice in the choosing of President and Vice President; that our Delegate have a vote in Congress, that the money paid into our local land office for pre-emptions and commuted homesteads be retained for the internal improvement of the Territory and that if an official must still be appointed by the general government, citizens of the Territory and not carpet-baggers be appointed.

The whole system of Territorial government, though it may have served its purpose when devised, when the Territories were unimportant and almost uninhabited, is now only a gigantic evil. We may see its corrupting work on the politics and politicians of our own Dakota. We may see the harvest these seeds of corruption ripen into when the Territories have become States in our neighbors Kansas and Nebraska. * * * Then if the great corner stone of the Declaration is true, that all men are created equal, why make a distinction between the men in States and the men in the Territories. Our boys in blue, while in the field, were allowed a vote—why deny the soldier of civilization, the citizen pioneer—who, battling with barbarism here on the outskirts of settlement rolls back the frontier half a hundred miles toward sunset every year, the representation in Congress and the vote for President that are allowed a field hand in South Carolina or a mill hand in Rhode Island? If it is claimed we are too few in numbers to have a voting Representative, does not the vast area and future importance of our Territory more than balance that? Are the three or four yet unborn States, to spring ere long from the loins of this vast Dakota, not as worthy a vote in the National Council as the three or four counties at the East that make a Congressional District? * * *

We do not ask the government to take stock, or to issue bonds, or yet to give land to corporations, but we demand as a right that the money paid by our settlers for land be expended in aid of railroads for the benefit of those settlers. We demand it as a right, for although the title of the land nominally rests in the government, the land in justice belongs to the settler, to whom its original owners—the buffalo and Indian—have abandoned it, and if money is received for it, that money should be expended for his benefit and not drained away to the East to be squandered on some costly building or stolen by some rascally official. That the land belongs to the settler is recognized in part by the Homestead Act, what we demand recognizes it in full.

And how shall these reforms be brought about? Where there's a will there's a way. Let all the people of all Territories, their legislatures, and their delegates in Washington, unite in bringing this matter before Congress. There are yet a few politicians; call in their help. Call in the help of your friends at the east. Call in the help of the press, that mighty lever that moves the world of public opinion. With these aids, and the assistance of the God of right, there is no wrong we may not hope to overthrow, no reform we may not hope to carry."

THE explosive power of gunpowder is now utilized with great success in pile-driving. F. C. Prindle, civil engineer, says the *American Builder*, has made a report of the marvelous success of the new method of shooting piles into the ground with cannon, at the new landing wharf, League Island, Delaware. The gun, weighing 1800 lbs., has a 6½ inch bore, 24 inches deep, pointing upwards, and is recessed at the lower end to receive the head of the pile upon which it rests. The ram, weighing 1300 lbs., moves in the same guides as