THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR

THE World's Fair in 1883 is in a fair way to be adandoned.

A FEW days more and anxious cabinet makers can devote themselves to the Fifteen puzzle.

GENERAL GARFIELD will be "at home" in the White House after Friday next.

IT is very appropriate that the organ of a party of repudiation should be in favor with repudiation of her honest debts by our city. That time will never come.

THE railroads announce themselves as satisfied with the compromise taxation bill, which permits them for two years longer to shirk the greater portion of the burden of taxation on the people.

THE funding bill has passed the senate and now needs only the signature of President Hayes to become a law. A presidential veto is hourly expected.

THE speculations regarding the formation of the cabinet of General Garfield do not indicate that the policy of the new president will be a sustantial departure from that of the last four years. Whatever slight errors of judgment may have been made by President Hayes and his advisers, it is undentable that the present administration has been one of the purest and best in the history of our politics. It is equally undeniable that its general aim has been to elevate the standard of the civil service and to reduce to the minimum the evil practices which have crept into the various departments of the government. We do not believe that General Garfield proposes to put into operation a policy which will nullify the best results of President Hayes administration. The sentiment of the republican party and the country at large will be against any radical change in the policy of administering the public affairs. There is a growing element in the republican party who are disposed to revolt against the rule of the bosses and their return to political ascendency would certainly imperil the future success of the party who elected General Garfield to the presidency. How strong this element is becoming is seen in the late municipal and senatorial elections in Pennsylvania, the home of one of the leaders of the "power, prestige and plunder faction of the republican party. That General Garfield will harmonize all party dissffection and unite the leaders of both branches in cordial adherence to the administration, we believe and hope. But such union must not be consummated at the expense of any principle which has already been enunciated. It should not be secured by any parceling out of patronage which will again fill the public offices with political hacks and ward bummers. The policy of the new president, to gain the support of the better element of the party, an element, which, in the long run will be found to be the most powerful, must be grounded upon reforms already accomplished, and be a pledge of still higher achievements in the direction of a purer and more efficient administration of the national government.

MR. T. L. M'MURRAY, who signs himself as "Tax Agent, U. P. R. R. Co.," appears in print, and publishes a long-winded communication in the railroad organs, in which he attempts to show the beauties of the system of railroad tax exemption and the state board of discrimination. Mr. M'Murray calls attention to the fact that a "compromise bill" passed the last night of the session and only awaits the governor's signature to become a law. This compromise bill Mr. M'Murray assures the public was not only accepted but sought for by the Union Pacific road, and may be presumed to be entirely satisfactory to both the railroads.

THE BEE insists now as it has always insisted that any system of taxation which does not place the entire assessment of the railroad property in the hands of local assessors is worse than useless. This paper has shown that the state board of equalization has proved itself an iniquitous fraud of the first water, and that it has been used by the corporations to evade their just allotment of taxes and to throw the burden of taxation upon the community at large. The compromise bill, which this agent of the Union Pacific extols so highly, will be found practically inefficient to remedy the evil complained of. It curtails slightly the powers of the state board of discrimination, but robs the cities, towns and villages throughout the state of the local assessment of depots, depot grounds and buildings, right of way and personal property, which amount to a large proportion of the taxable property of the railways. These, as heretofore, will be listed by the Lincoln railroad tools at a fraction of their real value, and the people will be compelled to foot the difference.

There can be no compromise upon this question of the control of taxation of railroad property by the communities within which such property is situated. The railroads contreing in Jersey City have nearly bankrupted that municipality by their evasion of local taxation, and the legislature of New Jersey is now called upon to prevent the city from going into involuntary bankruptcy, from this cause alone. In every state where the same system of corporation tax shirking has been in operation, the people have been forced to appeal for the repeal of the law. Nebraska has thrown away for two years to come an opportunity which may not again appear in so favorable a form. Meanwhile the monopolies will reap the benefits of our legislature's lack of foresight or corrupt bargaining.

THE TRANSVAAL VICTORY.

The valiant Boers, fighting to free their land from the English invaders and to perpetuate the republic under which they have lived long and happily, will command the ready sympathy of every American citizen. Recent events seem to indicate that the sturdy Dutchmen are amply able to take care of their own interests without outside aid. In every encounter with the British troops during the last two months, the Boers have achieved substantial victory and the losses of the English have been terrible, their officers and men falling one by one under the ready fire of the Dutch sharp shooters. One battle two weeks ago closed with but one officer left in a whole company, and in the late disastrous battle of Spitzkoep, but four men of the Fifty-eight regiment escaped alive from the field of action.

The consternation which the awful fate of Gen. Colley and his entire command has caused in England is well grounded. The conflict with the Boers is a battle of might against right. The Boers are practical marksmen, well supplied with guns and ammunition, and fighting in a country which is admirably adapted for defensive operations. They are fighting for their homes and firesides, while the English are battling merely for conquest and the maintainance of a policy of foreign aggression which has already launched them into four disastrous wars, added millions of pounds to their public debt, and made them a laughing stock in the eyes of the world. There has been no shadow of an excuse for this shameless attempt on the part of England to rob of their possessions an honest, inoffensive and liberty loving people.

THOSE American flunkeys who boldly assert that democracy is a failure, and point to England as an example of the most perfect form of constitutional government, would do well to consider a few figures of the cost of royalty, recently published. Queen Victoria—whose father had to borrow money to bring her mother to England—is immensely rich. Her husband received $150,000 per annum while he lived. Her daughter, the princess imperial of Germany, receives $40,000. Her eldest son, the Prince of Wales, receives $200,000, his wife $50,000. When he came of age the accumulated revenues of the duchy of Cornwall amounted to nearly $5,000,000, and were invested so as to bring him $200,000 more per annum. The annual income of the duchy is about $375,000, and all these, together with his pay as colonel of the rifle brigade and tenth hussars, swell the yearly aggregate to at least $760,000. Yet he is always in debt, and only a few years ago parliament voted him $38,000 to repair his house.

THE Duke of Edinburg receives $125,000 per anuum, and the rest of the royal offspring are provided for on a proportionately liberal scale. The royal relatives are not badly treated. For instance, the Duke of Cambridge, gets $60,000 per annum on account of his courtship to the queen; nearly $22,000 as commander-in-chief of the army, and more than $25,000 for his services as colonel of four different regiments. It was the father of this lucky duke who refused to believe the failure of the potato crop in Ireland in 1844-45, "because he had always found the potatoes on his own table very good."

The average annual imperial taxation when Victoria came to the throne was under $259,000,000. Now it is not much if any less than $400,000,000. These figures, in connection with the facts already given, are almost enough to make every contributor to the tax receipts a disciple of Bradlaugh.

COLORADO journals are waxing sarcastic over the efforts of the late legislature in that state. The Ouray *Times* rises to remark that the legislature tried to amend everything except the ten commandments and the Lord's prayer, and probably would have tackled them had anybody advised the members of their existence.

A KENTUCKY girl is said to be one of the most beautiful models in Paris. She was deserted by her family in France and now supports herself by posing. If the young lady had taken advantage of leap year she might have supported herself by proposing.

THE wheat producers of the Pacific slope are to meet in San Francisco on the 13th of April, to form an association for protection against the exorbitant rates of carrying monopolies.

THE *Herald* says that democratic principles are as deeply implanted today as ever. Probably they are. Their roots never struck too deep in the ground for instant eradication at the call of party policy.

Schools for Workingmen.

New York Tribune.

Paris has shown the fruits of wisdom in the possession of thirteen technical schools, whose pupils on leaving have sufficient knowledge, practical and theoretical, or a trade which will enable them to earn their livelihood. Their apprenticeship has cost their parents nothing, and employers throw open their workshops to them with immediate remuneration. Pupils must be thirteen years old and must pass an examination. The period of training extends over three years. During the first twelve months the pupil remains a certain time in each of the different workshops representing the respective branches of trade. Consequently, an insight is obtained into each calling, and the ideas and preference of the student become more and more pronounced, while his abilities are developed. Guided by the paternal advice of the superintendent, he is then induced to make a choice and devote his whole time and attention to one distinct branch of trade. During the first two years the education of the pupils continues. Sound instruction is given to them, and four hours a day are spent in the different classes where French, English, history, grammar, chemistry, geography, drawing, etc., are taught. In the first division four hours are daily devoted to manual labor in the workshops, in the second half as much time is spent in the practical branches of education, and the third year's pupils pass eight hours daily in the workshops and only two with their books. The schools comprise half a dozen shops under the superintendence of able technical men, who give practical instruction as to the different crafts they represent. There is a modeling room, a blacksmith's shop, a fitter's, a wood and metal turner's, and several carpenter's and joiner's shops, where every branch of the trade can be learned. A practical training college is to be opened in each arrondissement, and workshops are to be attached to each of the municipal schools.

FRANKLYN COUNTY.

A Rich Agricultural Region, Watered by Living Streams.

The Cattle Monopoly and the Cow Boy Tyrants.

Three Thriving Towns.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

This county, through which the B. & M. railroad passes, is awakening considerable interest of late. The Republican river runs through it, and in many sections it is watered by charming streams dotted with timber. Along these streams you will find some of the coslest villas in the west. This county, like others in the valley, was badly scorched by the drouth, yet it has fine droves of cattle and hogs which were doing well when I last saw them. The people here are fast re-constructing stock raising, and will soon, if not already, put it on a paying basis. It is to be hoped that the richless cattle business will soon enter on a new departure. Vast herds are left to the mercy of the storms. The short buffalo grass, most nutricious when it can be obtained—but buried under a foot of snow, is a poor dependence in winter. Vast herds, from starvation, become unmanageable, and swoop down like the "beasom of destruction," and clean out all the provident farmer has carefully stored for his own cattle; and so herds, large and small, many of them on the frontier, must go down in the general mire. It is all wrong, and it is time the immense cattle monopoly, with the cowboy tyranny, should pass away. This important way of doing things is cruel and we want Henry Birgh to come out and hold a "coroner's inquest" on the thousands of poor cattle murdered by inches—killed by cold and starvation. No man ought to own cattle that he can't take care of, and it is a humiliating spectacle in a christian nation for hundreds of thousands of cattle to be put on the rack of slow torture, month after month till their bones whiten the great pastures of our west. This immense and cruel monopoly, entails much of lawlessness and crime, of which Ogive stands as a fair representative. A man may learn brutality toward brutes, which he will practice towards man.

Suppose by the carelessness of our transportation companies, a half million of cattle should be doomed to cruel exposure, to months of neglect, and then to starvation. The civilized world would be loaded with righteous denunciation, and just punishment would be meeted out to them.

Humanity justly demands that cattle in transit must be fed, and have rest and all the comforts possible while en route for death for human benefit. It is in vain to say that this has been an unusual winter. Three out of nine years I have spent in Nebraska, have witnessed intense cold and much snow, and it is not safe to expose such immense herds winter after winter.

Cruelty to animals is just as great west as east, and an animal can suffer from slow torture as well in western Nebraska as in Massachusetts. The farmers and feeders of Franklin county are keeping small herds and taking care of them in the main. Very few cattle will be lost. The loss of the immense herds this winter will affect the market to some extent for years to come, and it will pay those having cattle to keep them in the best possible condition, both summer and winter, this always pays.

The pasturage of this county is good, these are fine native meadows. Corn grows well, and there might be a steady stream of wealth flowing out from these rich fields.

RIVERTON

has built up rapidly for the last two years; a little too fast, perhaps, if one could judge from some vacant houses, but we doubt not that the people will come on and there will not be houses enough. There is considerable wealth centered here. The people of this place made a most enthusiastic effort to secure the academy just located at Franklin. The pledges they made showed the highest appreciation of an educational institution; $5,000 was a noble pledge for the citizens to make to secure such advantages for their children.

BLOOMINGTON,

The county seat, has also the United States land office. This is a beautiful town of much promise. It has also a class of intelligent people in larger proportion than usual. A pleasant town in which to live. The soil is as rich as any in the world. The place commands a fine trade and we predict for it a fruitful future.

FRANKLIN AND HER ACADEMY.

This town is comparatively new, and small, and yet her future is insured by the location of this institution of learning. I think there has been some feeling towards this place on the part of sister towns, they fearing that the location of the Academy was the entering wedge for gaining the county seat. For one I know this is not the case. I had as much to do with this, perhaps more, than any one, and the thought never entered my head, and the people of Franklin would be very foolish to agitate the removal, or allow it to be done, for long years to come, if ever. They have something better. When a religious body plants an institution they have many things to take into consideration, not only the cash bids, but also the surroundings. Franklin is new. Most of the people are in cordial sympathy with the enterprise There were several parsons there who had been intimately associated with kindred enterprises elsewhere. One family was among the early settlers of Oberlin, and identified with the early history of that wonderful institution. Others had lived near the Denmark academy, which wielded such an influence in Iowa. It was better to begin in a new town, where no liquor was sold; where families of congenial tastes would gather, and where it would be safe to send children from home to be educated. The design was not to cast reflections on other towns by locating there, but all can see that a place that invites young people from home for an education, must have the strongest possible safeguards with the fewest temptations. So it is best to begin as near the foundation as possible and build up a harmonious element. The people of Franklin have set an example which has few equals—$3,500 in a community of that size is something heroic. It will cost many denials and sacrifices to meet those obligations, but you may be sure they will be met. This movement is a happy boom in a depressed time like this, and its influence on the valley will be most hopeful. It shows that some people at least have come to stay, and they propose to stay in the best possible shape. It also removes an objection raised by some of our finest eastern families; they do not want to go west because they cannot educate their children. The benefits of the east are rapidly moving west, and the refined and intellectual can find affinities in these flourishing towns. There is no institution like this within 100 miles, and it must make an educational center.

Franklin is beautifully situated in the Republican valley, on the B. & M. R. R. It slopes gradually down to the river, and on either sides are clear brooks lined with trees. Altogether it is one of the most promising towns of the state. I do not write this from a personal interest, for I don't own a foot of land, I have no corner lots to rise higher than they are long. I write from cordial sympathy with the founders and their great work. The founders took a wise precaution to secure quite a quantity of choice land near the institution, which will be sold at reasonable rates for the benefit of the academy. The amount raised on the ground will put up the main building, and the trustees have put an efficient agent in the field, Rev. Amos Dresser, and may put in another. They design to raise $20,000, so as to put the institution on a solid basis.

All hail! to these permanent enterprises, which tend to anchor people to their homes. This adds a new trophy to the enterprise and high resolves of our new state.

Franklin has a magnificent water power. A dam is thrown across the whole of the Republican river. Rice & James have a fine new mill, but they do not use near all the power. Some manufacturing firm wanting a location near a live and prosperous town would do well to secure an interest. This place also affords fine facilities for keeping first class live stock. We expect to see lively times in this new town the coming season. For information write to E. B. James, president of the board of trustees of Franklin Academy. A new circular will soon give full information. Yours,

C. S. HARRISON.

An American Philanthropist.

Missouri Republican.

A few days ago Peter Cooper, the New York philanthropist, celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. The pupils of the Cooper Union free schools called upon him at his house and presented him with a set of engrossed resolutions, and in the evening he was the subject of a lecture in the great hall. Here in a fine and spacious building which he erected there have been for twenty-three years, during eight months of the year, free day and evening schools of science and art at a cost of $850,000, the present annual outlay being $50,000, The free reading room and library attached are used day and evening by thousands of people, and the founder has just given $150,000 to enlarge them. In the class rooms there are free lectures for students, and in the great hall for the public. Soon there are to be more facilities for night instruction, and a select library and art museum. There is already a free school of telegraphy for women and a women's art school. And all this the work of one man, who not only knew how to make money, but how to spend it. He has not spent it "like a prince," for princes seldom do such things as he has done; but he has spent it like a nobleman—one of nature's own noblemen. Talk about monuments! What is all the monumental stone and metal in the world compared with the Cooper Union? The pyramids, Prince Albert's gorgeous memorial, the funereal marble and brass in all the temples in and out of Christendom will sooner or later be swallowed up in the insatiate maw of time; but this benefactor of his race has set in motion influences for good that will live through eternity. His body will be speedily given back to the dust from whence it sprang, but his deeds are as immortal as the intellects they have cultivated, the souls they have lifted from darkness to light. If his name could perish his work could not. *That* will survive "the rock-ribbed and everlasting hills." Generation after generation will "rise up and call him blessed," and in the grand chorus of praise which posterity is preparing for him there will not be a single discordant note.

Strange that the few, whom fortune has favored with superabundant wealth should not imitate Peter Cooper's example of'ener than they do. What is the pleasure to be derived from elegant mansions, splendid pictures, superb equipages, rich apparel, and all the pomp and show which dazzles the eyes of the multitude, in comparison with the pleasure which this old man enjoys as he looks upon the boys and girls, the men and women, to whom he has given opportunities, advantages, capacities they could not otherwise have had? What supreme satisfaction must he feel in contemplating his investment. What almost heavenly joy must fill his heart when he sees the harvest coming from the seed he has planted. With what delightful anticipation must he through the vision of faith, look forward to that harvest as it broadens and deepens hereafter, enriching the nation and the world. With what calmness can he approach death, in the consciousness, the full assurance, that he has done something which death cannot destroy; something that will live on and on in eternal youth and freshness and beauty. He has not "builded wiser than he knew," he knew the wisdom of his building—knew that the structure he reared would mock the ages; was of the stuff which "neither malice domestic nor foreign levy" can touch. Wise old man! If your wisdom were infectious what a glorious future would open before weary and struggling humanity.

BLACK HILLS NUGGETS.

Lead City is killing off her dogs.

Crook City is to have a fine grist mill.

Hay is selling for $27 per ton in Deadwood.

Flour is worth $8 per hundred in Deadwood.

There are many clothes-line thieves in Deadwood.

Wild ducks are abundant in the Hills country.

A man is exhibiting a cage of mountain lions in Rapid City.

Fly Speck Johnnie was lynched in Custer last week for murder.

Sugar sells at 22 cents per pound in Deadwood; potatoes at 4½ cents.

Recent thaws have caused the Spearfish creek to overflow its banks.

The late firemen's fair in Deadwood netted $1,100. They will buy a bell.

The Penobscot is taking out some very rich ore and generally getting ready for spring.

Deadwood is suffering with a coal oil famine, and the article is selling as high as $20 per case.

The Sidney treasure coach left Deadwood on the 7th inst. with $300,000 worth of bullion.

The Deadwood board of trade offers a bonus of $150 for the building of a griat mill at that place.

A bill before the Dakota legislature to regulate the practice of medicine was defeated last week.

A little three year old son of G. A. Farwell was severely burned at Lead City and will probably die.

The governor vetoed the bill providing for the erection of a court house and jail in Lincoln county.

Placer miners throughout the Central and Southern Hills are happy in anticipation of plenty of water.

The commissioners of Lawrence county have audited over $41,000 of bills against the county since January 1st.

At Ft. Pierre, the past six months, there has been six deaths of violence among the habitues of the dance houses.

A man named McDonald was killed on Grizzly Gulch, about three miles from Deadwood. He was crushed by the fall of a tree.

It is estimated that 75,000 pounds of flour is consumed daily in the Hills, and it is being sold at $9 per 100 pounds.

Cattle and sheep owners in the Sun Dance mountain country are said to be suffering heavy losses by the continued severe weather and heavy snow.

The firemen of Deadwood, Lead and Central have formed themselves into an association which may be joined by all companies of the Hills.

This week a man was killed by a caving wall at the Caledonia; a suicide on the Falsebottom; accidental shooting at Buffalo Gap; a man shot and killed at Custer, and his murderer hanged.

J. M. Woods, who recently went out to his wagon train near the Cheyenne crossing of the Sidney line, writes from Battle creek that his stock is in a famishing condition.

A year ago Messrs. Rogers and Cook located the Grizzly Bear mine, near Hill City. They have camped on the Grand Since and made a living from gold pounded in a hand mortar. The vain of milling ore is nineteen feet wide.

It is rumored on the streets that the Homestake company has bought out the Caledonia mine and mill. The stock is advancing and cannot be bought for $1.75. A short time since it was a drug at 90 cents.

Jabez Chase will shut down the Chief of the Hills mill in a short time for a week or two. In the meantime several tunnels will be run into the mine for the purpose of giving better facilities for breaking down ore.

The Chicago & Northwestern road has negotiated with the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail band of Indians a treaty for the right of way to the Black Hills, west of the Missouri. The company is to give $110 per mile for a right of way two hundred feet wide, and have 160 acres, at $7 per acre, for stations.

Some Stage Costumes.

"Clara Bell" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is nothing anywhere for women to copy—certainly not the rig worn by the ballet in "Olivette" at the Fifth avenue. It consists simply of a skin-close Jersey and a pair of silk tights, with a narrow sash covering the junction across the hips. I have never before seen anything so closely simulating entire nudity on the stage. Nor does Stella Boniface afford material for emulation in, "Where's the Cat?" at Wallack's. She is a most demure young creature, and in this play personates a guileless simperer, sticking far out of her muslin frock at both ends. In one scene she sits on a rock half way up to the flies. An importunate lover pursues her, and she suddenly goes scoot down a plane at an angle of sixty degrees to the stage. The incline is made of smooth boards, and she slides with a celerity that (possibly) prevents the astounded audience from profiting by the exposure of her legs. Then she runs merrily off, and, may be, picks splinters out of herself.

Chicago Tribune: Thomas O. Thompson, Esq., the mayor's secretary, who, some few days ago, slipped on a banana peel and sprained his knee, writes that St. Jacobs Oil "acted like a charm."

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CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in a certain chattel mortgage bearing date January 1st, 1881, executed by Joseph La Chapelle and Henry E. Forsdyke, mortgagors, and to John Edwards as mortgagee. Said mortgage was duly recorded in the county clerk's office in and for Douglas County, Nebraska. And in said mortgage said La Chapelle and Forsdyke sold and mortgaged to said John Edwards the following described goods and chattels, to-wit: 1 pearl power and model handpress, 50 lbs brevier type, 35 lbs nonpareil type, 1 cabinet with type cases, 3 new cases, 2 type racks, 1 nonpareil rule and border, 1 stove and pipe, 2 planers, 12 corner pieces, 2 quoins, 1 wrench, 3 composing sticks, 2 "Bought of's," 1 "Office of," 1 "Co.," 1 "&," 1 corner cut, 1 grape cut, 1 carriage cut, 3 small cuts, 1 1 flourisher, 15 lbs leads, 15 feet brass rule, 10c wood quoins, 6 small type cases, 1 hand ink roller, 3 small imposing stones, 2 towsers, 1 shooting stick, 1 "Omaha, Neb.," 18, 10 A Smallmodel type, 27 A Gothic type, 14 A Celtic type, 40 A Clarendon type, 20 A Japanese type, 10 A 2-line pica type, 60 A assorted type, 2 "M," 2 "Pints," 1 "Star," 4 "to" and "Drs," 12 dashers, 1 table. There is now due on said mortgage $163 00. Therefore, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in the hall of the third-story of building known as 1109 Farnham St., Omaha, Nebraska on the 4th day of March, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the above described goods and chattels to satisfy said mortgage.

Omaha, Neb., February 10th, 1881.

JOHN EDWARDS,
By ISAAC EDWARDS his Attorney. feb1

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By "Almont," he by Alexander's "Abdallah," Sire of "Goldsmith Maid," First dam "On Time" by "War Dance," son of the renowned "Lexington;" Second, "Ella Breckenridge" by "Colloseus," son of imported "Sovereign."

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