AMERICAN BOYS.

The Reasons Why They Do Not Learn Trades.

Restrictive Union Rules and Their Own Lack of Thoroughness.

The Building Trade, Like the Others, Passing into the Hands of Foreigners.

The further the investigation into the question of the apprenticeship of American boys to mechanical employments is pursued, the more the evidence accumulates that the apprenticeship system is in Illinois and the west generally a thing of the past. According to the statements of some, there still exists in some of the eastern seaboard and New England states a a practice of indenturing boys to certain trades, and but for this fact American mechanics would be even scarcer than they are to-day. Some states maintain industrial universities, and in the large eastern cities there are technical schools—not enough of them, to be sure, but still useful in their way. Illinois has an industrial university at Champaign, but its field of usefulness is limited within narrow bounds. And even if it were ten times as large as it is, and graduated every year scores or hundreds of lads qualified in some branches of mechanical art, it would not begin to supply the great existing want for trained and skilled workmen.

TAKING THE BUILDING TRADE,

for instance, as was done by a reporter yesterday, it is found that apprenticeship is practically unknown in any of the many branches of that important business. A boy cannot learn to be a stone-cutter because a senseless rule of the trades union which governs that handicraft imperatively demands that only four apprentices shall be allowed in any stone-yard, however many men may be employed therein. The boy cannot learn to set the stone on the brick in the wall because the union rule permits each "boss" to have only two apprentices. As to becoming a carpenter the conditions are somewhat different. The union is young and not sufficiently organized at present to attempt dictation on this point, but there are other causes which interfere with the natural and laudable desire of a lad to learn a trade which shall be to him in the place of capital. A contractor familiar with the building trade in all its branches was asked what was the actual condition of affairs in regard to apprentices that trade. He said:

"When you speak of apprentices in the different branches of the building trade you speak of something that does not exist. Our work is

DONE MAINLY BY FOREIGNERS,

and in many lines by men who are not acquainted with more than one branch of their so-called trade. Look at carpentering, for instance. Any fellow who can drive a nail and saw off a plank calls himself a carpenter. They begin by carrying joists, and then they are given a hammer and saw, and when they can use these after a fashion they are ready to combine to keep other people out of what they call their trade. There are men who lay floors who can do nothing else, and shinglers receiving regular pay as such who could not build a picket-fence. As to stairbuilding, except the commonest kind, that needs more trade education, and half the alleged carpenters could not begin to touchit. I do not believe, honestly, that three in twenty-five of these men are competent workmen in the several of their trades.

"Why is there no apprenticeship system nowadays as there was old in this country and is now in Europe?"

"There's a good many reasons why the system does not flourish here. In the case of the carpenters there is the cause I have just mentioned. Employers do want to bother with apprentices, because the boys just as quick as they have mastered the common rudiments of the trade consider themselves ready to start out on their own account, and to do so at some of the inferior branches of work.

THE BOYS ARE IMPATIENT OF CONTROL.

They will not bind themselves for a term of years in order to become thorough workmen when they can quit half-taught, and begin to earn men's wages right away. Then the boys want to be clerks on starvation wages and wear good clothes instead of flannel shirts and overalls. This cause operates largely against all branches of manual labor, although a skilled workman in almost any branch has the means of acquiring good wages, and being able to buy up half a dozen cheap clerks. The American idea does not fit well with the apprenticeship system somehow. Our boys are bound to run things to suit themselves, but I think they will have their hands full in trying to control the foreign element which is taking hold of almost all our mechanical trades. There are a good many American carpenters, it is true, but also a great number of foreigners. The latter learned their trade as apprentices in the old country and are good workmen, although they have to learn a great many things after they come here which are not needed in Europe. The great need of the day is skilled labor, but I know of no proper provision for educating our youth. We have no training schools or institutes to amount to anything, and the only way for a boy to learn is to begin right at the bottom and work up as best he can. If he has a turn for mechanics and is given a show, he may become a fair workman. There is nothing in the rules of the carpenter's union as far as I know to limit the number of boys who may be employed, but that union doesn't amount to much anyhow. It has, I believe, organized under the Knights of Labor, and it may begin to impose conditions when it gets stronger."

"What are the apprenticeship rules in your trade?" was the question propounded to a member of the firm of

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

"I really don't know," was the reply. "There is a union, and it may have rules for all I know to the contrary, but they never affect us, for we have not had an apprentice in ten years. I don't believe the boys want to learn trades anyhow, and certainly we would not bother with them. They would get up and run after they had worked a year or so, and in the first year they are no good, and a heap of trouble. We do frescoing, sign-painting, and decorating, and employ Swedes, Irish, and pretty nearly all nationalities. The Swedes are beginning to crowd in, and they are generally good workmen. There is no lack of competent men, and there is plenty of work for such at good wages."

Another contractor was found in his office, engaged in conversation with several builders and brickmakers and as soon as the reporter stated his mission a general talk was begun. Without exception, the speakers blamed the unions for most of the evils which exist in the different trades.

THE BRICKMAKERS

were especially severe on the unions, claiming that they were working an irreparable loss to the brick trade at the present time. No brick can be had in town, and none is being made. The weather has prevented the commencement of work so far in all the yards where outdoor work is done, but where improved machinery is used and the work performed under cover great quantities of brick could have already have been put on the market if it had not been for the conflict between the union and the bosses as to rates of wages. The scarcity of brick and the uncertainty as to its probable price has had the effect of seriously damaging the building trades by preventing the letting of contracts, and has tended to continue rents at their present abnormal figure by interfering with the erection of new buildings. The apprenticeship system cuts no figure in the brickmaking trade, which seems to have troubles enough of its own without this one.

On the general question of apprenticeship, one gentleman said: "I tried for two years to get my boy into a shop, and could not. The union rules only allow four apprentices to a shop, and there was no room for him. Then the men already in the shops have sons who want to learn the trade and they get the preference when a vacancy does occur. Plenty of boys would be glad to learn it if they could get a show, but the union denies them a chance."

"What trade do you refer to?"

MACHINISTS'

in this case, but the same holds good in others. There is no way for a boy to learn his trade thoroughly here, and our mechanics are being supplanted every day by foreigners. They are pouring in by thousands, and long before they have learned our language they are forming unions to prevent Americans from learning their trade. Many branches are almost entirely in the hands of foreigners; and it is a fact that the entire proceedings at many of the union meetings are always conducted in foreign languages. You get the list of the trades-unions and you will see that lots of them are purely German."

A builder and contractor on a very large scale, who has contracts not only in Chicago but at many outside places, said that in no branch of the work that he knew of—and he was familiar with it from beginning to end—did the apprenticeship system prevail. Several years ago he had a few boys at work under agreements, but the youngsters gave little satisfaction, and he let them go and declined to bother with any more of them. In the bricklaying and stonemason work the union rules interfered, and in carpentry it was easier to hire "scrub" workmen at $1.50 per day or thereabouts than to take the responsibility of educating boys who would quit just as soon as they had learned enough to branch out for themselves. He thought the apprentice system was scarcely adapted to a country as new as this, however well it might answer in Europe. Training schools and institutions he was heartily in favor of. This gentleman himself served a regular apprenticeship in the east, and afterwards went through a mechanics' institute, and he would like to see any means adopted that would fit American boys or the children of foreign-born citizens for skilled mechanics. He thought the evil would right itself in time with the multiplication of technical schools and the adoption of a reasonable apprenticeship system. Others who were spoken with agreed on the two facts that there was no system under which native youth could receive instruction in any trade, and that the mechanical trades generally were passing every year more and more into the hands of foreigners.

He May Well Be Joyful.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 12, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—After nineteen years of unmitigated suffering from chronic kidney disease I finally found joyful restoration to health in your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

d22-1w D. B. OWENS.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

DAKOTA.

Fargo has a bicycle club.

Redfield is to have a brass band.

Carpenters are in great demand in Aberdeen.

Coal has been discovered near Grand Forks.

The Lead City Tribune suspended on the 15th.

The citizens of Mayville offer $3,600 for a grist mill.

Excellent shooting is found in Kingsbury county.

Madison, Lake county, is to have a cheese factory.

There are 408 male scholars in Fargo and 421 female.

A steam flour mill will be built at Tower City this summer.

The bank of St. Lawrence, Hand county, is organized.

Large quantities of sod corn are being planted in Brown county.

A Spink county agricultural society was effected in Redfield recently.

The new mill at Marion is expected to be in operation before harvest.

Four thousand acres of corn will be planted in Hand county this year.

The body of Wm. Jones, accidentally drowned at Sioux Falls, has been recovered.

An informal reception was given Gov. Ordway at the town of Ordway, in Brown county.

The extension of the Winona & St. Peter railroad west is now completed into Clark county.

The editor of the Hillsboro Banner, it is reported, has been indicted for libel by the grand jury.

A large colony have lately settled in Faulk county. A survey of the county is soon to be made.

Madison claims more better and more uniform sidewalks than any other town in the territory of its size.

Alexandria will have a steam grist mill soon which, it is claimed, will be one of the best in the territory.

The people of Wessington are desirous of forming a school district which shall embrace portions of Beadle and Hand counties.

Sanborn, Barnes county has seventy-five buildings, and many more in process of erection. The town has a population of five hundred.

A steam plow is in operation in Ransom county, which turns six furrows at once, and is operated by two steam engines stationed at either end of the field.

A company has been formed at Pierre for putting into immediate operation a power brick machine. One of Kennedy's improved machines has been ordered.

Bismarck Tribune: The attempt to move a 6,500 pound safe from the depot in Fargo to the postoffice proved unwise. The ground was soft and the safe has not been seen since.

S. S. Kimball has lately arrived in Ordway, coming all the way from Beatrice, Nebraska, with an ox team, a distance of four hundred and forty miles, which he made in four weeks.

Near Grand Forks, not long ago, the wife of Ole Berg was burning hay when her clothes caught on fire and were entirely burned off her body before help arrived. She died from her injuries.

Thirty immigrant cars containing stock, furniture, farm implements, etc., have been unloaded at Aurora station this spring. The thirty families who owned these goods were all Americans with one exception.

The Tower City forestry association required all the citizens of the town to devote May 15th to home tree planting. The association also presented each citizen with a forest tree for them to plant and care for in the park.

WYOMING.

Cheyenne had a snow storm on the 19th.

Grasshoppers are hatching out at Lander.

Native copper has been discovered 17 miles south of Laramie.

Dr. Hayford has gone out of the Laramie postoffice, which he had held for six years.

The Cheyenne Sun says Robert Lawhas sold an interest in one of his Deadwood mines for $50,000.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, has $200,000 invested in cattle in northern Wyoming.

A reward of $500 is offered for the arrest of Norman McQuaig, murderer of J. B. Johnson and son on upper Horse creek, March 29, 1877.

Dan. P. Long, employed in a tie camp at Seven Mile Lake, near Laramie, suicided by shooting on the 19th. His father lives at Kearney, Neb.

The prize fight between Johnny McKenna, of Cheyenne, and Jerry Mahoney, of Coal Creek, Colo., at Cheyenne, on the 20th, ended in a farce. Three rounds were fought, when Mahoney's umpire claimed a foul.

Sarah Kizer, keeper of a house of ill fame at Fort Fetterman, was sentenced by Judge Nye, at Laramie, to jail for six months for running her nefarious business. Her whole family were concerned—the daughters as inmates, and a 17 year old son as a whipper-in. Judge Nye probably wished he had the power to dispense capital punishment.

COLORADO.

Chinese miners near Central make $3.50 a day sluicing.

Bent county stock men estimate the calf product at 50,000.

Denver brickmakers are four million bricks behind orders.

The Pueblo Methodists will shortly go to Denver on an excursion.

New potatoes sold in Denver last week for six cents a pound wholesale.

Eighty Chicago ministers are contemplating an excursion to the state.

Twelve fine horses and 50 tons of hay were destroyed by a fire at Pueblo on the 19th.

A paper is to be started at Montezuma, Summit county, by J. R. Oliver, formerly of the Central City Post.

The annual conference of the M. E church of Colorado, will be held at Colorado Springs on August 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Guire celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at Monument on the 19th.

Another brick building caved in at Denver on the 19th, owing to weakness of the foundation. No one was hurt.

The annual inspection of the Boulder fire department was held on the 17th. A grand ball in the evening closed the festivities.

The grade to the Rio Grande railroad is completed to Silverton. It is expected that trains will be running into the San Juan metropolis by the middle of June.

The body of a woman supposed to be a Mrs. Hinkin, of Denver, was found in a privy at Colorado Springs on the 15th. A bottle of laudanum indicated suicide.

At the last term of court, Conejos county, seven horse thieves were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for various terms ranging from three to twenty years.

In a pugilistic battle at Leadville on the 13, between Jimmy Welch and John Jones, thirty-six rounds were fought, occupying one hour and thirty-five minutes, Welch coming off victorious.

Willie Russell, aged 15, employed in the paper mill at Golden, was killed on the 19th. His clothing caught on a shaft and he was whirled around at the rate of 169 times a minute, striking the floor every time.

IDAHO.

The daily arrivals at Hailey average 150.

There are eight steam saw mills on Wood river.

The rush to the Wood river country is a month late, but is makes up in numbers.

MONTANA.

Trillon is talking of smelting and refining works.

Miles City consumed 1,053 gallons of whisky in April.

Custer county increased its debt in the last year $40,000.

The Presbyterian church at Bozeman has a $360 carpet.

Benton's new hotel will be ready for business in August.

During the second week of this month ten births were recorded in Butte and Butte feels her oats accordingly.

It is said that 5,000 Hebrews, refugees from Russia, will settle on the bottom lands between Glendive and Miles City.

At Huntley, on the 11th, A. Z. Bell shot and killed a belligerent Swede named Louis Johnson. He did it self defense.

On the 24th of last month there were born to the wife of Col. Fisk, editor of the Helena Herald, twins, boy and girl. The colonel, you know, is editor, postmaster and special immigration commissioner.

Tramps and burglars worried Butte until the people could stand it no longer. A "committee" was organized to invite the offenders to depart. As a result between forty and fifty left in one day. Hence no hangings.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The city council of Spokane Falls have purchased a jail for $40.

Henry Wintler, of Walla Walla, was elected grand master of the territorial Odd Fellows.

The removal of an ovarian tumor weighing fifteen pounds was successfully accomplished by Dr. J. F. Cropp at Walla Walla on the 10th.

OREGON.

All parties engaged in the lynching at Linkville, six weeks ago, have left for parts unknown.

The Telephone Company at Newport posts all the latest political and railroad news on a bulletin-board in front of its office.

Lawrence of Portland, the bigamist, who left his wife and eloped with Miss Sloan, whom he deserted afterwards in Switzerland, returned recently in the disguise of a clergyman to win back his first wife. He was arrested, but his wife refuses to appear against him.

NEVADA.

Monte Cristo is the name of a new town in the Garfield mining district.

A Chinaman was recently arrested at Carson for poisoning three horses, sixty chickens and two dogs belonging to one of his countrymen.

Washoe Charley, an Indian, is under arrest at Carson, charged with having killed a fellow-savage at Reno over a game of poker.

J. S. Mayhugh, who was detailed by Indian Agent Smith of Nevada to quiet the belligerent Indians at Tuscarora, who have lately been howling for more provisions, has succeeded, and no fears of an outbreak are now entertained.

CALIFORNIA

A large factory is about to be erected at Ferndale, Humboldt county, for the manufacture of starch.

A telephone line will soon be completed connecting San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside and Redlands.

M. M. Estee estimates the damage to his vineyard in Napa valley by a recent frost at about $10 000.

There are now about 135 orphans and half orphans at the home at Vallejo, ranging from fifteen months to thirteen years old.

It is thought that Dr. Glenn's foreman will not get that $10,000 bonus this year. The papers say that there will not be use on the Glenn ranch this season for half the harvesting machinery employed last year.

An oak tree was recently cut down on a ranch near Newville, in Colusa county, that measured seven feet and four inches through at the stump. There was cut and split 400 posts, seven and a half feet long, and seventy-five cords, two tier to the cord, of twenty-inch wood out of it.

The Colusa Sun, which has hitherto taken a very hopeful view of crop prospects, now concludes that the county will have a fourth of a crop or less. It believes that the difference between a south and a north wind in Colusa county for the past week has been over a million dollars.

A Chinese murder trial was recently in progress in Sacramento. The court room was crowded with coolies eagerly listening to the trial. Among the heathen faces was one recognized by the sheriff as belonging to the "rogues' gallery." He was arrested and found to be Ah Chip, who is a murderer himself. He will be taken to Winnemucca, Nev., for trial.

ARIZONA.

Ninety-seven degrees in the shade at Tucson.

There are now only six men at Fort McDowell, and the place looks very forlorn.

It is popularly supposed that the bite of the tarantula is cured by music. Sheriff Gabriel, of Pinal county, had an opportunity to test this popular belief, and found it illusory.

NEW MEXICO.

The round-ups are in progress.

Las Vegas and Raton have small pox cases.

Raton has been having numerous hail storms recently.

The republican territorial convention will be held at Albuquerque on September 20.

T. G. Yirby, of Fort Sumner, paid $1,000 for two short horn bulls in Kansas City recently.

The first crop of alfalfa has been cut in the Rio Grande valley. Seven crops will be harvested this season.

Do Not Be Deceived.

In these times of quack medicine advertisements everywhere, it is truly gratifying to find one remedy that is worthy of praise, and which really does as recommended. Electric Bitters we can vouch for as being a true and reliable remedy, and one that will do as recommended. They invariably cure Stomach and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary difficulties. We know whereof we speak, and can readily say, give them a trial. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by C. F. Goodman.

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In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska:

Saml. R. Bradley, et. al., vs. William Emery, et. al.: in Chancery. Foreclosure of mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of a decree entered in the above cause on the 28th day of January 1882. I, Ellis L. Bierbower, Special Master in Chancery in said Court, will on the 1st day of June, 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the north door of the United States Court House and Postoffice building in the City of Omaha Douglas county, State and District of Nebraska, sell at auction the following described property to-wit:

The east half of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15) township twenty-three (23) range ten (10) east of the Sixth Principal Meredian and situate and being in the county of Burt, State of Nebraska.

ELLIS L. BIERBOWER,
Special Master in Chancery.

W. J. CONNELL,
Solicitor for Complainant. d&w-4w

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Mrs J. G. Robertson, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "I was suffering from general debility, want of appetite, constipation, etc., so that life was a burden; after using Burdock Blood Bitters I felt better than for years. I cannot praise your Bitters too much."

R. Gibbs, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Your Burdock Blood Bitters, in chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, have been signally marked with success. I have used them myself with best results, for torpidity of the liver, and in case of a friend of mine suffering from dropsy, the effect was marvelous."

Bruce Turner, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I have been subject to serious disorder of the kidneys, and unable to attend to business; Burdock Blood Bitters relieved me before half a bottle was used I feel confident that they will entirely cure me."

Asenith Hall, Binghampton, N. Y., writes: "I suffered with a dull pain through my left lung and shoulder. Lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. Took your Burdock Blood Bitters as directed, and have felt no pain since first week after using them."

Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened, and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work."

C. Blacket Robinson, proprietor of The Canada Presbyterian, Toronto, Ont., writes: "For years I suffered greatly from oft-recurring headache. I used your Burdock Blood Bitters with happiest results, and I now find myself in better health than for years past."

Mrs. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for nervous and bilious headaches, and can recommend it to anyone requiring a cure for billiousness."

Mrs. Ira Mulnolland, Albany, N. Y., writes: "For several years I have suffered from oft-recurring billious headaches, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your Burdock Blood Bitters I am entirely relieved."

Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Trial Bottles 10 Cts

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If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and discretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languishing, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

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suffering from any form; if you are young, suffering from the ills of doubtful origin, rely on Hop Bitters.

Thousands are annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

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HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

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of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a tonic and RESTORER, and, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; for the distressing Disorders of Women; for Malaria, and physical derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

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