

The Omaha Bee.

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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.

The publishers of THE BEE have made arrangements with the American News Company to supply News Dealers in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah. All dealers who keep THE DAILY BEE on sale should hereafter address their orders to the Manager American News Company, Omaha, Neb.

The word "anti-boss" has come to stay in the political vocabulary.

Guizot has entered upon his last month of life, and begins to feel the need of a preacher.

It is hard to tell what causes the most violent deaths in Missouri, cyclones or train robbers.

The morbid sympathy which some journals are displaying for the Malley boys is criminal. The seducer of a young and pure girl is hardly less guilty than her murderer.

Faure batteries for storing electricity are said to have caused a heavy decline in the price of gas stock in New York. It will take more than four batteries to knock the price in Omaha.

Dr. Miller has another attack of the editorial jim jams over the "Cruel check rein." We presume he refers to the legislative check rein which made his galled jule wilt in two investigating committees.

From and after this date the Omaha Publishing Company will be known as THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. All remittances from patrons of THE BEE should be made payable to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Of all the mistakes made during the session in the republican house of representatives the appointment of Keifer as speaker was the worst. If he has missed an opportunity of putting his foot in it the record fails to show it. Keifer and Robeson would be a heavy handicap to any party.

One of the Chicago dailies reports "it was very evident that many of the finest passages at the late musical festival failed to fill the Chicago ear."

Unless the Chicago ear is smaller than is generally believed it would take an unusually large musical passage to fill it.

The reformed monte sharp who edits the Blair Pilot is barking at the heels of THE BEE on account of the position which it took upon the labor question when that subject was before the last legislature. Capping for Canada Bill has given Hilton a constitutional dislike to honest labor of any kind.

Don Cameron says that the republican party of Pennsylvania is defeated. Very likely, but the question arises who is responsible for the defeat? When the republican party in Pennsylvania or elsewhere has become the personal property of a single man, or set of men, the sooner it is defeated the better for all concerned.

Tom Hughes' Rugby colony in Tennessee has entirely failed. The Kansas City Journal says that the situation illustrates the folly of attempting to build up an agricultural colony out of material that commences by building an English garden and cricket field. Imagine the figure the Rugby colonists would have to cut in the history of Kansas.

Murray Halstead doesn't take much stock in a large democratic temperance effort to the German defection from the republican ranks in Ohio. He says: "Our correspondents tell us what the democracy will do. We judge them by what they have done. They have not changed material. They will vote the democratic ticket."

As usual, the head of the editor of The Cincinnati Commercial is level.

Denver is excited over the contest of the Denver & New Orleans and Burlington roads for an entrance into the new union depot. The Denver & New Orleans have won the day and the Tribune says that the Union Pacific monopoly, which has already been severely hurt by what is known as the "Thunderbolt" train, is doing its best to keep the Burlington out, but of course, it will not succeed. The rights which the council gave the Depot company included a provision that any road which desired the use of the depot should be accommodated.

THE ROYAL EDICT.

The following edict has just been promulgated:

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., June 1st, 1882.

On and after this date an assessment will be levied upon all employees of this company for the purpose of establishing a "Hospital Fund" for their benefit.

This assessment will be fifty (50) cents per month, regardless of the time employed.

The fund will be disbursed only upon properly approved and audited vouchers, in accordance with rules established by the company.

Regulations governing the "Hospital Service" will hereafter be issued by the medical department, under direction of the chief surgeon, with approval of the general management.

All orders not consistent herewith are hereby repealed.

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Manager.

Approved: S. H. H. CLARK, General Manager.

Article XIII. of the national constitution reads as follows:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

The royal edict of the Union Pacific magnates imposes involuntary servitude upon more than six thousand men and women, who have as yet not been duly convicted of any other crime than that they are compelled to labor for a living.

Does the thirteenth amendment apply only to negroes doing involuntary servitude for southern masters, who provided them and their families with food, raiment and shelter during their natural lives, and does it exclude free born men and women who are compelled to subsist upon the wages the Union Pacific may see fit to pay them while they are abed with vigor, and active, without regard to the wants of family or the loss of time when they are laid off or laid up.

Can it be possible that the imperial dominion of the Union Pacific is not within the United States or subject to their jurisdiction? If so, it would be well for the U. P. to know that they have no part in the blessings of that American freedom and liberty for which half a million patriots offered up their lives.

A head tax of fifty cents a day is equal to a quarter of a day's involuntary labor for each employee that earns two dollars a day. In other words the Union Pacific edict exacts fifteen thousand hours slave labor out of 6,000 employees each month, and in the aggregate the head tax is equal to three full days slave labor from each employee every year, or 18,000 days of labor from 6,000 employees, computing 300 working days in the year.

This would be equal to the slave labor of sixty men the whole year, or in other words, at two dollars a day for ten hours work and three hundred working days a year, it would take the steady labor of sixty men, year in and year out to pay the hospital head tax for six thousand U. P. employees.

This scheme, by whomsoever concocted, is as ingenious as it is unjust and despotic. It commands every employee of the road from general manager down to section hands and train boys to pay a head tax of six dollars a year for the company hospital. This tax may not be burdensome to general officers who draw from \$5,000 to \$20,000 a year whether they are on active duty or taking a vacation at some watering place, but it is a serious hardship to men and women who only earn from a dollar and a half to two dollars a day with reductions for lost time and lay-offs when work is slack.

And why should railroad employees pay a head tax for hospital service any more than the employees of a saw mill, or a printing office? Are they responsible for the accidents that happen on account of broken rails, sharp curves, rotten bridges or incompetent train dispatchers?

Why can't the company impose a head tax for smashed baggage and losses of merchandise and live stock while in transit? What advantage do railroad employees derive from a company hospital? Let an employee, crippled by an accident due to the negligence of the company in failing to repair a bridge or by reason of defective construction of the roadbed, be taken to the company's hospital and ten chances to one he will be talked into accepting a mere bagatelle for his injuries, because the company can avail itself of the service of its surgeons in a court and make the jury believe that his broken bones are mended and better than they were before they were broken.

Fifty cents a month is not very much, to be sure, but it will buy a ton of Iowa coal or a barrel of flour for each employee every year. A head tax of fifty cents a month from six thousand men, women and boys will aggregate three thousand dollars a month, or thirty-six thousand dollars a year, for the hospital fund. Thirty-six thousand dollars a year saved, will pay an annual dividend of six per cent on \$600,000—of watered stock. If the head tax for hospital service pans out as expected, we shall not be surprised

to see another royal edict issued in due time, with a levy of a dollar a month for the India rubber fund.

One of the questions which must be settled by the city council in connection with paving is that of the opening and relaying of pavements, for the putting down and repairing gas and water pipes and sewer connections. The condition of Farnam street with its deep gulleys and high hummocks of broken stone is a case in point. There has been no inspection of openings in the Farnam street pavement and no law by which the proper repairs could be enforced.

In other cities permission must always be secured for making sewer, gas or water connections, the trenches being in all cases opened under the eyes of an inspector either of the city engineering department or the board of public works who superintends the relaying of the pavement when the work is done. By this course all damage to the pavement is prevented.

The cost is borne by the parties in whose interest the work is done and the city is free from all expense in the matter. In Omaha the question will be somewhat complicated by the privilege which the Waterworks company enforces of laying the burden of the cost of house connections with the water main upon the consumer. If in addition to the expense of trenching and pipe laying our householders will be compelled to pay for the repairs to the disturbed pavement water will be a costly luxury.

Those of our citizens who contributed to the Michigan relief fund will be pleased to learn of the cheering intelligence which comes from the burned districts. Gov. Jerome and members of the state relief commission have been making a trip of inspection and the reporter of the Detroit Tribune, who accompanied them, writes: Through the long stretch of country traveled by the party new buildings could be seen as far as the eye could reach in every direction. The commission furnished each family with 3,000 feet of lumber, 4,000 shingles, a door and window sash, and with this comfortable houses have been erected. In many instances the people built the first story of logs and saved their lumber for other purposes. Log or frame barns have been erected upon nearly every farm, and the frames of many more in process of construction are already up. In the opinion of those who were familiar with the country before the fire, there are to-day about the same number of houses already erected as were destroyed. Many of the houses of the new settlers are better furnished than before. The commission supplied each family with a new cook stove, bedsteads, tables, chairs, bedding, table furniture, tinware, crockery, etc., and all the clothing needed was furnished. In this respect the poorer classes of settlers find themselves in a better condition than before the fire. None of them have actually suffered since the relief work was fairly inaugurated. Besides merchandise, the commission has distributed in cash nearly \$417,000, relieving 3,326 burned out families, and the local agents of the commission announce that the people are now able to take care of themselves.

SCIENTIFIC predictions cannot always be relied on. A few weeks ago a member of the National Society of Engineers read a profound paper before that society, in which he predicted that the supply of coal oil in this country could not last longer than four years. A vast array of statistics were presented, showing the capacity of the oil fields and their rapid exhaustion. Just as the public press was beginning to comment on this startling announcement, which looked very much like an effort to bull the oil market in the interest of the Standard Oil company, the discovery of the Warren county oil field, with its wonderful 1,000 barrel a day spouting well, proved the falsity of the predictions. Oil has fallen from \$1.00 a barrel to 60 cents, derricks are going up like magic in the new country, and everything points to a great increase of production for the next four years, which is the average life of a Pennsylvania oil field.

JAY GOULD has finally obtained the control of the Mutual Union telegraph company, and on Monday named its board of directors. All small offices are to be discontinued and rates are to be maintained at the Western Union schedule of the first of May. This is the third step in Gould's much advertised politics for cheap telegraphy, the others being the consolidation of the Western Union and American Union, and the pooling of the cable companies.

OMAHA is blessed with a very suggestive City Marshal. When the City Council orders him to do his duty he comes back with a suggestion that it would be an improper thing to cause the removal of improper parties from their present location.

"BRADSTREET" has reports from twenty-five cities which indicate an ominous industrial outlook. High prices and low wages are naturally breeders of discontent among the industrial classes.

TWO TIMES AND OUT.

The precedent in Nebraska politics, so far as state officers are concerned, has been that if an officer behaved himself reasonably well he should have a second term, making four years. This year some of those who could rotate out of office under this practice propose to continue their official connection with the state by changing off and taking some other office than the one they held at present. Short terms and rotation in office is a principle that the Register fully believes in, and we are inclined to the belief that the present state officers who think that four years of office should be indefinitely extended, will find the people of our belief also. In Vermont, where a governor is elected every year, it is said there is hardly a community in the state that does not contain an ex-governor. Vermont is a well governed state, and the practice of rotation in office which has prevailed there so long has had its share in producing those favorable results.—(Sutton Register.)

We are not at all alarmed about the schemes of the third-termers, either at Lincoln or West Point. There is no danger whatever of a departure from the time-honored usage of two terms, and it will take a good deal more force than the governor's staff, the state militia, the federal troops, Grand Army and the railroad corporations to corral the republicans of Nebraska for the third-termers. The people of this state are patient and forbearing, but they never will submit to another term of costly misrule from men who should never have been honored even with a first term.

The framers of our constitution have barred our state treasurers out of a third term, but it will take no constitutional inhibition to bar out Nance, Alexander, Carns and Valentine. That quartette will have to fall back into the ranks of the railroad lobby. The people of Nebraska have endured enough by being misgoverned at home and misrepresented in congress for the past two years, and they are in no mood for a new departure from the precedent which promises them timely and much needed relief.

THE public is becoming anxious to know what has become of the star route cases, and why they are not pushed to trial. Every few days the dispatches announce new motions to quash indictments, and report the interminable speeches on both sides. But the results fail to put in an appearance. It was understood when Attorney General Brewster was appointed that far would fly in all directions, but all the scratching has appeared to be on the part of the indicted parties. Over a year has passed since the star route frauds were first brought to light, and the repeated proclamations that the thieves would be speedily brought to justice reminds one of the chronic announcement twenty years ago that "the government is about to take active measures to suppress the rebellion."

They Need It.

THE OMAHA BEE is everlastingly stinging Taunton and Church Howe. That is right; they need it.

A Chronic Candidate.

Church Howe—a "being erect upon two legs and bearing all the outward semblance of a man," and a candidate for every office from U. S. senator, down to justice of the peace, is the way it will be in Webster's dictionary, by the time of the next revision.

A Robber as Well as a Rascal.

If the Nebraska senator had called Valentine a robber instead of a rascal, he would have been more to the point. This shyster voted the other day to indefinitely continue the law which robs the farmers of his constituency of two and a half cents on every pound of fence wire they buy. There is not a farmer in Nebraska who has not suffered from the depredations of this robbery.

Private Dalsell's methods are somewhat indirect, but are unmistakable, as may be seen by the report of the Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette, upon whom a youth called. Having learned that he was addressing the right person, the youth said:

"Will you give my brother-in-law a puff for congress?"

"Certainly; but who is your brother-in-law?"

"Mr. Dalsell. They want him to run for congress against Mr. Updegraff. I got a card from him telling me to call and ask you to give him a puff. His father-in-law called to see about it, but you were out. They want him in place of Updegraff. Will you give him the puff?"

"Certainly; the matter shall have full attention."

The private does not propose that his light shall be hid under a bushel.

The Baltimore Plan.

A Baltimore capitalist one day went down into Virginia to collect the interest on a \$500 bond which a town had voted to build a bridge. The bond was five years old, and no interest had ever been paid. Seeking an interview with the village president, he made known his errand, but the official sadly shook his head, and replied:

"A freethinker carried off the bridge the same year it was built."

"But the bond stands good for all that."

"Yes, I suppose so, but we have no money on hand."

"Can't you pay this from some other fund?"

"We haven't a cent in any fund."

"Can't I sell the bond to some one here?"

"Nobody got anything to buy with."

For the next four hours the man with the bond was very busy. He at

tached the old hand fire-engine, garlanded three or four of the tax-payers, looked up the village grave yard, attached the safe in the clerk's office, and when the sun went down he had arranged for so many injunctions that no one dared stir abroad. The sun was hardly up next day before his interest was ready, and in less than an hour a citizen purchased the bond at a discount, explaining:

"I shan't never get nothing on it, but we can't have wicked speculators coming here to cast reflection on Virginia's honesty."

Call For an Anti-Monopoly Convention.

We, the undersigned citizens of Juniata, Adams county, Nebraska, favor the organization of a state anti-monopoly league, and hereby authorize the use of our names for a call for a meeting to be held in Lincoln for that purpose.

L. B. Carrington, A. N. Cole, E. N. Crane, James Newell, J. W. Livingston, A. P. Slack, E. Moore, R. F. Hilton, R. H. Nolan, E. E. Adam, H. H. Bartle, E. E. Wilson, W. L. Kilburn, F. M. Anderson, W. P. Norris, John T. Hill, W. H. Burr, Geo. T. Belding, C. L. Thorne, S. L. Brass, C. A. Antrom, W. G. Baile, I. R. Newell, A. H. Brown, W. D. Sewall, G. S. Clark, S. H. Clark, E. F. Walker, S. O. Angell, S. O. Angell, E. W. Morse, I. M. Tapper, A. Borden, F. W. Eighmy, N. M. Lloyd, D. H. Freeman, Will H. Paine.

O. P. Dagg.

The meeting for the formation of a state league will be held at the Academy of Music in Lincoln on Wednesday, June 21, 1882.

We the undersigned citizens of David City, Butler county, Nebraska, favor the organization of a state anti-monopoly "league," and hereby authorize the use of our names for a call for a meeting to be held in Lincoln for that purpose, June 21, 1882.

J. M. Wells, S. S. Reynolds, H. L. Young, W. H. Westover, R. B. Townsend, J. N. Hines, S. C. Hines, J. F. Bunting, G. H. Willey, C. G. Smith, E. B. Saylor, E. S. Runyan, J. M. Galt, Geo. P. Sheedy, J. P. Fenlon, G. W. Gates, John Hermann, J. C. Baldwin, Bill Arnold, Wm. Kruger, E. O. Naracarg, A. G. Wolfenbarger, E. O. Barker, J. W. Rehnardt, R. A. Bennett, Samuel N. Drury, J. W. Rehnardt, G. L. Brown, W. D. Brown, F. A. Snow, J. E. Jones, Frank Davis, J. S. Snell, J. B. Roberts, E. K. Dease, W. E. Galloway, A. J. White, H. O. Stinson, W. B. Britton, O. S. Bacon, D. B. Bullock, J. W. Egoer, H. Murphy, T. G. Murphy, J. B. Harber, J. Harper, C. H. Tjader, Philip Harpe, Louis Smith, W. Austin, Alfred Bays, Z. T. Nelson, O. M. Reynolds, H. M. Bullock, John McFarland, O. W. Wright, Philip Knott, J. B. Reinhardt, T. T. Reynolds, C. D. Garner, R. N. McKee, B. N. Healy, E. Haggard, H. Spiker, J. K. Keller, W. L. Gate, John Kral, J. R. Roberts, J. D. H. Karker, John Bayne, Eugene Webb, J. O. Purnell, John Hornback, Henry Hilga, James Evans, James Penlan, J. M. Knight, J. T. Palmer, Frank Flynn, E. E. Leonard, J. Kavanagh, Daniel C. Coleman, O. E. Strout, A. J. Stafford, H. Hill, R. W. Paddock, A. W. Watter, A. W. McCollom, C. I. Barker, Michael Hirschner, A. E. Thompson, E. W. Jones, Team Merbad, M. Nawaty, W. I. Stevenson, Amos Rehnardt, J. R. Williams, R. K. Karpark, J. M. Riddell, P. Karpark, E. Bufkin.

Pennsylvania. Cameron's Candidate for Congressman-at-Large.

Philadelphia Special to the Chicago Tribune.

Senator Don Cameron's visit to Philadelphia has widened instead of healing the breach in the republican ranks in this state. He came here Friday night with a raging toothache, and in the worst of humor, and has continued in the ugliest of moods. He spouts all ideas of concession to the independent, won't listen to the proposition for a new convention embracing all elements of the party, and insists that the vacancy for congressman-at-large on the regular ticket shall be filled by the old convention, to be called together again, although it adjourned sine die. For this vacancy after the canvass of many names, he has about determined to late the name of John Wamamaker, the Philadelphia dry goods merchant, who has never been in politics in any way, although a pronounced republican and a liberal contributor to the campaign funds for the election of Grant, Hayes and Garfield. Cameron's idea is that the newspapers of the state will not dare to fight this nomination because of the favors he extends to them in the way of advertisements. The talk of the day is of Cameron's alleged threat to the manu-

facturers whom he called into council on Monday. Beyond doubt he read the riot act to them. The gentlemen, present, representing business, financial and manufacturing interests, discussed the most effective uses to be made of these interests in the light of a little later the Messrs. Crump, the shipbuilders, came in. To them, Mr. Cameron said vehemently that he had supported their interests, as those of others, by upholding tariff measures in the senate. If they were not to sustain him, if he and the party were to be crushed and defeated, there was one way in which he could revenge himself upon such ingratitude. He had served the party and the manufacturing interests of the state faithfully. If they did not support him he would turn and fight them in every way. "I have three years more in the senate, and I shall fight every tariff bill during that time unless this fight goes through," were his closing and definite threats. "And I don't care if this is repeated to the world." This is one story of the conversation, and there are others, varying only in detail. It is quite certain that the senator gave these business men to understand very clearly that unless they stood by him in this emergency he would no longer stand by them. This is bound to bring about further opposition to him, as the manufacturing interests indignantly resent the idea that they are under more obligations to him than he is to them. The democrats meanwhile are growing more confident of electing a governor of Pennsylvania for the first time in many years. The latest idea is that they will run Hancock, with a view to making his success a stepping-stone to the Presidency in 1884.

Conkling and the Virginia Auxiliary.

Ex-Poetmaster General Key, in a recent lecture on "Our Yankee Cousins," delivered at Chattanooga, Tenn., related the following incident, which will be read with interest in this latitude:

Speaking of the difference paid labor in the north, Judge Key related an incident which occurred on an F street car, on its way to the capitol, crowded with laboring people, which he had witnessed. Senator Conkling was aboard, seated near the door, where passengers entered, and suffering severely with neuralgia. An aged colored woman entered, a modest, unassuming old Virginia Aunt, plainly dressed, with a white kerchief about her neck, a sun-bonnet on her head, and a basket of nicely-washed white linen on her arm. There was no seat for her, and New York's great senator, suffering as he was, arose, gave his seat to the old darkey, and pursued his journey standing in the jolting car, holding on to the straps at the top. "The world says that he is a proud man, but the circumstance I have mentioned showed that a proud man may be a considerate gentleman everywhere, and I confess that, while his great abilities had commanded my admiration, this simpler incident increased my regard for the man. He, by this act, paid a tribute to labor and womanhood in the person of one of their humblest representatives."

Not For a Fortune.

"Pshaw, I wouldn't marry her if she had a fortune." Poor girl, she'd be all right if she took Senator Brewster, the best thing in the world for offensive breath. Price, 50 cents; trial bottle, 10 cents.

Genius Rewarded.

The Story of the Sewing Machine.

A handsome little pamphlet, blue and gold cover with numerous engravings, will be

GIVEN AWAY

to any child (even calling for it, any branch or sub-office of The Singer Manufacturing Company, or will be sent by mail, post paid, to any person bringing a distance from our office.

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POLITICS.

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