

THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
TERMS: Five Cents Per Copy in Advance.
Yearly, \$2.50 in Advance.
Monthly, .90 in Advance.
Single Copies, 5 Cents.

U. S. GRANT.
The nation mourns for her most illustrious citizen. To every loyal household in America the announcement of the death of Ulysses S. Grant brings heart-felt sorrow.
The people of the south, remembering the magnanimity of the hero of Appomattox, unite with the people of the north in paying tearful tribute to the old commander whom the world honored and recognized as the greatest soldier of our times.

U. S. GRANT.
His loss is not merely a national bereavement. In every civilized land the death of General Grant will awaken deep sympathy and profound regret.
Brave and heroic on a hundred battlefields, his moral heroism and courage were even more admirable and conspicuous while battling with an unconquerable disease. Conscious that he had done his duty during every stage of his career, death had no terrors for him.
Honored as no other American has ever been, he remained the simple citizen, accessible to all men. The story of his life will forever be regarded as one of the greatest chapters in the history of this republic. His fame will be more brilliant and enduring with the advance of time.

A PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE.
In a recent issue of the Japan Daily Mail, published at Yokohama, there appeared an article relating to the depressed condition of trade in that country. The main cause assigned for the depression is the policy of that country in regard to its treaties, by which the trade has virtually passed into the control of foreigners.
The complaint of the Mail is to the effect that "the sixteen treaty friends of Japan hold her as in an iron vice." Although the editor of that paper is an Englishman he does not hesitate to criticize England for the one-sided treaty that it has exacted from Japan. It provides that whatever privilege Japan may grant to a foreign power in return for certain concessions on the latter's part shall be extended to British subjects without reticence from them the same concessions. This is certainly a jug-handle treaty, and it is but natural that the Japanese should begin to complain concerning it. England has been the most favored nation among the Japanese and they consider the non-reciprocity clause in the treaty as "one of the most wrongs that ever disgraced the intercourse of nations."

DOWN ON SHORT HAIRS.
Maning Rules the Convicts out of Government Work.
Prison Labor Not to be Tolerated or Government Work--The Effect on Coming Elections.
Washington Special.
The contest over the construction of the Denver, Colo., public building, in which were involved the question of importing of "foreign" stone from Indiana and the employment of convict labor in event the contract should be awarded to Brainerd & Co., of Chicago, as recommended by Supervising Architect Bell, was formally determined to-day by Secretary Manning, so far as these two issues are concerned. He decided that only Colorado stone should be used, and that convict labor would not be tolerated in any government work. Never before has the policy of the government been so clearly expressed in any one contract awarded to parties employing convict labor, and the proposed innovation raised a storm of indignation throughout the country, which, reverberating throughout the corridors of the treasury department, found substantial echo at the White House. When Assistant Secretary Fairchild declined to entertain a protest against the use of convict labor in a contract awarded the lowest bidder for construction of the Peoria public building, he was not aware that the policy of the government had always been to encourage and elevate free labor to the exclusion of compulsory labor performed by persons imprisoned for crime. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Fairchild was compelled to decide that he found authority which permitted the department to intervene on this account alone, where the contract had been duly awarded and signed. Had the fact of the employment of convict labor been known prior to the award the contract would not have been approved by the secretary. There is some feeling in the Secretary's office concerning the action of the supervising architect on the convict labor question, which, it is said, ought never to have been thrust upon the administration in the nature of an issue which involved such momentous public considerations. The supervising architect's office, following time-honored precedents, should have stipulated absolutely that none of the government contract work should be performed by convict labor, and had this practice been enforced Secretary Manning would not have found it necessary to overrule his subordinate officers. Had the litigation and stubborn refusal occupied the place of the supervising architect when the question was raised he would have decided promptly and energetically against any proposition which brought convict labor into competition with convict labor. Whatever may be alleged against Mr. Mulliet, he was always the friend of honest labor. As matters now stand, the convict labor question has been agitated and amplified to such an extent that it is a source of trouble for the administration at the coming elections in New York and Ohio.

THE SILENT MAN.
Daring his nine months' struggle with death, Gen. Grant had written or dictated a personal history of the late civil war, and his career in the Mexican war and subsequent events in his life, besides contributing a detailed sketch of the "Battle of Shiloh," which was published in the Century Magazine last February.
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THE TRUST FUND.
THE AMOUNT OF THE TRUST FUND IN THE HANDS OF THE MORGANS.
Special Telegram to the Bee.
NEW YORK, July 23--The Tribune says: It was learned yesterday that the report granted in the Tribune in reference to the trust fund had excellent foundation. The change, however, will not take the form of investment by the executors of the Morgan estate of that part of the fund which is now invested in Wash. bonds, but will take the form of payment by the executors of the full amount surrendered by Governor Morgan. This amount is about \$188,000, and will probably be paid over to the trustees of the fund in August.

AGAIN comes the report that the Mahdi is dead. The small-pox carried him off and he is not liable to be reconverted.
MR. VAN ETZEN wants some damages for grading which has not even been begun. He will probably recover about \$10,000.
LEEDER and Kaufman ought to make up a price for Mr. Behm now. He has stood the brunt of the attack and saved them the expense of a costly trial.
In view of the wide circulation of recent copies of the Pal Mall Gazette's London scandal, the question naturally arises what has become of Anthony Comstock.

Like Washington he was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.
AN IMPRACTICABLE ROUTE.
The proposed plan of building a railroad from Manitoba to Hudson bay, in order to secure a new route to England, has been demonstrated to be wholly impracticable. The steamer Alert, which sailed from Halifax in May last, to make observations in Hudson Bay, encountered a heavy ice pack at the entrance of the strait, through which it was impossible to penetrate into the bay. This was as late as June 13, and for twenty-one days she was locked in the ice. She was finally extricated and then proceeded to Newfoundland. Besides examining the harbors of Hudson bay, another object was to relieve the observers who had been left at established stations on the strait and in the bay last summer, but as they were supplied with provisions for eighteen months no alarm is as yet felt for their safety. The failure of the Alert to reach Hudson bay will prove a great disappointment to the wheat growers of Manitoba and the Saskatchewan country, who had hoped by the construction of a railroad to the bay to obtain relief from the extortionate exactions of the Canadian Pacific. It was to satisfy the people of the Northwest territory that a road to Hudson bay would not give them a practicable water route to Europe that this exploration was undertaken by the Dominion government. It is not likely, therefore, that the two proposed railroads to Hudson bay, for which charters have been secured, will ever be built, at least not with any idea of obtaining a new outlet by water. Hudson strait is not navigable for more than two months in the summer, and even then navigation is very dangerous owing to the ice. The farmers of the Northwest territory will therefore be obliged to continue to submit to the exactions of the Canadian Pacific, which has a monopoly of the carrying trade of the vast country through which it runs. The result of the Hudson bay exploration is undoubtedly very gratifying to the Canadian Pacific.

A Gentle Hint.
J. Warren Keffer promises to take part in the Ohio campaign this fall, and predicts a republican victory. If J. Warren would confine his political activity to the simple casting of a ballot on election day there would be greater reason for believing that his prediction might be realized.
Population Statistics.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
St. Paul and Minneapolis have wheeled into line with their new directors, giving each city about 110,000 population, though the Minneapolis directory was published last and has 200,000 the most names. Omaha, with 60,000 people crowns over Denver, with 54,000, and both unite in sneering at the claims of Kansas City to 120,000.

Pearls and Diamonds.
A London expert tells me that of old the world received each year new diamonds of about \$250,000 in value on the average. Suddenly, from South Africa, comes a new supply, exceeding \$200,000 worth each year for ten years. In consequence, the price of diamonds has steadily fallen from \$15 to \$3 75 a carat.
Of course, it is known that when they go over a comparatively insignificant number of carats diamonds take a leap into the thousands. Brazilian diamonds are very fine stones, but no stones are found there, or in the South African diamond fields, as are lustrous and beautiful as the gems in the gala decorations of East Indian princes, and those which have been obtained in India during the past century by conquest and purchase. These came mainly from the mines of Golconda.
The ex-khadive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, is said to have the finest collection of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds in the world--aggregating several hundred thousand dollars in value. Large rubies of a lurid lustrous red, without a blemish, are scarcer than big diamonds, and are consequently more valuable.
The queen Isabella, of Spain, is said to have the finest pearls in the world; and the unaccountable loss of many of the most valuable gems in the Spanish crown jewels set the tongues of Spanish courtiers going. King Alfonso, Isabella's affectionate son, probably thinks his mamma's continued absence a pearl beyond price.

GREATEST BARRECK RIDERS.
How He Demonstrated the Superiority of American Horsemanship.
Syracuse Standard.
James Robinson was probably the king of the trade. Joseph Wheelock, the actor, who was the boon companion of the rider, once told me the incidents in the career of his friend during a visit to England about fifteen years ago. Robinson had been engaged at a salary of \$2,000 a week to ride in Astley's Royal amphitheatre in London. For weeks before he arrived he was heralded as the greatest barreck rider of the age. To amuse himself he took over with him a team of American trotting horses and a big, heavy buggy, but neglected to bring such horses as he would need to ride. This oversight rather astonished the English managers, who thought their contract, of course, included the furnishing of horses. Robinson made light of the matter, and said he could break the animals to his liking in the fortnight intervening between his arrival and the date of his debut. There was nothing left for the managers to do but to swallow their disappointment and provide him with horses. These he rehearsed day after day with skill and assiduity, but to find at last that they were beasts far inferior in intelligence to the Kentucky thoroughbreds with which he was accustomed to deal. About the night of the first appearance of the great building bearing the historical name of Astley was packed to suffocation to see the performance of the reckless rider from over the sea. Robinson, however, in the short time allowed, had been utterly unable to train the English horses to his acts, and as a consequence was at a great disadvantage in what he attempted. The best features of his acts, including the vaulting, he failed in. The audience hurried his exit from the ring with hisses. A more disconcerting thing could not have awaited an artist. The Englishmen naturally took great delight in the failure of the American, whom it was announced would eclipse the best exploits in horsemanship as illustrated by English and French riders. The disgrace humiliated Robinson to the dust.
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THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.
While it may be proper enough for congress at its next session to relieve the supreme court of the United States of a portion of the vast accumulation of business, it would also be eminently proper to require that the supreme judges put in a full year's time for a full year's pay. It is true that the business before the court has increased in proportion to the growth of the country, but had the judges attended to their duties promptly and vigorously, as a business man would do, or as high-salaried officials, holding a high position, would naturally be expected by the people to do, the calendar would not now be overburdened and fully three years behind. The supreme bench is now composed of men who are nearly all seventy years old, which is the age at which they can be placed upon the retired list if they do not desire the matter being optional with them. Justice Bradley is already seventy years of age, while Justice Waite, Miller and Field will be seventy years old next year. It is to be hoped that if they are retired President Cleveland will appoint to their places men who are middle-aged and in the full possession of mental and physical vigor, and who will earn their salary by devoting considerably more time to their duties than has been done by the present justices.
It will be remembered that the bill drawn by Judge David Davis, providing a plan for the relief of the federal courts, passed the senate but was defeated in the house by the democrats who made the matter a partisan issue. Eighteen new circuit judges were to be appointed under this bill, but the democrats objected to having them named by a republican president. The Davis bill did not increase the number of supreme justices, but proposed to relieve the supreme court by a reorganization of the circuit courts to which much of the business would be transferred. The matter will in all probability come up again at the next session of congress, and while no doubt worthy of consideration and adoption, any such bill will very

likely meet the same fate as that of Judge Davis, as the republicans, remembering the former action of the democrats in the house, will vote against it in the senate. It is not likely that they will consent to give to a democratic administration the power of appointing a large number of new judges any more than the democrats would endorse such appointments by a republican president. It would seem, therefore, that the federal judiciary will not be materially changed during the administration of President Cleveland.
THE NEGRO HERE TO STAY.
No political scheme, no economic theory that does not provide for the natural tastes and necessities of the black man in the south has a living chance for survival among the fittest. The negro is here to stay. He did not come of his own free will, but such as he is--such as we have made him with our African kidnapping, our slavery, our emancipation and our elective franchise--he is here to stay. Equally with the Anglo-Saxon and Louisiana does he claim the political and material heritage of the south. And the question may be whether he may not claim and acquire it to the exclusion of the white race. We are told that the entire white element once seen in the British and West India has been eliminated, and that rich sea islands and the fertile flat coast lands of South Carolina and the home of wealthy white planters, are now the abodes of swarming blacks, who appear to be gradually pushing the entire white population from the coast rim into the highlands.

ON HIS MERITS.
Detroit Free Press.
He was telling it to his honor at the police court yesterday. Said he: "Well, you know, I went home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Wife was there. I checked her under the chin tender-like, and said I:
"'Molly, who runs this shanty?'
"'And she speaks up very promptly and says:
"'Samuel, it's a woman about my size, and don't you forget it.'
"'Pshaw," says I.
"'And I checked her under the chin again, not quite so tender this time, and I say:
"'Molly, I can do you up in about two minutes.'
"'And she doesn't wait a second to answer. 'Samuel, that's where you come from. I'm the better man.'
"'Get out," says I.
"'I'll prove it," says she.
"'Well, your honor, she puts me on my mangle, as it were. No husband as I say she can whip the boards with him, and so I split on my hands and sails in, and she came out ahead.'
"'Well, that's a wife I've got it down in my diary. She gave me two swells, a black eye and six bites, and I loosened three of her teeth, cut her lip, and choked her senseless. If she goes on any more I'll see to it that I'll be ready to try it again, for I'll allow no woman living in Detroit to walk on me. I'll fight 'em judge--I'll fight 'em till I die.'
Ohio Democratic Convention.
COLUMBUS, O., July 23--The democratic state convention tonight decided to hold the state convention at Columbus August 19 and 20.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE BEE.
GORNON, Neb., July 23--There was a disgraceful attack made to-day the editor of the Press, Mr. J. D. Hull, by the Dittos brother, five in number. The Press has been going for the confidence men and prostitutes and has been frequently threatened. The Dittos visited the Press office and renewed their threats, when they were assailed by the editor that he would persevere in his attacks. One of them then struck him in the face causing him to crawl over his garments and the table. A crowd immediately collected and the Dittos were dispersed. There is a good deal of excitement and threats were freely given concerning the assaults. The press is fully sustained by the citizens who are generally a moral and order-loving people. The assault was a disgraceful one and a consequence was a bad disadvantage in what he attempted. The best features of his acts, including the vaulting, he failed in. The audience hurried his exit from the ring with hisses. A more disconcerting thing could not have awaited an artist. The Englishmen naturally took great delight in the failure of the American, whom it was announced would eclipse the best exploits in horsemanship as illustrated by English and French riders. The disgrace humiliated Robinson to the dust.
That very night he went to the manager of the circus to release him from his contract. "All I ask," he said, "is that I may be retained on the establishment on the salary of the tumbler with whom I will appear at each performance unannounced. Then I want the privilege of practicing in the morning." The manager, glad enough to be relieved from the heavy cost of the barreck, accepted the conditions. The next day Robinson appeared in his trotting horse and vehicle, as well as other trappings, until he had enough to purchase six horses of the best blood attainable, none of which had ever been ridden in a ring. The selection of the animals occupied some time. When at last the troupe was completed he began breaking them to his business, a task which required great patience and an absolute insight into the nature of the beast.
Weeks passed. James Robinson, who had in the meantime been the butt of ridicule, was forgotten. Nightly he was turning trip tips in the sawdust with a pack of mountebanks, some of whom did not know that among their number was the best rider in the world. About the time that the managers about the circus establishment began to whisper that they guessed that "Starvel Yankee" could ride a little bit after all, Robinson called on the manager. "I wish," he said, "that you would bill me to re-appear next Monday night. I would like to try

to redeem my reputation. If I don't succeed, I'll pack up and go home."
With more than a misgiving the posters were pasted up over London's dead walls. Again, there was an unusual throng to have their sneer at the presumptuous fellow, whom everybody thought had long before gone back. But the dashing American made them laugh on the other side of their mouths. The display of equestrianism which he gave threw the house into an ecstacy of delight. The way he vaulted on and off the backs of the flying steeds electrified the frigid hearts before him. Recall after recall made him famous in London town. The newspapers rang with his praise, and spoke of his previous failure as a remarkable reminiscence. The Astley people were glad enough to renew the original contract to retain the American rider, who returned home two years later with a European reputation and fifty thousand dollars to boot.