

THE DAILY BEE.

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Pork and Potatoes. "Landlord," said a transient guest of a crossroads tavern, as he drew near the end of his dinner, "won't you give me a little more pork to eat with this potato?" A moment later he said: "There was more pork than I wanted; let me trouble you for a little more potato to eat with the pork." And shortly afterward: "Well, I declare, I've got some more potato left, and it seems a pity to leave it—just a small piece more of pork if you please." It ran on so for some time. At length the landlord stopped short in front of his guest and remarked: "Look here, stranger, 'bain't no use, I'm willing to do anything in reason to make that pork and potato come out even, but I've made up my mind, the way you eat, it can't be sold. You're bound to lap over on one or the other every time. Now, just make up your mind which you'd rather leave, and leave it and quit. I've got enough pork and potatoes, but if you keep on you'll bust."

The United States congress has just such a guest as that sitting in the lobby session after session, and sending up his plate for subsidies and land grants, and railroad charters, and other such dainties, with which the treasury board has been so liberally furnished for a dozen years past. All they want to do is to make the railroads and the subsidies come out even, so that nothing will be wasted. They are helped to a subsidy and go ahead and build a road. They use up the subsidy and exhaust all their resources, and there's the road hanging between two towns or half across a desert, or in some unpopulated and ridiculous position like the hero of a "to be continued" romance in a weekly "story paper." And the projectors of the road say to congress, "Oh, yes, of course, there's a good deal of land along the route, and the land grants—there's been so much of it, and it ought to be stopped; but really this is an exception. Consider the amount of money government has already invested in it, and there's the end of the road as it now stands, in the middle of an arid desert, without even a turn-table to turn around on. You wouldn't leave it so. All we ask is that government guarantee our bonds—not build the road—why, no, of course not; simply guarantee the bonds to save itself from loss and insure the completion of the road."

Isn't this costly kind of tavern keeping? Wouldn't the wisdom of the crossroads landlord who shut down on his guest rise about to statesternship if congress should take it up and apply it. All parties are on record against the continuance of this business. The people have had enough and too much of it. The fate predicted by the landlord for his pork-and-potato eater has already come upon these railroads. They have "busted." It is a good time for congress to say: "Thus far and no farther." Why not stop it, even though the lobby goes berserk?

The above editorial appeared in the New York Tribune of December 9th, 1873, several years before that paper passed into the hands of Jay Gould and the railroads. The anecdote, as well as its application, applies pointedly to the efforts which will be made at the coming session of congress to legalize the fraudulent debts and watered stock of the Union Pacific railroad through the sixty year extension bill. There is meat enough in the article without potatoes for congress to digest. Here is a corporation built with princely subsidies of land and money from the government, whose entire road and equipment could be duplicated for less than a third of the money sunk in its construction and maintenance by the gamblers who have worked it, which comes to congress impugning for financial relief and for more potatoes. There is plenty of meat according to Mr. Adams and his friends. The property is immensely valuable. It is yearly increasing in value, but it is practically bankrupt and will not be able to meet its bonded obligations to "foreign bondholders" unless the government gives it an extension of sixty years time for the payment of the principal of its second mortgage bonds.

In the words of the Tribune, "All parties are on record against the continuance of this business." The country has dealt munificently by the Union Pacific railroad. Under honest management at the rates which have been charged since the road went into operation, its reserve would have been either sufficient to meet the coming demands upon its treasury, or to secure funds to raise the debt by incurring other obligations. Jobbers and ringsters have fattened from the bounty of the government. Inside rings have fed upon the vitals and sapped the strength of the great corporation. It is high time that the property should be placed on a sound footing, and the water wrung from its inflated stock. The government can well afford to lose the principal of its second mortgage bonds, if by so doing the west would reap the benefit of an honestly conducted railroad, managed on a business basis. It has been a costly kind of tavern keeping for the government. It should not be continued, even if the lobby goes hungry.

Jay Gould's Retirement. Mr. Gould informs an interested public that he will finally and forever retire from Wall street on January 1, and that the haunts of lower Broadway and Exchange Place, which knew him once, will after that date know him no more. The coming dissolution of the firm of W. E. Connor & Co., in which he and his son George were special partners, is also announced. Mr. Gould is through with speculative enterprises and he confides to the reporters that for the future he will devote himself to upbuilding the interests of the Missouri Pacific and Western Union systems, both of which properties, according to his ideas, are in magnificent condition.

Mr. Gould has always been of a retiring disposition. His open connection with Wall street became a matter of general public interest in the closing days of Jim Fisk's life and the collapse of the Erie railroad. This "Colossus of Roads," as his editorial friends facetiously dub him, made his first great strides as a promoter of transportation interests in the wrecking of Erie. He watered the stock when it was at white heat and foundered it so completely that it has never since been able to crawl half way up the list. After disgorging \$5,000,000 by order of the courts, he was still able to boast that he had cleared in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 by the deal. That was the time when Mr. Gould retired from Erie.

Shortly afterwards the Union Pacific attracted Mr. Gould's attention, and he devoted his best energies toward "building up" the resources of that corporation. He was eminently successful, after the Erie method. Consolidating the prop-

erty, whose stock was then paying dividends, with the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific, bankrupt corporations, he pocketed \$10,000,000 by the transaction, slid out from under the approaching wreck, and had the satisfaction of seeing Union Pacific drop from 115 to the bottom of the stock list, while a wall of we went up from swindled investors over the entire country. It is needless to say that pressing business elsewhere compelled Mr. Gould to retire from the Union Pacific.

The Wabash road next demanded "promoting" at the hands of Gould, and he did not flinch from the duty. Its execution cost the stock and bondholders several millions of dollars, and the road at the present time is in the hands of three receivers, but the "Colossus of Roads" made it a great system and a great dividend before he finished with it. When it was squeezed dry Mr. Gould "retired" from the Wabash.

The manipulation of the Manhattan Elevated railroad stock, the consolidation of that enterprise with its rival, the New York Elevated, the liberal injection of water into its indebtedness and the inflation of its stock are matters of history which swindled investors of New York are not likely soon to forget, even though Mr. Gould is reported to have made \$12,000,000 by the deal and has retired from active management of Manhattan. His various victims will be interested in knowing that he proposes for the future to devote himself exclusively to the "promotion" of Missouri Pacific and Western Union. If the warning is heeded investors will stand firm under before the great railroad wrecker concludes to "retire" from these "magnificent properties."

A Needed Reform. Sooner or later the constitution must be amended so as to increase the salaries of our judiciary. Every year it is becoming more plain that the incomes of our judges are not sufficient to attract competent lawyers to the bench. Under the new law the fees of justices of the peace in cities of the first class will amount to nearly as much as the salaries of judges of the supreme court. Brains command a premium everywhere, whether they are employed at the head of great mercantile enterprises, in the management of wealthy corporations or in the pursuits of the professions. The able jurist who can honorably earn an income of from \$5,000 to \$20,000 a year in practicing in the courts cannot be tempted, as a usual thing, to take a seat on the bench for a salary of \$2,500 per annum. Occasionally the honor of the office attracts an able lawyer from his profession. Such cases are, however, rare. In the majority of instances our judiciary is composed of fourth-class lawyers, whose salary is more than they could honestly earn in their profession and who are far below the level of intelligence and learning of many of the men who argue cases before them.

The cause for this unfortunate condition of affairs is largely due to the paltry salaries paid. There is no inducement for able men to aspire to the bench. Contests for nominations to the judiciary narrow down to small bore political parties, who crave the salary of judge in order to pay their bills, and the title in order to lay a foundation for paying future debts. The supreme court itself is notoriously weak. The Nebraska decisions carry little weight in outside states, and would carry none in our own simply as decisions, unless they were the final arbitrament of the majority of cases adjudicated. In ability, learning and reputation for unflinching adherence to the law without reference to outside pressure or popular clamor, the Nebraska supreme court is far behind that of our sister states. The stream cannot rise higher than its source and the work of our judiciary cannot be superior to the calibre and ability of the bench.

The remedy is to be found in such an advance in the salary of judges as will make it worth the while for competent jurists to aspire to the judiciary. Partisan politics are not so deep rooted in our people that they will refuse to elect superior candidates if they will permit themselves to be placed in nomination. If the salary of the supreme judges were to be fixed at \$5,000 a year it would not be long before the character of the bench would be greatly changed for the better.

The Business Situation. Trade during the week past has been moderate in nearly all lines, but the distributive movement is regarded as satisfactory for this time of the year. The business failures continue to show a decrease. The banks have been placing more of their reserve funds in circulation, and the clearings continue to show a steady increase in the volume of business. Merchants are reluctant to add much to stocks now that the season of greatest activity in wholesale lines is over, and operations are likely to reflect pressing requirements until after the holidays. There is another reason for the expectation of more cautious trading during the next thirty days in the fact that collections are usually a trifle slow around Christmas time. The little accounts falling due to small traders are frequently neglected to meet the cash outlay required for gifts and merry-making, and store keepers are thus to some extent deprived of the means of paying bills at maturity. There is in consequence a growing disposition to avoid new obligations unless, by the bad trade practice of "dating ahead," the date of maturing accounts is fixed beyond the period of doubtful collections and stock inventories.

Iron continues to show activity, especially in steel rails. Sales of wood in leading markets have exceeded expectation and there is a confident feeling among holders with values still maintained. During the week the grain trade situation has continued dull, with hardly anything doing for exports in wheat and only moderate activity in corn. The movements in wheat from farmers' hands has been running nearly fifty per cent smaller than a year ago, but the absence of an export market has increased the visible supply over a million and a half bushels.

Lauer's Commitment. After a full and patient hearing of the testimony relating to the death of Mrs. John W. Lauer, Judge Stenberg has committed Mr. Lauer to the county jail to await the finding of the criminal court. This decision is in full accord with the law in such cases and provided. The circumstances of the shooting of Mrs. Lauer when taken in connection with Mr. Lauer's notoriously brutal treatment of his wife, made a strong presumption only discharged his duty in holding the accused without bail. In being placed in close custody Mr. Lauer is accorded the same treatment as any other man would be under like conditions. If the grand jury, which can only be called at the regular term of the district court, after a thorough investigation becomes satisfied that the killing was accidental, he will be discharged. Otherwise he will receive a fair trial at the hands of an impartial jury. In a trial for life he will have the full benefit of the presumption that he is innocent until twelve men good and true after hearing all the evidence are convinced beyond a doubt that he is guilty. With this procedure Mr. Lauer and his friends have no grounds for dissatisfaction. In fact, Mr. Lauer, if he is an innocent man should court the most searching inquiry even at the expense of being temporarily deprived of his liberty.

For our part we have no apologies to make for the course we have pursued in his case. We are no respecter of persons or stations. Mr. Lauer as a man in our esteem is no better than any other wife-beater and there is no good reason why he should have been treated with such tenderness before he was committed. Our course of the coroner's inquest was not too severe in view of the plain letter of the law and our demand that if a crime had been committed it should not be covered up simply voiced an overwhelming public sentiment. There is no personal spite in this case and no desire to do an injustice or to create prejudice against an innocent man. There never was any danger of violence to Mr. Lauer when he was at large and whatever resentment may exist now will have ample time to cool off before the February term of court. If by that time his attorneys think that he cannot receive justice in Douglas county they can secure a change of venue and have the case tried elsewhere.

They Were Reformers. An Arizona paper tells of two well known local sports who shot each other to death the other day, and concluded by saying: "The sad affair is especially to be regretted, as both the gentlemen were zealous reformers."

Taking Time to Repent. Chicago Herald: Jay Gould's decision to retire from active life at fifty was doubtless taken with the idea of giving himself ample time to repent. By no strict attention to his later business as his distinguished his career heretofore he ought to be in pretty good shape by the time he is seventy-five years old.

Badly Mussed Up. San Francisco Alta: It is seldom that a gentleman escapes from any state into the federal senate quite as thickly veiled with the sears and stale eggs of political conflict as is the case with Mr. Mitchell of Oregon. If there is any crime not charged to him, from bigamy clear down to murder, he is guilty of it, it is because his accusers were exhausted.

Eminent English Socialists. The Fall Mail Gazette gives the following as a "curiously comprehensive list of English Socialists": Edward Carpenter, the millionaire; Edward Aveling, the economist; Michael Davitt, the agitator; Belfort Bax, the essayist; Kegan Paul, the publisher; Walter Besant and Mrs. Lynn Lynton, the novelists; Shelley, Keats, Jones, Brough, Dobell, Browning, Swinburne, Willoughby, and Edwin Arnold, the poets; Ruskin, the art critic; Charles Kingsley, the clergyman; novelist and geologist; Bronterre O'Brien and Augustus D. Connor, the chartists; Robert Owen, the philanthropist; H. M. Hyndman, the journalist; Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, T. H. Huxley, and Charles Darwin, John Tyndall, the scientist, and William Kingdon Clifford, the mathematician.

Don't be a Clan. Philadelphia Times: Of the fortunes now made in business, not one in fifty is made in the old regulation way, and most of them are made by the entire creation of the business that gives them wealth. Old houses which adhere to the old methods go to the wall. They die of the dry rot. Their capital shrinks, their trade shrinks, their sons shrink, and finally their business shrinks out of sight, and some of them are driven to rack their brains to live creates business and creates fortune by following the varying tides of commerce and trade. The clan is jolly at high tide, and the business, which the people found some cause, booms and none can miss it, but when the tide ebbs the clan lies still, waiting for the returning tide, and the business man has still and waits for the business tide that never comes. The world does not go backward, nor does it stand still, but the clan does; don't be a clan.

Steel Armor Plates. Worcester Spy: If the United States is to build steel armored ships, and build them at home of iron materials, one of two things must be done. Either the government must establish works of its own at one of the navy yards or elsewhere at which the heavy armor plates can be made, or it must make contracts with one or more private works large enough in amount and extending over a time long enough to make it worth while for the private establishments to set up the heavy furnaces and machinery necessary for making the armor plates. This country has plenty of the best material for the purpose, and capital and skill in abundance, but these resources will never be employed in any way except for the government in its own works, or under contracts, because these huge masses of metal are not required for any other use than that of armor for ships of war. Unarmored ships can be built in any of half a dozen or more shipyards, because they are not essentially different in construction from iron or steel merchant ships, and the machinery and plant adapted to one will, with comparatively few and small changes and additions, suffice to produce the other. But, except for naval uses or torpedos for coast defense, there is no demand for iron or steel plates save in the length and width, and from six to twenty inches in thickness. The machinery for making them is expensive. Works completely equipped for

the purpose would cost perhaps two million dollars, and would be worth little for any other use. If assured of full employment for several years, and with a fair prospect for further work, capitalists could afford to invest great sums of money in such works, but if assured only a contract for a few thousand tons of plates they could not unless the contract price was large enough to pay the whole cost of the works, besides the usual profits. The same is true of heavy steel girders for iron and upward. Americans can make them, but only by going into the business systematically and supplying themselves with the expensive plant necessary for their manufacture, and they will not provide themselves with such appliances unless they have reasonable assurance of continuous employment of them.

An Example of Domestic Virtue. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Whatever may be said in criticism of the late Vice-President Hendricks' political career and teachings, it is a pleasure to recognize the fact that in his domestic life he furnished an example of virtue that was an honor and an advantage to his country. We hear so much about the alleged moral laxity of public men that it is well worth while to stop in presence of such a beautiful story of matrimonial fidelity and felicity as is here brought conspicuously and pathetically to the attention of the country. Mr. Hendricks married his wife at the very beginning of his course as a politician, and after forty years of close companionship and multiplied trials and temptations, he still remained to the last her loyal and devoted lover, careful of her small estate and eager to do her every whim and wish, and win her smiles and praises. A man who has been good at heart who bore himself thus faithfully and tenderly in such a respect, he must have been more than merely good, indeed, if it requires courage and intelligent caution, also, to sustain a part of that sort with perfect and shining success.

Mr. Hendricks was never a sentimentalist. His designation is commonly understood. His habits of thought and feeling were severely logical and practical; his employments and avocations were all of a kind that forbade the idea of idleness, and he would probably have laughed at the suggestion that any special credit was due him for loving his wife in an honest and unselfish way, or that his well known excellence as a husband was any special assistance to him as a politician; but if the truth could be known it would unquestionably appear that his domestic life was a powerful influence to that very thing. His domestic life was so correct, so earnest, so impressive, that people believed in him even when it seemed impossible for them to trust the integrity of his motives and intentions, though he may never have realized it.

"All the world loves a lover," Emerson assures us; and the spell as just as strong when a lover inspires his wedded one as when he is simply Romeo at Juliet's balcony. The American people in particular, with all their noted interest in the purely material issues of life, are kindly and appreciatively attracted by a show of old-fashioned affection—a case of simple and steadfast marital attachment where there might so easily be a case of vulgar and mercenary love, and where, of course, and bitter scandal, Mr. Hendricks was spared many a hard blow from his adversaries, we may easily believe, because they respected when a lover inspires his wedded one as when he is simply Romeo at Juliet's balcony. The American people in particular, with all their noted interest in the purely material issues of life, are kindly and appreciatively attracted by a show of old-fashioned affection—a case of simple and steadfast marital attachment where there might so easily be a case of vulgar and mercenary love, and where, of course, and bitter scandal, Mr. Hendricks was spared many a hard blow from his adversaries, we may easily believe, because they respected when a lover inspires his wedded one as when he is simply Romeo at Juliet's balcony.

The Field of Industry. Fall River manufacturers have stored away \$2,000,000 worth of cotton. Several thousand Chinamen have been thrown idle in the northwest. The cotton industry in Germany is improving, and 5,000,000 spindles are busy. Southern cotton mills are doing well, and considerable machinery has recently been ordered. A German electrician has devised a practical method of using electricity in dyeing and printing. Several railroad companies are arranging their orders for cars and locomotives, and manufacturers are in high hopes of plenty of work. The largest fax-spinners in Leeds, England, are about to ship mills and machinery across the Atlantic to settle in some advantageous locality. The Pennsylvania Coal and iron company has purchased 10,000 acres of coal and iron lands in Arkansas, the veins of which run into the Indian territory. A new glass furnace will be built at Ottawa, Ill.; a glass factory at Three Rivers, Canada;

one at Braddock, Pa., and one is projected at Washington, Pa., to employ 300 hands. The machine shops throughout the middle states are quite profitably engaged on new work. Much machinery is in a half-finished condition. The orders coming in are making work plenty, though wages are not improving. The United States export trade is gaining steadily. Chairs, show-cases, looms, wood-working machinery, all go from Philadelphia, besides a list of other articles. The export of lawn mowers from this country amounts to 1,000 per week. Boston manufacturers and merchants are bewailing the loss of trade. Jobbing houses are disappearing, retailers are buying from manufacturers, men of more ability are in the retail trade than formerly, and they have more money. These are the explanations given. The improvement of cotton spinning and manufacturing interests in Poland is threatening the supremacy of trade in Moscow. The cotton spinning industry of India is growing. Mills increased from sixty-two two years ago to eighty-one this year, and many are being erected.

The boot and shoe manufacturers are all confident of a booming spring trade. Leather has been advanced. Boots and shoes are being made in great quantities, and the spring orders, there are 2,000,000 shoes now on the plains; enough, the farmers say, to keep the market well supplied all through central Ohio. Two companies have been formed at Springfield, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Manufacturers in towns are competing to sink wells. Companies have been formed at Hamilton, Xenia, Dayton, Columbus and other towns. The natural gas wells extend all through central Ohio. Two companies have been formed at Springfield, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Manufacturers in towns are competing to sink wells. Companies have been formed at Hamilton, Xenia, Dayton, Columbus and other towns.

Various branches of industry are taking advantage of the low prices of machinery to increase their plant, especially with improved machinery. Wonderful improvement has been made in machinery of all kinds during the depression of the past two years, and the resulting economy is making competitors to adopt the improvements. The formation of state assemblies of the Knights of Labor is to be pushed in several states. The Illinois assembly is now being organized. A state assembly is to be organized at Decatur, Ill., at the second Tuesday in January. Rhode Island has seven assemblies. Nineteen of the Knights' detectives were members of the St. Louis assembly. The Rhode Island assembly is to meet the parties to that assembly of course.

The reports from manufacturing centres in some of the southern states show great activity in foundry and machine shop work. Railroad shops are being filled up with machinery. Common labor will be in demand during the winter and spring on the new roads projected. Labor organization is following in the wake of industrial activity. Wages are low. Negro labor is being largely educated up to greater efficiency. The large reservoir of cheap labor will for years be a check to the upward tendency which is more apparent in the north and west.

Nebraska Jottings. North Bend has invested in a park—the future of the town. The Congregational church at Neligh is nearly completed. The game of lotto is wrestling with progressive decline in fashionable circles in Hastings. A rear end collision occurred on the Elkhorn Valley road Friday, demolishing an engine and several freight cars. No person hurt. The town of H. O. Thomas, of Timberville, Dodge county, with a large amount of hay, grain and farming implements, was destroyed last week. It is believed transported. A Mrs. Bridgetburg, who is dubbed a female tramp, done up charitable Grand Island, various counties, and is now working herself as a worker for the Home of the Friendless.

William A. Boist, while driving from Grand Island last week, was driven from the wagon and dragged a considerable distance over the rough road. His head was badly crushed and almost scalped and his appearance in general indicated a narrow escape. A few yards of court-plaster made him presentable. Iowa Items. John Dillon, the comedian, is doing the circus shows. Large parties of hunters are skinning for lions in the vicinity of Adel. The Des Moines Leader Publishing company capital \$100,000, has been incorporated. The city of Dubuque, was sentenced to three months imprisonment and \$250 fine for stealing registered letters. Frank Berger, a inmate in the Mercy hospital inavenport, choked his wind off with a hamburger, which he gnawed around his throat. Vinion has not had even the shadow of a snow in six years. Road-building, however, commands a royal price. The jobbers of Sioux City will hold a meeting next Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a labor union, and devising measures to protect their interests. Mr. and Mrs. James Meskininis, of Shelby, Benton county, on the 24th inst., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding.

W. W. Cole, the showman, who has recently formed a partnership with Barnum, was a little troubled by the loss of his goods store just previous to his going into the circus business. St. Luke's hospital, in Cedar Rapids, recently opened. The new building, owned by C. C. Bever and Mrs. Judge Green, donated to the remainder of the block in which the hospital is situated, being a gift of seven lots, worth at least \$200,000. Peter Geitzinger, of Le Mars, went to Dubuque a few days ago to visit an uncle. Friday night, hearing some noise in the vicinity of his uncle's residence, he went with a lantern to investigate, when he walked over an embankment fifteen feet high, fell to the bottom and was killed. He was unmarried. One of the stubbornly contested cases in the present term of circuit court at Cherokee county, the case of Warrick vs. Warrick. The trouble originated in Wright's logs getting into Warrick's corn. The farmers came within a few feet of coming to blows, but a peaceful settlement, when in an evil hour they both resorted to legal advice.

Dakota. The arctic bore at Minnabod is down 900 feet and as dry as a chestnut. About 2,000 has been subscribed toward the farmers' elevator at Minnabod. The Etta tin mine employs 125 men. Concentrating works are being erected. Professor Hako has accepted the presidency of the school of mines, an institution created by the territorial legislature. He is now in the east purchasing apparatus. Academics business men are excited on the grain question, and moving to improve that place as a market. They have subscribed \$200,000 to the cost of a proposed elevator, and the farmers are invited to subscribe \$10 or more apiece, so that the elevator may be in operation by January 1. Prof. C. G. Hines, will probably have no trouble in keeping his family supplied with a servant girl so soon as the record is generally known. He has been married six years. In that time he has had eight hired girls, and every one of them found a husband while in his employ. He now wants another girl. The completion of the Elkhorn Valley railroad to Bulo on the 27th inst. was the occasion of much rejoicing. For the first time in the history of railroading, the "last spike" was not laid on the 27th inst. was the occasion of much rejoicing. For the first time in the history of railroading, the "last spike" was not laid on the 27th inst. was the occasion of much rejoicing. For the first time in the history of railroading, the "last spike" was not laid on the 27th inst. was the occasion of much rejoicing.

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one at Braddock, Pa., and one is projected at Washington, Pa., to employ 300 hands. The machine shops throughout the middle states are quite profitably engaged on new work. Much machinery is in a half-finished condition. The orders coming in are making work plenty, though wages are not improving. The United States export trade is gaining steadily. Chairs, show-cases, looms, wood-working machinery, all go from Philadelphia, besides a list of other articles. The export of lawn mowers from this country amounts to 1,000 per week. Boston manufacturers and merchants are bewailing the loss of trade. Jobbing houses are disappearing, retailers are buying from manufacturers, men of more ability are in the retail trade than formerly, and they have more money. These are the explanations given. The improvement of cotton spinning and manufacturing interests in Poland is threatening