THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

OMAHA cannot have any too many manufactures.

JAY GOULD always did detest the smell of powder, and his dislike of Powderly is but natural.

IT begins to look like the genuine old fashioned article of spring. Business will sprout with the buds.

CYCLONE cellars are becoming quite fashionable. People do not laugh at the idea quite so much as they did when it was originated.

FIVE heavy guns for sea coast defense have been cast in Boston recently. The next question confronting the war department is to find a sea coast defence strong enough to stand their recoil.

MR. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has presented $100 to the New York Press club to aid in the purchase of a burial lot. This ought to secure to Mr. Childs the honor of writing the obituary poetry and epitaphs for the New York newspaper men.

MR. POWDERLY'S compliments to Gould are of a pointed character. The master workman, who was so confident a few weeks ago that a conference with the railroad spider would cause him to release his grip on the flies caught in his net, has found ample reason to change his opinion.

THE Asphalt company should begin at once the work of replacing their broken pavement along the street car tracks on Sixteenth street. The experiment made has proved a failure and stone should be promptly laid between the tracks and along the rails. In its present condition the pavement is dangerous and unsightly.

THE striking epidemic has at last struck the school children. Five hundred school boys at Troy, N. Y., struck for a single daily session of four hours, and endeavored to force their demand by throwing stones and mud at the police. They succeeded in compelling the school board to listen to a statement of their "grievances." It is now in order for the teachers to do a little striking with their ferrules.

CALIFORNIA is liable to feel a reaction after the rate war is over which will have a very depressing effect upon her commerce and industries. The cheap fares have glutted the California labor market, and the merchants have overstocked themselves in their anxiety to take advantage of the cut-throat freight rates. When the artificial boom which naturally follows the influx of vast numbers of tourists and sight-seers subsides a collapse will follow that will paralyze everything in the way of business on the Pacific coast. Thousands who will be unable to find work will lack the means of returning to their former homes, and when the bills mature for the immense stocks of goods the merchants will find themselves hard pushed by their creditors. The Pacific railroad war, which has foolishly been regarded by some as a great blessing for California, is liable to be more damaging than a grasshopper invasion or a drouth.

CHICAGO has a genuine dramatic sensation in the person of a young colored tragedian, named Wood, who is supported by a colored company and a colored orchestra. Mr. Wood, who received his tuition from Prof. Lyman—the gentleman who lost his teeth at Boyd's opera house in this city—made his debut in Richard III. He combines all the qualities of the eminent tragedians of the past and present if any dependence can be placed upon the Chicago *Herald's* critic who says he is ponderously resonant in declamation, which suggests a study of Forrest; and, again, he is softly winning and seductive, as in his scene with Lady Anne, which would indicate a familiarity with the methods of Lawrence Barrett. In the great battle scene he shrieks to the limit of a youthful voice, and there, of course, we have Tom Keene. Mr. Wood really created a very favorable impression upon the critic, and perhaps he is the coming tragedian. At present, there is plenty of room for him, notwithstanding the prejudice of color may work against him. His next attempt will be Othello.

IF the laws relating to pre-emption, timber culture, and desert-land are repealed, as they are very likely to be, the homestead entry law will be the only one under which settlers can secure land. Upon this subject of the land laws, the Chicago *Herald* says:

The right of pre-emption has been in force since 1841, and was the first of the general laws under which people might acquire title to the public domain. Under it the greater portions of the vast territory embracing the states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota have been settled. There is no special reason for the repeal of the law now, save that the homestead law is practically identical with it, and therefore it is thought to be unnecessary to retain the older act. The timber culture act was loosely drawn in the first place, and has been made the vehicle of gross frauds and abuses, but under it thousands upon thousands of acres have been taken up by the people who, not being required to settle upon the land, have no intention of doing it. The desert land act was a job in the first place, and under it some California grabbers got title to land enough for an empire at the ridiculous price of 25 cents an acre. The "desert" lands that are good for anything have long since been absorbed, and there is no longer any need for the law.

Home Rule's History.

A few years ago home rule and Irish abstraction were considered as one and the same thing. The history of the movement extends backwards scarcely more than a decade. The beginning of the agitation for local government in Ireland by Irishmen arose partly in consequence of the disestablishment of the Irish church under Mr. Gladstone's great "reform" administration which ended in 1874. The year 1873 saw the first organized advocacy of the movement. In the Irish elections of that year the "home rulers" were successful in several boroughs. The leadership of the new party in parliament fell into the hands of Mr. Butt, a man of ability and culture, who had once been a conservative opponent of O'Donnell. The movement was one which English statesmen failed to understand. Mr. Gladstone, indeed, shared a disposition to understand the new agitation; and this disposition did not help his popularity with those Englishmen who were inclined to disregard it altogether. Home rule made no headway in English politics then, although Mr. Butt and his followers had begun what was destined to grow with singular rapidity.

The accession of Lord Beaconsfield to the premiership checked the onward march of the home rule agitation, but Mr. Butt and his party kept themselves before the public by obstructionist tactics which made them a sharp thorn in the conservative flesh. In 1876 Charles Stewart Parnell entered parliament as representative from Meath, and at once took Mr. Butt's place as the real leader of the home rule agitation, and his brilliant tactics annoyed and discredited the government. One of Mr. Parnell's first practical movements toward the furtherance of his schemes was the organization of the Land League, which the distress caused by the bad harvest of 1878-80 greatly aided. Previous to this time his influence among the Irish people had not been particularly marked, but at the many meetings which the league called forth he grew to be the most popular speaker, and his power increased to a wonderful degree. The agitation which was now developed into a movement for wide reaching reforms in Irish government and land tenures swept all Ireland south of Ulster before it. The objects of the league were, in the first place, a reduction of rents, which were not to be paid at all in the event of refusal, and in the second place, an entire change in the land laws, by which peasant proprietors were to succeed the landlords. The league was suppressed in 1881, the year in which Mr. Gladstone's government transformed the whole system of Irish land tenures, but it was immediately revived as the National league. During the previous year Mr. Parnell visited the United States and collected funds for the object of the league. Despite every effort of the government the outrages continued, culminating, in 1882, in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, in consequence of which the stringent crimes act was brought into force, a piece of legislation since repealed.

But coercion and renewed "outrages" could not stay the progress of the nationalist cause. The last general election was a remarkable evidence of the results of Parnell's genius for leadership. The nationalists carried five-sixths of the Irish seats, taking in all Ireland except in the extreme north, where Orange sentiment prevails. "Home rule" was the battle-cry of the electoral campaign, and the result was the return of 86 nationalists to 18 conservative Irish members, the former representing four and a quarter millions of people, the latter less than a million. With his accustomed shrewdness, Parnell saw that the more even the balance of British political parties in parliament the more effective would be the Irish vote, and Irish ballots in England were cast to further that end. The result was the election of a parliament consisting of 333 liberals and 251 conservatives. With the introduction of a bill renewing coercion, the conservative ministry fell by the Irish vote combined with that of the liberals, and Mr. Gladstone came once more into power, under pledges to deal with home rule. How well he has carried out his pledges is seen in the introduction of the measure whose advocacy all England is now predicting will result in his downfall.

The Prospects of Tariff Reform.

Within a few days at the farthest Mr. Morrison's bill for reforming the tariff will be the subject of debate in congress. The measure as agreed upon in committee is a decided improvement over that introduced at the last session. Under its provisions the tariff taxes will be reduced by about $24,000,000 a year. The reduction is largely in the duties on articles of general necessity and general use. The free list is largely extended and luxuries are forced to bear the greater portions of the custom's import. With a view to stimulating American manufactures a modified tariff is retained on most articles of domestic production which would feel most heavily the competition of foreign labor. Taken as a whole the measure is well considered and adapted to the demands of the time. It possesses the advantage over last year's bill that it is capable of division so that if the whole cannot be carried through parts of it can be saved. For all this the prospects of its passage are not cheering. It will not receive the support of Mr. Morrison's party despite democratic professions of revenue reform which have decorated all their party platforms for the last twelve years. The fact is patent that the democracy are as badly split on the question of the tariff as the republicans. The south which for half a century was the stronghold of free trade has now so many industries bolstered up by tariff discriminations that it can no longer be counted upon to support a movement for tariff revisions. Mr. Randall and his followers are as strong as ever in their opposition to any measure which will affect unfavorably the manufacturing monopolies of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hewitt may be expected to "protect" the protected wire industries in which he is heavily interested. Senators Jones and Beck have also interests to look after and a score of other democratic senators and representatives will be on hand to oppose any provision of Mr. Morrison's bill which will take money out of their own pockets.

So far as the republicans are concerned the tariff reformers will find few comforters. Specific interests find their supporters even more generally in the republican than in the democratic ranks. While both parties are pledged to reform the glaring irregularities in the present tariff each is too fearful of party disadvantage to commit itself to a measure which may lose votes in different sections of the country. Here lies the difficulty of tariff reform.

Light the Streets.

Next to making a large increase in our police force, lighting the streets is the best means of protecting our citizens from foot-pads and prowlers. In many respects the money expended for more lights will bring better returns than more policemen. Thirty or forty policemen added to the present force would only have one policeman to about every ten squares. The high price of electric lights prevents the use of that illuminator to any great extent, outside of the business center. The gas mains cover a comparaly small area of the city with its three hundred additions. The use of gas must therefore also be very limited if the design is to have a lamp at every intersection on our residence streets.

The only cheap and available medium for street lighting where electric light and gas cannot be used is gasoline. It is used in some of the very largest cities in the country. The city of Philadelphia which owns and operates its own gas works, uses five thousands of gasoline street lamps. They serve all purposes which a gas lamp does and cost but a trifle. The people living in the outlying districts are now left entirely in the dark. They have neither police protection, lighted streets or pavements. It is all a man's life is worth sometimes to traverse them in the night. Those property owners pay their full proportion of taxes and there is no good reason why they should be deprived of the advantages which the lighting of the streets would confer. Quite apart from the convenience of lighted streets for its residents comes in the general convenience of the public, and the avoidance of damage suits by parties who suffer injury from broken limbs and smashed vehicles.

Money invested for street lighting will pay handsome returns.

THE idiotic dispatch in the *Republican*, about the so-called Van Wyck convention at Columbus, is in full accord with the course which that paper has all along pursued. According to that veracious sheet "the Van Wynck syndicate of political wire pullers held their long advertised district convention at Columbus Wednesday, and proved itself to be a very feeble affair." The truth is there was no Van Wyck convention, district or otherwise, called at Columbus, nor was it ever advertised. The gathering was made up of members of the State Central Van Wyck club organized at Hastings some weeks ago. The object was the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers. The attendance was as numerous as usual at state central committee meetings. It was a purely private business gathering of a club designed to promote the re-election of Senator Van Wyck. There were men present from every congressional and judicial district. This is all that was desired or expected. In due time, when the feeble efforts of this gathering make themselves felt all along the line, the *Republican* will go into a spasm of impotent rage.

THE imports at the port of New York for March show an increase of nearly $3,500,000, and the exports a decrease of $3,000,000, while nearly $1,000,000 in specie was exported. For the month the duties on foreign dutiable goods thrown on the New York market were within $10,000,000 of the value of our merchandise exports, or within less than 50 per cent.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S bill to make Omaha a port of immediate delivery for dutiable goods has passed both houses of congress, and will now become a law. This is good news for Omaha merchants who have long been subject to annoying delays in importing foreign goods, which are usually delayed at the port of entry from three to six weeks. Now they will be able to receive their imported goods by immediate transportation, without delay at the port of entry, and they will be on equal footing with the importers who are located at the seaports. This is a great advantage and will benefit this city in many ways. This law makes Omaha really a port of entry for Nebraska and all the territory that is commercially tributary to this city.

THE usefulness of the cyclone cellar as a place of refuge was demonstrated during the cyclone on Wednesday afternoon near the town of Brayton, Iowa. The pupils in a country school house saw the funnel-shaped cloud approaching, and with the families in the immediate neighborhood ran into a cave, which had been built for such an emergency. They had hardly reached this shelter when the cloud struck the school house and several dwellings and swept them away.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is considering the advisability of making a trip to Nebraska this summer on the urgent invitation of General Thayer. From recent reports on good authority, the president will make a wedding trip about the same time as our G. A. R. reunion. Nebraska is a charming climate in which to spend a honeymoon and Mr. Cleveland will not act wisely if he passes over the advantages of a prairie schooner for a trip on the Tallapoosa.

WE publish elsewhere the annual report of the city engineer in full with the exception of tabulated matter and drawings, and commend it to the careful readings of interested tax-payers. The report is full of meat and contains a comprehensive review of the engineering operations in Omaha during the past year with many valuable suggestions which we shall take occasion to comment upon more at length in a subsequent issue.

THE first appointment proffered the new council by Mayor Boyd is a colored policeman. Now, here's a chance to begin opposition.—*Herald.*

If this colored man is competent, sober and respectable he should be confirmed. If he is one of those wretched bummers who delivered their votes to Pat Ford on election day for $2 apiece he should be rejected.

PERHAPS if more section men were employed on the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad, such an accident as that of Wednesday morning at the Blue river would be less liable to happen. Too much economy sometimes is very costly, particularly in the case of railroad tracks.

DR. MILLER calls upon the democratic party in Nebraska to "organize." Coming from the man who has done so much to disorganize the Nebraska democracy, this advice will doubtless be received with enthusiasm by the rank and file of the party throughout the state.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is really going to marry. Senator Jones of Florida is dead in love, and now it is reported that Secretary Lamar is about to lead a Georgia widow to the altar. Cupid is evidently getting in his work among the big guns of the democracy.

A DEMOCRATIC house has refused to give Frank Hurd the seat in congress for which he was defeated by his Ohio constituents. For the remainder of the present session Romeis will be seen, not Hurd.

SENATOR LOGAN has promised to attend the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic of Nebraska. He will find Nebraska a great soldier state, and the "boys" will give him a hearty welcome.

MR. HURD, of Ohio, now knows what a congressional bounce is.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The half-holiday movement has taken deep root in New York.

In Philadelphia but a small fraction of its great labor army is on strike.

The estimated number of idle wageworkers in the United States is 800,000.

In Cincinnatti most of the organizations have resolved to work only eight hours.

New knitting mills are projected in New York in spite of the complaints of no profit.

Even the grave-diggers of New York and Brooklyn have organized against graveyard wages.

A federation of bookkeepers and office clerks in New York has already become a strong organization.

The number of unemployed in New York city is estimated at 50,000, or less than one-half the usual number.

Most trades throughout the country seem to have compromised upon a nine-hour instead of an eight-hour day from May 1.

The printers in the calico-making mills of Connecticut refuse to impart the secrets of their trade to any but their own sons.

Louisiana farmers are organizing a general movement to plant less cotton and raise more hog and hominy until such time as the price of cotton advances.

A good many New England textile manufacturers are improving their plants, putting in new machinery, buying stock, taking orders and preparing for a big fall production.

A Fitchburg (Mass.) firm has just secured an order for 500,000 projectiles from the English government. Some of the most substantial men of England are members of the company.

Owing to the alleged oppression of the Pennsylvania railroad, the National & American Tube works are to be removed to Youngstown, Ohio, where a $30,000 plant will be erected.

The master builders of Washington will not accede to the eight-hour day, but the labor unions have considered the subject and intend to make the effort. They have strong financial backing.

The New York Central Labor Union, composed of upward of 150 branches, has been obliged to make a new constitution for itself in order to transact the enormous amount of business which is being crowded upon it.

The nine hour system has been largely adopted in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Memphis and San Francisco. In the latter city some trades have been running on the nine sour rule for three years.

The molding of car wheels by machinery is likely to attract widespread attention among railroad men. A machine has been made at Scranton by which 600 wheels can be completed in ten hours. By the old process two men made eighteen wheels a day, after which axle wheels had to be bored. A company has been organized to push the manufacturing.

Organized labor will bring a strong influence to bear upon congress to pass Senator Blair's bill to incorporate trades-unions. The Federation of Labor is taking the lead in this movement, and the National Association of iron-workers, miners, cigarmakers, coopers and other crafts have promised their support.

The hardware manufacturers of the United States are making $800,000 worth of hardware per week, including firearms, agricultural implements, nails and ornamental iron work. Connecticut makes about one-third. Foreign countries send us about as much in a year as we make in a week. A great deal of money is being put into hardware establishments, and the export of hardware "Yankee notions" is increasing.

Want to be Let Alone.

Providence Star.

The motto of some employers of labor is that of Jeff Davis. They want to be let alone.

Ought to be Arbitrated.

Boston Record.

It would save a great deal of suffering if the base ball championship could be settled this year by arbitration.

Straddling is Played Out.

Philadelphia Record.

The democratic party has either got to "fish or cut bait" in the struggle for tax reduction. It cannot always straddle the fence.

A Hint to Florida.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

When the Florida legislature elects another senator it should elect a man with a wife and at least nine children.

On a Naughty Little Boy, Sleeping.

Bret Harte.

Just now I missed from hall and stair
A joyful treble that had grown
As dear to me as that grave tone
That tells the world my older care.

And little footsteps on the floor
Were stayed. I laid aside my pen,
Forgot my theme, and listened—then
Stole softly to the library door.

No sight! no sound!—a moment's freak
Of fancy thrilled my pulses through;
"If—no," and yet, that fancy drew
A father's blood from heart and cheek.

And then—I found him! There he lay,
Surprised by sleep, caught in the act,
The rosy vandal who had sacked
His little town, and thought it play.

The shattered vase; the broken jar;
A match still smoldering on the floor;
The inkstand's purple pool of gore;
The chessmen scattered near and far.

Strewn leaves of albums lightly pressed
This wicked "Baby of the Woods;"
In fact, of half the household goods
This son and heir was seized—possessed.

Yet all in vain, for sleep had caught
The hand that reached, the feet that strayed;
And fallen in that ambuscade
The victor was himself o'erwrought.

What though torn leaves and tattered book
Still testified his deep disgrace!
I stooped and kissed the inky face,
With its demure and calm outlook.

Then back I stole, and half beguiled
My guilt, in trust that when my sleep
Should come, there might be One who'd keep
An equal mercy for His child.

The Difference.

Atlanta Constitution.

A Chicago paper has a regular Saturday department headed "The Week in Europe." It should be distinctly understood that a week in Europe is equal to about seven minutes and a half in Chicago.

Always Coming to the Front.

Waterbury American.

The constitutional objection is always the first to be brought and the hardest to maintain against popular legislation.

Also With the Telegraph Company.

Boston Herald.

There is considerable reason for believing that dispatches from Texas are not altogether and absolutely impartial. Mr. Gould has a good deal of influence with some people down there.

That Should be the Case.

Peoria Transcript.

It must be remembered by capitalists and laborers that, while their separate interests are of great importance, above each stands the law of the land. In its majestic presence both Jay Gould and Martin Irons, the dweller in palatial halls and the inhabitant of the hovel, must stand uncovered.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

There are 141 persons of school age in Fairfield.

An $8,000 hotel is to be built at Talmage this summer.

Another daily threatens to bloom in in Grand Island next month.

There are seventy cases in the district court docketed in Johnson county.

The corn area in Gage county will be much greater this season than heretofore.

Hastings is on the brink of a mayoralty contest, in which Fraud (with a big F) will pose as a chief figure.

G. M. Harris, of Pawnee City, has invented a machine that will chew mud and turn out 50,000 bricks a day.

George Downey, a Pierce county farmer, living in the southwestern part of the county, was struck in the head with an ax by a Frenchman named Erskine, Saturday, and will die.

The town of Hickman has shed its winter clothes and donned the toga suitable for spring activity. The roads in the vicinity are rapidly drying up and farmers are now able to come to market. Fully 100,000 bushels of corn are cribbed there. There are five grain merchants and two large elevators in the town, and all branches of trade and professions are fully represented. A cheese factory, a bank and a doctor are wanted to fill her measure of happiness. A newspaper will be launched there next week.

The BEE correspondent at Burnett writes a quarter-column correction of a three-line mistake which crept into these jottings some days ago. It was stated that the prohibitionists of the town were boycotting the saloons and the business men who supported them. An investigation proves that there is but one saloon in the town, and that has not been boycotted nor has a disposition been shown by the temperance people to injure the business. The town is now enjoying a season of unprecedented prosperity, and all residents are united in upholding the material and moral interests of the town, hoping to make it the banner burg of the Elkhorn valley.

Iowa Items.

The estimated expense of the schools of Davenport for 1887 is $70,000.

An Ackley saloon man was taxed $600 for bucking prohibition, and was sent to jail in default.

A. H. Perry, superintendent of the Eureka Coal Mining company, of Des Moines, is short $7,000 in his accounts.

Several Salvation army brigadiers and female lieutenants were jugged in Clinton Sunday for indulging in a scrapping match.

Mrs. Phœbe A Burt, wife of the venerable Judge James Burt, died at her home in Dubuque, Saturday afternoon, aged 77 years. Mrs. Burt had been a resident of Dubuque for thirty-five years.

Mrs. Nancy Frazee, one of the oldest settlers of Cedar Rapids, died Saturday afternoon, aged 78 years. She has resided at Cedar Rapids since 1849, and has been bedridden for the past six years on account of paralysis.

The grand jury in the United States district court, now in session at Dubuque, found a bill of indictment against N. M Page, for fourteen years postmaster at Fort Dodge. His offense was the embezzlement of funds and falsifying his accounts.

John Ryan, a Dubuque tailor, died from strangulation Sunday evening. While at the supper table at his boarding house he suddenly stopped eating and began to breathe hard. He was placed on a lounge, but died before a physician arrived. A chunk of beef wedged in his throat.

Dakota.

The arrivals at Buffalo Gap average 100 a day.

A baby show is squalling at Woonsocket.

Yankton's skating rink will be turned into a canning factory.

Beadle county has 1,300 male candidates for matrimony. Now, girls, don't all pop at once.

Iowa capitalists will build and operate a flour mill, capacity 1,000 bushels per day, at Buffalo Gap.

The pursuit of tin is the principal occupation of Black Hills, prospectors just now. The rest of mankind are similarly occupied.

The Custer County Chronicle thus pictures the mineral outlook: "It is gratifying to know that the spell is broken, that the long period of comparative inactivity has reached its close, and that we are merging upon the advent of a progressive era that will advance us to a standard of commercial prestige, unsurpassed by any mining region under the canopy of heaven."

Wyoming.

Seventeen inches of snow fell at Laramie on the 13th.

The court house and jail in Laramie are lighted by electricity.

A Chinese pugilist offers to polish off any sport in Buffalo for a small stack of chips.

Lander, the county seat of Fremont county, is full of strife over the proposed $25,000 court house.

Fred Hagerman, the alleged wholesale horse thief, has been held to appear before the district court in bonds which he cannot give.

A Mrs. Beach, of Cheyenne, has created a social sensation by taking her children, deserting her husband and leaving for parts unknown.

The affairs of the Rawlins Savings, Loan and Building association were wound up on Monday, an assessment of 35 cents per share providing for the outstanding shares. This association was in existence fifty-eight and three fourths months, the monthly assessments amounting to $58.35, for which each shareholder received $100, less the premium paid for his loan.

Utah and Idaho.

A fire destroyed $12,000 worth of property in Ketchum, Idaho, last week.

The five-year-old son of Harry McCardell was killed by the cars at Salt Lake last week.

Caldwell, Idaho, will soon ship 600,000 pounds of wool, and Ontario about 300,000 pounds. The clip of that portion of Idaho is steadily increasing.

A company of Wood River capitalists has been organized to explore the Lucky Bar claims, and will at once put on the ground a $27,000 plant of machinery.

The Hailey Times says there are in Idaho for every twenty men not more than one woman, and urges that an effort be made to induce female immigration. This would furnish wives for the boys, and domestic help, whereby the Chinese would be driven out of the territory.

Omaha cracksmen rifled Sadie Noble's dive in Salt Lake city recently, and carried off everything portable. They did not disturb the reputation of the house.

Farmers along the Sevier river in southern Utah are offering five cents per head for the destruction of jack rabbits in order to protect their crops. Boys corral thousands of them in a bunch and drive them into the river and drown them.

John Conley, a poverty stricken polygamist, who could not pay a fine of $200, swore in court that his two wives were worth $7,000 each, and that he worked for them at a salary of $50 a month, which they paid promptly. They would not pay his fine, and he was sent back to jail to work it out.

Colorado.

Leadville is enjoying a real estate boom.

Fort Collins is talking of establishing a canning factory. One gentleman stands ready to put up $1,000.

Mrs. Van Cott's revival in Denver, which closed last week, netted 600 converts. From Denver she goes to Emmetsburg, Iowa.

The plan of driving a great tunnel under the city of Leadville, to drain the wet mines to the eastward, is daily gaining in popularity, and the possibilities are that work will be commenced in a few months.

Sterling is having a building boom. The lumber dealers report heavy sales this month. They are sending out more building material in a week than they sold in a month during the busy season of last year, and it is with difficulty they keep up their stocks.

The Pacific Coast.

The knife seems to have taken the place of the revolver over in Virginia City, and its use has become somewhat epidemic.

A pig was born near Dixon, Cal., recently which is a great curiosity. The head resembles that of an elephant, having a nose above the eyes similar to an elephant's trunk.

Work on the new Catholic cathedral at Sacramento will be begun the last of April or the first of May, and it is the intention to push the building to as early a completion as possible.

During the past four weeks over 500,000 gallons of wine and brandy have been shipped from Los Angeles. The United States gaugers are busy from morning till night in gauging California brandy before it is placed on the cars for overland shipment.

The ladies of San Francisco have held a meeting and decided that the "mashers" who hang about street corners to annoy and insult ladies who pass must go. They passed resolutions denouncing the corner loafers, and appointed a committee to wait upon proprietors of stores and persuade them to discountenance the "living statues."

"The Vicar of Wakefield."

Saturday Review: Every one knows Boswell's carefully worded account of the romantic circumstances in which Johnson relieved Goldsmith's distress by selling the manuscript of his novel to some unnamed bookseller for £60. Boswell's story is professedly Johnson's "own exact version," and corrects what he calls the "strangely misstated" facts of Mrs. Thrale and Sir John Hawkins. With these varying accounts, Austin Dobson collates that of Richard Cumberland, and observes, in conclusion: "Boswell's story alone wears an air of veracity, and it has generally been regarded as the accepted version." The novel was published March 27th, 1766, and was advertised in the Public Advertiser of the same date, together with "The Traveler," which was published in 1764. Trough the indefatigable research of Mr. Dobson, a matter of great interest that has hitherto remained obscure is now clear. Possibly through mere carelessness, though probably because she recollected the date of the publication of "The Vicar of Wakefield," Mrs. Thrale thought the eventful dinner with Johnson, interrupted with Goldsmith's urgent message, could not have occurred later than 1765 or 1766. Johnson, however, told Boswell that the novel "was written and sold to his booksellers before his 'Traveler,' but published after." Although Boswell unfortunately gives no date of the famous interview, it is clear that Mrs. Thrale's memory served her badly. There is now no need to attempt to reconcile Mrs. Thrale's date and Boswell's account of Johnson's version of the incident. Mr. Dobson has discovered that as far back as October 28, 1762, Collins, the Salisbury printer, had purchased of "Dr. Goldsmith, the author," for £21 a third share in "The Vicar of Wakefield." This interesting fact is disclosed by an old account book once belonging to Collins, and now in possession of Charles Welsh, a member of the firm of publishers successors to John Newbury. Several curious items connected with the sale of the novel are communicated by Mr. Welsh. It appears from the memoranda of Collins that the fourth edition started with a loss, and Collins sold his third share for 5 guineas. "This unhopeful view," says Mr. Dobson, "is borne out by the circumstances attending the production of the fifth edition, which is generally supposed to have been issued in 1773, the date upon the title page. As a matter of fact, its issue was deferred till April, 1774, the month in which Goldsmith died; and notwithstanding the statements of Forster and others, the sixth edition was not published until March, 1779." The impression has been general that this immortal work enjoyed a brisk sale, at least in the early editions, and that the original purchaser delayed its publication for some fifteen months. The strange truth is now revealed that for more than three years did its three owners agree to keep it from the light, and that one of them was so hopeless of its permanent value that he sold his share for a paltry sum four years after its publication.

It Doesn't Pay to Be Too Familiar.

Chicago Herald: "I have only been away from home three weeks," remarked a young man in the smoking-car, "but in that time I have learned one lesson, and that is that a man shouldn't be too infernally familiar with people with whom he is not well acquainted. I've been traveling out in the mining regions of Colorado for a couple of weeks. The first night I stopped in one little town I was in the bar-room of the hotel, where I got acquainted with a mine owner, and we had several drinks together. I thought I knew the man pretty well, and so, next morning, when I saw him walking along the street a little ahead of me, I quickened my step and caught up with him. Slapping him vigorously on the back, I exclaimed:

"'Where are you going?'

"'None of your d——d business. What do you want?' was the reply. And in the sixteenth of a second my friend had turned toward me and put the muzzle of his shooting-iron into my face.

"'What do you want?' he repeated savagely.

"'Oh, nothing,' says I, as I sneaked back to the hotel. He didn't seem to recognize me at all, and when I slap a man on the back after this it will be when we are as well acquainted as brothers."

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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