HE DAILY BEE.

A OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST
YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING
NGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH ST.

ished every morning, except Sunday. The
Monday morning paper published in the

TERMS BY MAIL:

Year.....$10.00 Three Months.....$2.50
onths..... 5.00 One Month..... 1.00

WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday.

TERMS, POSTPAID:

Year, with premium.....$2.00
Year, without premium..... 1.25
onths, without premium..... 75
Month, on trial..... 10

CORRESPONDENCE:

communications relating to news and edi-
matters should be addressed to the EDI-
OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

business letters and remittances should be
essed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
GO. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders
made payable to the order of the company.

E BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
E. ROSEWATER. EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

worn Statement of Circulation.

ate of Nebraska, } s. s.
unty of Douglas. }

P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing
pany, does solemnly swear that the ac-
circulation of the Daily Bee for the
k ending April 23d, 1886, was as follows:

Date.	Morning Edition.	Evening Edition.	Total
rday, 17th...	6,450	6,100	12,550
nday, 19th.....	7,090	5,775	12,835
sday, 20th....	6,300	5,750	12,050
inesday, 21st..	6,300	5,700	12,000
rsday, 22nd...	6,300	5,650	11,950
day, 23d.....	6,300	5,700	12,000
Average.....	6,450	5,779	12,229

N. P. FEIL.

worn to and subscribed before me, this
day of April, A. D. 1886.
SIMON J. FISHER.
Notary Public.

. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes
says that he is cashier of the Bee Pub-
ing company, that the actual average
ly circulation of the Daily Bee for the
nth of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies;
February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March,
, 11,537 copies.
worn to and subscribed before me this
h day of April, A. D. 1886.
SIMON J. FISHER.
Notary Public.

MAY 1st is moving day. This year it ll be an eight-hour movement.

THE union depot is to be a stock con- rn. Omaha takes stock in such enter- ses.

IT is about time that the Omaha & orthern, whose other name is the Mis- uri Pacific extension, should begin to aterialize.

ANOTHER shortage in brick is reported. he shortage of "bricks" among the ow-going manufacturers of this much- eded building material is even more parent.

THE tax shirkers must go. The BEE roposes to take great pleasure in pub- shing later in the season, for the benefit the board of equalization, a few of the equalities of the tax list.

NOW that the excitement over the outhwestern strike is dying out, the St. ouis papers are endeavoring to keep ublic attention directed to that city by iving the interest in the Preller mur- r trial.

THE Asphalt company should either epair Sixteenth street at once, or take ightv good care that visiting delega- ions turn their heads towards some ther point of the compass when inspect- ng Omaha's system of public works.

"PLENTY of work at fair wages," sums up the demands of American working- men. The loud-mouthed foreign blather- skites, who assume to speak for labor in demanding impossibilities, do not voice the sentiments of the labor organizations of this free country.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS had the floor at Montgomery, Ala., but he did not have the ear of the south. The rising genera- tion born after the raven wing of war had disappeared from the southern horizon will not enthuse greatly over the "lost cause."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has adopted a new plan of appeasing the hunger of Nebraska office-seekers. He invites them to dine with him at the white house. This is not empty honor, but a commis- sion would be more appreciated than a square meal by such influential politicians as Mr. Pritchett.

A FIVE hundred thousand dollar union depot is a good starter for Omaha's com- ing boom. New freight depots adjoining, a new bridge and trains from all points of the railroad compass running into the city will add to the attractions which Omaha already possesses as a rushing, bustling metropolis on the west bank of the Big Muddy.

No time should be lost in the settle- ment of the disputed contracts for public improvements. The question whether hundreds of laboring men are to find employment in Omaha this year depends upon the prompt commencement of grad- ing, curbing and guttering. Pavements cannot be laid until the streets are pre- pared for them, and the entire paving force must wait until the matter is ad- justed. Bonds were voted last fall in- stead of at the spring election for the sole purpose of enabling work to begin early on the projected improvements. Every unemployed workingman in Omaha ought by this time to have found em- ployment on our streets. Of the million dollars which the city intend to spend this year a large portion must go for wages to laborers. It cannot be distrib- uted any too soon.

THREE of the great trunk lines of the west have made their preparations for extending their rails into new territory. The Rock Island has borrowed $10,000,000 at 5 per cent, the Northwestern has author- ized a loan of $20,000,000 to perfect its western connections, and the St. Paul, which recently borrowed $2,000,000, ex- pects soon to call for several millions more. The Rock Island has designs on the South Platte country and a large por- tion of its loan will be expended in extending its system into state. The Northwestern is eady laying rails within thirty iles of the western border of north- estern Nebraska and grading far into Wyoming, while its surveys in this state indicate the invasion of the South Platte country beyond their Lincoln branch from Fremont. The Burlington will cover a great deal of new territory, and it is to be hoped that financial matters will be arranged so as to permit the [illegible] to do its share in gridiron-

Let Him Come West.

President Cleveland has vetoed the bill making Omaha a port of immediate transportation for dutiable goods. This will be unpleasant news to democratic importers who have been most active in their endeavors to place this city on a par with other cities of its commercial rank and importance. The bourbon attention of Messrs. Max Meyer and Sam Burns, who have cheered and hurrahed so vo- ciferously for the administration, is re- spectfully invited to the fate of the bill on which they pinned their political faith.

Mr. Cleveland suffers from chronic incapacity to understand that the boundaries of New York state are not the limits of the union. His personal acquaintance with the west has been con- fined to the region east of Buffalo. Of its boundless resources, of its increasing population, of its mighty cities and en- terprising citizenship he is profoundly ig- norant. Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis are nothing more than names to the chief executive, carrying with them no ideas of the wealth and the commercial importance of the communi- ties for which they stand. This is unfor- tunate for Mr. Cleveland for it leads him into blunders which are making him thoroughly unpopular throughout a large section of the country over whose federal interests he is the chief executive. It is equally unfortun- ate for the west, which suffers for the president's ignorance.

We would suggest that Mr. Cleveland postpone trips to all other sections and make his wedding journey in this direc- tion. He could combine business with pleasure, and acquire much needed infor- mation with matrimonial experience. He would be surprised to find that, while New York is a large state, the west con- tains several more acres and a few more people, and that there are interests west of the lakes as weighty and as important as any bordering on Lake Erie. Just at present Mr. Cleveland's political as well his mental vision is exceedingly limited. He should enlarge its scope.

A Merited Rebuke.

The attack on Gould made by Senator Van Wyck a few days ago in the national senate has attracted wide attention and called out varied comments. The gang of editorial numbsculls and political renegades who have never yet found any good in Van Wyck very naturally de- nounce his speech as "communistic." Leading journals throughout the coun- try, however, pronounce it timely and cutting. Gould represents all that is vicious in railroad management. He has been the inventor of the most effec- tive schemes for railway wrecking, through stock watering and a score of other ingenious means for destroying the value of properties and saddling the expense of reconstruction upon the public. His immense wealth has been acquired by methods which have robbed alike investors in and patrons of his roads. Every remedial clause in the inter-state commerce bills reported is di- rected against some wrong which Jay Gould has bulwarked in railroad misman- agement. In assailing Gould's methods Senator Van Wyck made a vigorous as- sault upon the methods of his followers and on railroad discrimination, extortion and corrupt management in general. Ten years ago it was demagogy to ven- ture to criticise a railroad manager. But we apprehend that this is a very late day to raise the old howl which once ran through Nebraska and the west when courageous men dared to brave political and social ostracism in exposing the tyrannical abuses and barefaced robberies perpetrated by corporate monopolies. At the time of Van Wyck's speech, Gould was shedding crocodile tears in Washington over his failure to adjust the strike on his system and in- dignantly refusing to accept the faithful picture of his character which the Knights of Labor had spread broadcast through the country. It was fitting that a friend of the producers should endeavor to show up the true estimation in which this prince of swindlers is held through- out the west, whose people he has op- pressed and whose advancement he has hampered by his dishonest custody of their interests. Senator Van Wyck's caustic and cutting picture of the great jobber was a merited rebuke to Gould's hypocritical cant about the "interests of labor" and his strong love of arbitration.

THE *Herald*, which has been one of the loudest howlers for the removal of Com- missioner Sparks, calls for an explana- tion of how the BEE can assert in one paragraph that there have been exten- sive frauds in land entries in the west, and deny in another that the republican land offices have not been found dis- honest by democratic inspectors. Frauds in land entries and frauds in land offices are two distinct and different matters. Under the present loosely drawn pre- emption and timber culture laws, fraud is as possible under an honest as under a dishonest administration of local land offices. If the *Herald* under- stands the method of making entries it knows that the bulk of affidavits of set- tlement are sworn before local notaries and clerks of courts, and that the great majority of final proofs on pre-emptions are made miles away from the land offices. The duty of the land office is to pass upon the papers thus presented. In the majority of instances a judge in court might as well be held for fraud in passing on fraudulent affidavits, sent him from the limits of his district, as a register of a land office, who passes on for patent final proofs, which on their face are in all respects what the law demands. Herein has lain the defects of the administration of our land laws, that the area to be in- spected was so large and the opportuni- ties for fraud on the part of pretended settlers so numerous that the machinery provided was entirely inadequate to pro- tect the interests of the government. Mr. Sparks has gone ahead and furnished methods of his own which in several in- stances, being unauthorized by the law, have been overruled by his superiors. But the commissioner himself has not claimed that the administration of local land offices has been fraudulent. His as- saults have been on a system for whose creation democrats and republicans were equally responsible and whose defects congress is called upon to remedy.

MR. PRITCHETT has dined with Presi- dent Cleveland. A square meal is all that Mr. Pritchett has yet received out of the democratic spoils. It is not square [illegible] he is hungering for, but that

long-expected commission which will en- able him to step into United States Dis- trict Attorney Lambertson's brogans.

Secession and Treason.

It was not all at surprising that the speech of Jeff Davis at Montgomery, Ala., has aroused a storm of honest indigna- tion throughout the north. It was a ran- corous, cooly conceived and skilfully ex- ecuted attempt to glorify treason and to keep alive the smouldering embers of disloyalty. Its every sentence breathed revenge and its whole intent was to widen the swiftly closing chasm left by a civil war, whose final shots were fired almost a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Davis and the south stand to-day as monuments of a clemency so astounding as to be unpar- alleled in the history of nations. How- ever honest the southern people may have been in their views of the right of the states to secede from the union, the fact remains that secession was rebellion, and rebellion was treason. It was so decided by the stern arbitrament of war, through the expenditure of hundreds of thous- ands of priceless lives and costly treas- ure. The decision once made, the con- querors extended the olive branch of peace, threw open wide the doors of the national capitol and restored to all the rights of citizenship, the men who had sought to destroy the government. Mr. Davis is a living testimonial to the desire of a loyal north to heal the wounds of a disloyal south. In any other government on the face of the globe he would long ago have decorated a gallows as high as that erected for Haman. Of all the leaders of the rebellion he is the last one who should have the indecency to parade himself before the public defend- ing treason, and complaining of the treat- ment which the south has received since its failure to erect a government on the corner stone of human chattels.

The war is over, long ago, and north and south alike rejoice in the fact that the wounds are rapidly healing. But the people of the north will not permit the distinction between treason and loyalty to be obliterated. It cost too much to assert that distinction so vital to the per- petuation of a free government The war, forced upon the north was carried on to make treason odious. It must be re- garded as settling the question.

EDWIN BOOTH makes a great mistake in getting drunk when he plays along- side of Salvini. It is all Mr. Booth can do when sober to hold his own with the eminent Italian actor.

Other Lands Than Ours.

England has been swept during the past week by a storm of oratory. All factions have taken eager advantage of the recess to discuss with their constitu- ents the all absorbing questions of home rule and land purchase and their effects upon the integrity of the empire. Viewed in the light of the latest dispatches, the outlook for the passage of both Mr. Gladstone's great bills is decidedly brighter. The meeting of the radical as- sociations at London has had its effect, showing that by no means all the members of the extreme left are pre- pared to follow Mr. Chamberlain into open rebellion against their chief. In- deed, Mr. Chamberlain's own position is likely to become one rather of neutrality than of opposition. The candid declara- tion of Lord Spencer in support of the pre- mier, too, has had its effect, particularly in consideration of his former position as an advocate of coercion. Even that pessimistic conservative, the corre- spondent of the New York Tribune, ad- mits that Lord Spencer's speech has been "helpful" to the government, and that "no small portion of the liberal party is still on the fence." In view of the re- peated declaration that the liberals would never support Mr. Gladstone's present proposals, this admission is insignificant.

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The situation in Greece is still unsettled. The powers have given the kingdom un- til next Thursday to reply to their ulti- matum, and the resignation of the ministry of war, which took place on Thursday is generally considered as fore- shadowing a favorable answer. It is be- coming more and more evident that Greece has been depending upon prom- ised Russian support in case of an out- break of hostilities. The entire Greek army consists of only 70,000 men all told. To oppose with this force 120,000 Turks with assistance from outside would be suicide. The czar has probably discovered that the favorable opportunity for attacking Turkey has not yet arrived, and Greece, too, has found out that Muscovite promises do not always tally with Muscovite performance.

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The most important feature of the so- called Polish bill, that one which appro- priates $24,000,000 for the colonization of the Polish parts of West Prussia and Posen by German farmers, has now been adopted by both houses of the Prussian landtag, and of course has received the royal approval, as it was a govern- ment measure. It passed both houses with scarcely any debate, the conservative majority making light of all legal and economical objections raised by the minority. Their leaders pronounced it a measure of foremost national impor- tance, and their cry was followed, nobody evidently remembering that under the same cry the Falk laws were adopted, for which now the grave-digger is sought. Even Windthorst's threat to make the government suffer for this when the in- ternal revenue law comes up for debate was not heeded.

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Russia is still secretly bent on war, whatever her open professions may be. The motive which actuates the czar is apparently the same which moved Fred- erick the Great in beginning the contest with Austria which led to the Seven Years war—a large army on hand, more dangerous to the state in time of peace than during a war. All talk of restrain- ing Russia is worse than vain, sim- ply because while the outside pressure may be brought to bear upon the Russian government, no such pressure can be made effective upon the people and army, and the people and army in Russia con- stitute a power which cannot be in- fluenced from the outside. The visit of the czar and his ministers to the south of Russia is evidently for the purpose of determining the question before the spring is too far advanced for military operations, and if anything is to be done, the fact will doubtless be known in a very short time.

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It does not require much of a gift of [illegible] to foretell the trouble which will inevitably overtake the German em- pire under the administrative notions promulgated by Prince Bismarck. Mon- day's angry debate in the reichstag can have but one effect—to strengthen the hands of all of the democratic leaders. The government had asked for a grant of money in order to establish in Berlin an inspection office of the landwehr. The reichstag refused the money, and the minister of war at one ordered the office to be opened, taking the money for the expenses from funds at his disposal; hence the excitement in the German par- liament.

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The presidential elections in Peru have resulted in the elevation of General Ca- ceres to the presidency. While there were outbreaks reported in several places during the polling, it must be said that upon the whole the election passed off creditably to the people of that unhappy republic. The rise of Caceres reads more like romance than history. It is but a few months since he was simply the leader of an outcast band with a price set upon his head. He passed from vic- tory to victory, commanding the moral support of the people, seized Lima, and prepared the way for an election of the executive. There appears to be a feeling in Peru that the right man is now at the head of affairs, and that a strong hand will bring peace to a war-weary land.

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The rumored appearance of cholera in the south of Germany so early in the season has created considerable alarm in German official circles, and a strict quar- antine is at once to be established. There is virtue in a quarantine, and no doubt can exist as to the German determina- tion to make it effective, but when no natural barriers exist against intercourse between people speaking the same lan- guage and having the same customs, it is difficult in the extreme to erect an arti- ficial impediment to the advance of the disease. The Germans will do their best, but whether their best will be enough is yet to be determined.

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The peasantry of Europe are not, as a class, obtrusive enough to make their in- fluence on public affairs felt, and from this distance we catch glimpses of them only as they come to the front in such scenes as those now presented in Gallicia. The depths of degradation and super- stition in which these miserable people are plunged render extremely shaky the foundations of any government in which they form a considerable portion of the population, and the stern, repressive means proposed by the Austrian council for their suppression are probably, under the circumstances, both necessary and justifiable.

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A further step to Russianize the Baltic provinces of Russia is spoken of. The government intends to close the German university at Dorpat, founded by Gustav Adolphe, of Sweden, in 1632, and to transfer it to some Russian city. That, of course, would be a fatal blow to the German nationality in the Baltic pro- vinces, and therefore it is certain to be struck.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The prince of Wales, among other official positions, holds that of president of the Amateur Photographic association.

A Paris paper reports that the prince of Wales' late visit to that city was for the pur- pose of borrowing the sum of $250,000.

The empress of Russia likes Bret Harte's books as an occasional rib-tickler, but for a steady chuckle give her dear old Josh Bil- lings

Victoria's birthday will be saluted this year on May 22. The good old lady deserves to have a half holiday at least, and a pudding dinner.

The prince of Wales has now reached that period of life when he expects to be accompa- nied to entertainments by his daughter-in- law-elect.

Ex-Queen Isabella still cherishes hopes that she will sit upon the throne of Spain, but a good deal will happen before that event takes place.

The Princess Metternich is devoted to pri- vate theatricals. She is indefatigable in her efforts to make actors and actresses out of the Austrian nobility.

The European royalties are more interested in Miss Folsom's trousseau than they are willing to admit, but the president is a bigger man than any emperor.

This time it is the crown prince of Prussia who has published a book. He is more fortu- nately situated than most literary fellows, inasmuch as whether the work sells or not he will get his royalty just the same.

Princess Dolgorouky, widow of the late Czar Alexander II., gives grand weekly re- ceptions at her splendid mansion in the Rue de las Cases. Her two children are described as living images of their father. The boy is now 14 years of age and converses fluently in seven or eight languages.

Queen Victoria has placed in John Brown's bedroom at Windsor castle a large brass tab- let inscribed with the legend of his death in that room, his many virtues and the queen's grief at his loss But Wales is so oblivious of that good man's memory that he is said to have dropped his old formula of praying for the queen, John Brown "and the rest of the royal family.

A Great Country.

Chicago Herald.

Jeff Davis and his friends are having a high old time in Montgomery, with the stars and stripes waving over them. This is a great country, take it altogether.

Death of General Butler.

Oshkosh Times.

General Butler, the trotting horse, is dead. A dozen years ago he was one of the most famous flyers in the country, and he leaves a better record as a trotter than his Massachu- setts namesake will ever leave as a statesman.

Illustrated Journalism.

Chicago Times.

The demand for illustrated journalism must be very great; the old cuts of Lydia Pinkham are now being worked off as "Mrs. Gladstone, the wife of the home-rule states- man."

Two Kinds of Farmers.

Johnson County Journal.

The farmers who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," are all for Van Wyck. Those who farm with their mouths only, are opposed to the re-election of the laborer's friend.

Omaha's Growth.

Springfield, (Neb.) Monitor.

One to fully appreciate the rapid growth of Omaha, should visit that city after an ab- sence of seven or eight months. What, with the extention of fine pavements, and the erec- tion of handsome residences and business houses, Omaha looks like a new city. It is only a matter of a few years before she will attain to the growth of Chicago, and give us a city that the whole state may well feel proud of.

Another Boycott Failure.

Wall Street News.

Another example of the failure of the boy- cott comes from the west. The editor of a weekly Wisconsin paper pitched into a local union, and was ordered driven to the wall. After a period of six weeks a committee called upon him to see why he hadn't starved, and he explained:

"I hadn't but ninety-eight subscribers in the first place, and of these ninety-seven were dead-heads. The only live advertising was paid for in stomach bitters, and I had a six months' supply ahead. My railroad pass is good for eleven months to come and my wife isn't used to but two meals a week. Gentlemen, let your old boycott fowl!"

Why Is This?

Chicago Tribune.

Jeff Davis is received in Montgomery, Ala., with even greater demonstrations of rapture than on a past occasion when he was inaugurated president of the confederacy. His path is strewn with roses and flags wave from every window. The telegraph says, though, that the flags shown were those of the United States. Why is this? Such ex- hibition of the stars and stripes must be ob- jectionable to Jeff Davis. Our recollection is that Mr. Davis preferred another flag, and that his fame rests chiefly on his efforts to make the stars and stripes no longer the banner of his race. Why is "the glaring rag" flaunted everywhere in the face of the ex-chief of the confederacy? Why do the people of Montgomery seek to hurt the feel- ings of their idol?

Elegy on an Editor's Waste-Basket.

Boston Record.

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some thoughts that proudly did to fame aspire,
Views that the code of morals might have swayed,
Or waked society to evils dire.
But knowledge to all eyes is not displayed
With all the circumstances of time and place;
Necessity repressed the noble effort made,
And froze them out for simple want of space.
Full many an ode to "Gentle Spring" addressed
In the waste-basket's chaos finds its goal.
Full many a sketch here goes to its long rest,
Or finds its coffin in a pigeon-hole.

Jay Gould as a Law and Order Man

Chicago Tribune.

In his testimony before the house com- mittee, Mr. McDowell of the Knights of Labor Executive Board said that one cause of the southwestern strike was "the universal system of watering rail- road stocks, which made it necessary for railroad managers to screw down the wages of labor as much as possible" Of course Mr. McDowell did not intend to say that the southwestern revolt arose out of any particular act of stock-water- ing, or that it was designed to undo any wrongful act of that character. In fact, the strikers made no demand for a gen- eral increase in wages, and so far as can be learned their alleged grievances did not concern the question of wages at all. Mr. McDowell obviously intended to be understood as saying that stock-watering is the occasion of general discontent among workman rather than that it was the immediate reason for the southwest- ern outbreak, and this view is confirmed by his subsequent declaration that the ef- fort to pay dividends on fictitious stock had produced "great irritation all over the country." Mr. McDowell's state- ment is unquestionably correct, and it puts the responsibility for much of the prevalent discontent just where it be- longs.

In the early period of railroad building in this country the stocks and bonds issued represented fairly the cost of con- struction, and it was believed that when the business became settled the charges levied on the public would cover only a fair return on the capital invested. All such expectations passed away with the rise of the Jay Gould school of railroad wreckers and stock gamblers. While the law required railroad stocks to represent the cost dollar for dollar, it was evaded by the creation of construction compa- nies and Credit Mobilier organizations as wheels within wheels, and in this man- ner the statutes were nullified and the roads bonded and stocked for two, three, or four times their value. As a conse- quence the people are now being assessed in the form of freights and transporta- tion rates to pay dividends on uncounted millions of bogus capital. It would be hard to find any parallel to this stupendous outrage, prepetrated by cunning manipu- lators who studied the letter of the law to evade its spirit and who suc- ceeded in fixing an enormous amount of watered stocks as a permanent tax on the industries of the country. It is draw- ing it very mild indeed to say that this rascality has caused "great irritation" among all classes of the people and pro- duced an ill-feeling toward all who were engaged in it.

Jay Gould, after an unprecedented career as a railroad wrecker and stock gambler, now poses before the country as the embodiment of law and order. His vast fortune has been accumulated by the systematic and industrious prac- tice of every wile known to a man who studied the law that he might avoid its requirements and evade its penalties. He has employed the finest legal talent in the United States to seek for loopholes in the law and advise him how far it might go without becoming liable to imprison- ment in the penitentiary. Acting in this manner, he has watered both bonds and stocks and shifted illegitimate burdens on the people; he has wrecked roads and compelled honest stockholders to sell out on terms little better than robbery; and by false representations and tricky management has induced investors to buy his diluted stocks at vastly more than their value. But all the wrong he has done individually is insignificant compared with his stock waterings jobs, which have had lasting illegitimate burdens on the business of the country. It is an astounding para- dox that after such a career Jay Gould, who cunningly kept within the letter of the law, while violating all its equity and spirit, should be able to appear as the representative of legal right and call upon all men opposed to lawlessness and disorder to rally about him. He has done more than any man in America to stimulate sharp practices and foster a contempt for the law to the protection of which he now appeals. His name is odious, not only among his employes, but among merchants, farmers, manu- facturers, shippers, and in fact all classes. The mere fact that he represents one side in a great labor dispute, and presents himself as a man with the law all on his side encourages contempt for legal auth- ority and makes it more difficulty to set- tle strikes in any quarter. If Jay Gould would gather up his stocks and bonds, get aboard his yacht, and take on a sixty day's supply of coal, and start with the intention of going as far as he could and never returning, the country would re- joice.

Going Too Far.

Chicago Herald.

The decision of Judge Pardee, of the United States court in Texas, in the cases of various strikers who were ar- raigned before him for contempt and lawlessness, their offenses being against the Texas & Pacific road, which is in possession of Judge Pardee's court, is attracting much attention. In some respects the remarks of the magistrate will not be disputed, but in others they will be. He holds, in accordance with well-established usage, that interference with property that is in the hands of a court is contempt and can be punished as such, but he goes beyond this point and asserts that where the employes of a road that is in the hands of a receiver combine together to leave its employ, even without violence or threats, but "with the intention of embarrassing the officers of the court in operating it," they are also guilty of contempt.

Such a sentiment as this, which prac- tically denies to American citizens the liberty of lawful concerted action, is in- tolerable. It is an idea of constructed contempt which no judge will ever seek to enforce and which, if one did attempt to put in practice, would justify almost any measures necessary to set him and his court at defiance. Judge Pardee de- serves praise for his resoluteness in en- forcing the law, but he should have noth- ing but condemnation for his atrocious declaration that men who chance to work for bankrupt corporations are not their own masters under the law in whatever action they may take, singly or in multi- tudes.

Useful and Ornamental Wives.

New York Mercury.

A Washington Jenkins, speaking of the reported intention of President Cleveland to marry Miss Folsom, of Buf- falo, in June, thinks it quite "an honor for the fair New Yorker to be advanced to the post of first lady of the land." That the "first lady" nonsense has grown to be nauseating to Americans does not deter lackeys from insulting the millions of educated, refined and beautiful women who never reach Washington or the capi- tals of the foreign countries. The most stylish, dashing and elegant woman who ever lived in the White house was the wife of President James Madison. She was a great help to her modest, retiring and peculiarly gentle husband. There is no doubt that her fine person, striking face and charm of manners and powers of conversation exercised great influence on the members of the cabinet and of the senate and house of representatives. But "Queen Dolly" of the floating white plume never arrogated to herself the title or post of "first lady of the land." She went back to Montpelier proud only of being the wife of a man who was a principal power of the organic law of the United States. The wife of President Polk was next to Mrs. Madi- son, a useful as well as a handsome wo- man. Her influence over the president was very great, and that influence ex- tended to members of the departments and of congress. But she claimed no precedence as the wife of a president, and her life at the Polk mansion, near Nashville, Tenn., was always mod- est and most unassuming, just as it was in the white house. The "first lady" business would have been offensive to so sensible a woman as Mrs. Polk. The wife of Edward Livingston, secretary of state during a part of Jackson's administra- tion, was a charmingly handsome, tal- ented, fascinating and conciliatory wo- man. She was of immense assistance to the secretary. She made his house a focus of hospitality where foreign minis- ters loved to go. When the mission to France was offered to Mr. Livingston, John Randolph, of Roanoke, strongly urged him to accept. His letter appeared in a recently published memoir of Mrs. Livingston. He said: "Mrs. Livingston is a most noble coadjutor." In his pecu- liar way he went on: "Dowdies, dowdies won't do for European courts, Paris es- pecially. There and at London the char- acter of the minister's wife is almost as important as his own. It is the very place for her. There she would dazzle and charm, and surely the salons of Paris must have greater attractions for her than the Yahoos of Washington!" For a public man a useful and ornamental wife is an essential counterpart. Had John Churchill not married Sarah Jennings Queen Anne had not so favored the Marl- boroughs. That self-willed yet dipio- matic lady ruled the Stuart court.

EDUCATIONAL.

Yale is to have a new and elegant gymna- sium.

Chicago university is to be reopened under Baptist auspices.

Texas has the richest endowment of school lands of any state in the union.

Williston seminary at Easthampton, which is soon to have an endowment of about a million dollars, has secured a new principal.

New York has 300 public schools. During 1885 the average attendance was 151,024, or 1610, greater than the average for 1884. The number of teachers employed, besides 77 special instructors in drawing, music, French, and German, was 3,821, or 73 more than in 1884. Excluding those engaged in the Nor- mal college, the evening schools, and the corporate schools, there were 3,230 teachers, of whom 222 were males and 3,008 females.

In Cleveland during the past year there were 23,308 children in the primary grades in the schools, 7,988 in grammar grades, 1,340 in high schools and 72 in the training school. The high schools have made great progress since 1870; then one pupil in forty-eight was a high school pupil, now one in twenty-six. The 580 teachers are thus distributed: pri- mary and grammar grades, 537; high schools, 24; training school, 3; special teachers, 3; supervisors, 4.

Wet feet bring colds. Red Star Cough Cure, sure remedy. Purely vegetable.

A New Rifle Range.

Col. Henry, rifle instructor for the de- partment of the Platte, is looking for a new rifle range. In August next the de- partment competition is to take place and as the present range near Fort Omaha cannot be used, a new one must be secured. Col. Henry has been scour- ing the surrounding country thoroughly, but as yet has found nothing to suit his purpose. The range must be at least 700 feet long and 100 feet wide, and be fairly level. A hill at one end into which the soldiers could fire without endangering houses in the rear would be a valuable feature. If the government can secure such a piece of ground it will be willing to pay a liberal rent therefor.

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HUMILIATING Eruptions, Itching and Burn- ing skin tortures, loathsome sores, and every species of itching, scaly, pimply, inher- ited, scrofulous and contagious diseases of the blood, skin and scalp, with loss of hair, from in- fancy to old age, are positively cured by Couti- cura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, in- ternally.

COVERED WITH SORES.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors call eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itch- ing and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Cuticura Remedies so highly recom- mended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Resolvent internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
Broad Brook, Conn.

SCALP, FACE, EARS AND NECK.

I was afflicted with eczema on the scalp, face ears and neck, which the druggist, where I got your remedies, pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He ad- vised me to try your Cuticura Remedies, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck, and the other part of my face cured. HERMAN SLADE.
120 E 14th street, New York.

ITCHING DISEASES CURED.

Cuticura stands at the head of i[illegible] era especially is this the case with the Cuticu- Soap. Have had an usually good sale this sued mer, owing to the prevalence of an aggravates form of itch through some localities in ths country, in which the Cuticura remedies proved satisfactory. W. L. HARDIGG, Druggist.
Uniontown, Ky.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold by all druggists. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents: Resolvent, $1: Soap, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Bos- ton, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Dis- eases."

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THE SEWING MACHINE is the causes of uterine pains and weakness. For aching sides and back, kidney pains sciatica, chest pains, weakness and inflammation, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster is infallible. 25c.

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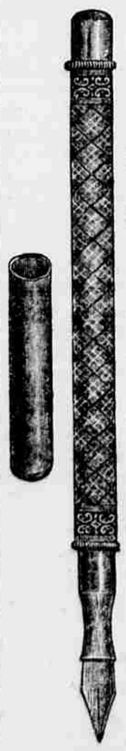

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