# THE DAILY BEE.

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All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

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


## THE DAILY BEE.

### Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } s. s.

N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 14th, 1886, was as follows:

| Date. | Morning Edition. | Evening Edition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 8th | 6,650 | 6,000 | 12,650 |
| Monday, 10th | 7,050 | 5,800 | 12,850 |
| Tuesday, 11th | 6,300 | 5,810 | 12,110 |
| Wednesday, 12th | 6,300 | 6,035 | 12,335 |
| Thursday, 13th | 6,300 | 5,800 | 12,100 |
| Friday, 14th | 6,300 | 5,850 | 12,150 |
| Average | 6,483 | 5,883 | 12,366 |

N. P. FEIL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1886.

SIMON J. FISHER.
Notary Public.

N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,536 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886.

SIMON J. FISHER.
Notary Public.

THE conviction of the boodle alderman Jaehne, for bribery, was the first on record in the state of New York. It is not likely to be the last.

COL. MORRISON is confident that the democrats will have a majority in the next congress. Jeff Davis and democratic blunders will have something to say about this in the next elections.

A TRIFLE of over four millions of new stock will be shortly issued by the Pennsylvania railroad company. This boom in the job printing annex of the corporation will not be appreciated by the stockholders any more than it will by the section tributary to the road which will be expected to pay dividends on these new evidences of indebtedness.

WITH plenty of work at good wages, Omaha's boom this year will be largely distributed among her working and industrial classes. This is the kind of boom which booms the longest and brings in the best results to the community. Factories and mills, steady employment for a large army of wage earners are worth more to a city than a dozen spasmodic rises in real estate values, which have their only basis on a speculative excitement.

CORPORATION influences in the senate have so far succeeded in preventing the passage of the bill permitting the Baltimore & Ohio road to bridge Staten Island sound. The Pennsylvania railroad owns the two senators from New Jersey, and they have not yet seen their way clear to permit a consideration of the measure. New Jersey ought not to need a telescope to "see its way clear" to shelve both Sewell and McPherson when they come up for re-election.

TURKEY'S reluctance to go to war with Greece is evidence that the advisers of the sultan understand the utter hopelessness of their situation. If they whipped the Greeks, as they certainly would with their large and well drilled army, they would then have to grapple with Russia, or with some alliance forced into the conflict by the indignation with which Europe would certainly be filled by the spectacle of Greek Christians being crushed by the superior numbers of their Moslem foes.

Two weeks will be devoted to the discussion of the tariff in congress as soon as the appropriation bills are disposed of. When every new congressman has been given an opportunity to print a speech in the *Record* in order to convince his constituents that he has been doing something in their interests congress will proceed to vote down Colonel Morrison's measure by a majority which will show the deep and pervading sense of the necessity for tariff reform which animates the democratic party.

POLYGAMY has received the heaviest blow in the decision of the supreme court of the United States dismissing the appeal of Apostle Snow. By this decision no appeal lies from the supreme court of Utah territory in any cases of unlawful cohabitation. Apostle Snow has been found guilty of unlawful cohabitation with three wives, and as the penalty is six months imprisonment for each offense he will go to jail for eighteen months, and as often thereafter as he shall commit the offense. Under this kind of prosecution even Mormon zeal will grow weary.

NOTHING strikes eastern visitors more forcibly, and is the subject of more frequent comment, than the prodigality of the farmers of the west. They economize in small matters, and are lavish in large affairs. Crops are left uncribbed, hay uncovered, machinery exposed to rain and snow, with the inevitable result of a call upon the money sharks, a mortgaged farm, and hard labor eaten up by interest payments. The successful farmers of Nebraska, whose thrifty looking homes neat fences, carefully tilled fields and roomy barns and sheds, bespeak the energy and care of their owners, are the men who have watched both the spigot and the bunghole and have promptly noted and stopped all leaks as they began. The men who have scraped along, struggling to keep the outgo within the income, avoiding debt and shunning money loaners are, with few exceptions, the wealthy and influential farmers of the west to-day. Extravagance means debt and debt means worry and loss of property either in whole or part.

### The Ulster Revolt.

The defeat of home rule, if it comes, will be largely due to the turbulent opposition of the Protestant Irish of Ulster. The Ulster loyalists occupy the northern province of Ireland where wealth is greatest and enterprise has been stimulated by English favor. The Ulster men are largely the product of English planting. They have been the chief beneficiaries of English opposition and English misrule. For centuries they have filled the most lucrative offices, dictated the policy of Dublin Castle and kept alive the flame of religious warfare in the island. Ulster has always been loyal because Ulster has never suffered the miseries which drove the rest of Ireland to revolt against English tyranny. On the contrary, every coercion act which ground down Connaught, and Donegal, and Cork, and the south and west, only increased the trade and influence of the north. The most severe legislation has always received the support and countenance of the Ulster loyalists, because it only made their star rise higher in the ascendant as the trusted assistants of the crown. The Ulster loyalists, although a minority of the population of Ulster, are a powerful political force. They are wealthy, prosperous, shrewd and active. They have shown their skill and valor on many an English battlefield. Always staunch supporters of the crown in every crisis, their appeals to the crown against home rule carry much weight just at present. The additional news that they are purchasing rifles and ammunition, drilling in companies, and boasting of their ability to put 60,000 men in the field if necessary, naturally complicates the situation.

For all this Ulster must yield. Home rule for Ireland can mean nothing less than autonomy for the entire island including the Jack tories of Belfast. The majority must rule. A small but powerful minority has controlled Irish destiny too long. There need be no fear of civil war. The rancor and intolerance of a Catholic parliament could not surpass that of Protestant Ulster for the past two centuries and there is no reason to doubt that a Celtic majority with Parnell at its head will display more tolerance and equity towards the Saxon element than the Saxon element has ever displayed towards them. The threatened revolt of the Ulster loyalists is not surprising, all things considered, but it cannot permanently obstruct the path towards home rule.

### Dividing the Circuit.

The senate has passed a bill providing that the Eighth United States judicial circuit, which includes Nebraska, shall be split into two parts. This action is demanded by the steady increase in the business of the federal courts in the section covered by the circuit of Judge Brewer. As it is now, the Eighth circuit includes Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, and the places of holding court extend from St. Louis to Denver, and from Little Rock to St. Paul. The bill as passed by the senate takes Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota out of the Eighth circuit and makes of them a separate circuit by themselves to be known as the Ninth circuit, the Pacific coast circuit composed of California, Nevada and Oregon, which is now the Ninth, changing to the Tenth circuit.

The people of Nebraska will be pleased to know that the bill specifically provides that the new judge which this increase of circuits would require shall be appointed for the Ninth circuit. Judge Brewer has won his way very rapidly into the confidence and esteem of the bar of the west, with whom he has been brought into contact. He is able, dignified and always found on the side of the people. His judgment has not been warped by corporate influences or twisted by associations with land-grabbers and jobbers. His decisions are commended as lucid and learned and his general manners and urbane deportment make him popular wherever he goes.

It is worthy of note that the majority of federal court judges are men of high character and ability. The shrewd and caustic Caldwell, the learned and polished Nixon and a dozen others who might be mentioned, are instances in point. Good salaries and a life tenure of office are standing premiums to attract the right class of men to those high positions of judicial trust. They are also standing arguments in favor of higher pay and longer terms of office in our state courts if we are ever to be free from the mortification of seeing the supreme bench filled by brainless noodles and half-fledged pettifoggers.

### Women Lawyers.

Mrs. Kate Stoneman, of Albany, applied a few weeks ago to the general term of the supreme court of New York for admission to the bar of that city, and was refused on the ground that she was not entitled to admission because the right to practice law was limited to men by the express provision of the statute. This decision has resulted in the prompt passage of a bill abolishing the distinction of sex as a prerequisite to the practice of law in New York, and in addition has caused comparisons of the record of different states on the same question. There are now forty-eight women lawyers in the United States, distributed as follows in the order in which the states first admitted women:

Iowa, 3; Missouri, 2; Michigan, 6; Utah Territory, 1; District of Columbia, 3; Maine, 1; Ohio, 4; Illinois, 7; Wisconsin, 5; Indiana, 2; Kansas, 3; Minnesota, 1 (from Iowa); California, 3; Connecticut, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Nebraska, 1; Washington Territory, 1; Pennsylvania, 1. Total, 48.

The admission in all these states is to the highest courts except in the case of Pennsylvania. Women have also appeared as attorneys in several of the local courts of Maryland and have been admitted to United States courts in Texas and Oregon—though not to the state courts.

Women were admitted on their first application without any change of the law in Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Utah, District of Columbia, Maine, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas, Connecticut, Nebraska and Washington Territory. In Wisconsin and Ohio after some women had been admitted others were refused by other judges, and the legislatures at once passed laws forbidding the exclusion. In Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota and California the courts would not admit women until laws were passed, and the legislatures promptly passed them. The first admission of a woman occurred in Iowa in 1869, when the statute provided only for the admission of "white male persons over the age of 21 years." Both the words "white" and "male" soon after dropped out of the statute. In the other states where women were admitted on first application there existed either the common law on the subject, (whatever that may be,) or the words "male," "citizen," or "voter" was in the statute relating to admission of attorneys.

These statistics gathered by Ella S. Martin, of the law firm of Perry & Martin, both of whose members are women, are doubtless correct. Miss Martin does not give the proportion of women attorneys who are practicing advocates. There is reason to believe that by far the greater proportion are engaged in some of the lines of the profession other than court work. Some are editing law reports and periodicals, others are conveyancing and still others assisting in preparing briefs. There is no reason why the profession of the law should not be thrown open in all the states to women as a field for their mental activity. They have accomplished a fair degree of success in medicine. Why should they not in the no less exacting one of the law?

### An Incentive to Corruption.

The large revenue surplus which even congressional extravagance fails to wipe out is a standing incentive to corruption and jobbery in Washington. No one imagines that the Blair educational bill, the Eads' ship canal scheme or a score of other projects involving immense expenditure would have been seriously considered or even introduced in congress, but for the inducement and the opportunity afforded by a large treasury surplus. The southern representatives who are so loudly in favor of the scheme to apportion eighty millions for school money among the states would have been quick to denounce it if it had been necessary to raise the money by taxes on raw material, on production, or on the necessaries of living.

According to the best estimates the new tariff bill, if passed, would reduce the surplus revenue to the amount of twenty-five millions. The Morrison bill is defective but it is on the right lines. We are taxed to extortion under the high tariff, which exists as one of the relics of the civil war period. As a result, while nearly every finance minister in Europe is wrestling with a deficit, the treasury of this country rejoices in a surplus of many million dollars above the wants of the government. Tariff reform means reduced taxation. But it also means a reduced treasury surplus and the removal of a constant incentive to jobbery and extravagance. The surplus has proved a powerful corrupter of political sentiment. It has given the demagogue free range for the introduction of measures "for the popular relief" which would never have received an hour's respectful consideration if the vast sums which they called for would have necessitated increased taxation. The great game of grab at Washington is inspired and kept in operation by the overflowing treasury whose contents are taken from the pockets of the people by needless taxation to maintain industrial monopolies and to protect the interests of capital at the expense of unprotected labor.

JEFF DAVIS has retired once more to the privacy of his home. It is rumored on the best of authority that his movements in this direction were hastened by the earnest entreaties of southern senators and representatives who saw in his treasonable apologies for treason a coming retribution on the part of a loyal north. It was not the maudlin sentences of a broken down rebel which aroused the indignation of the country so much as the bursts of cheers which greeted the orator. The Montgomery speech of 1886 may yet be as memorable an incident in the history of the democratic party as the Montgomery speech of 1861. The country will not forget that it is democrats who are cheering the reminiscences of treason to-day just as it was a rebellious democracy which fostered and sustained treason twenty-five years ago. There is a deep and a pervading sentiment that the men who could listen to and applaud such sentiments are not loyal citizens of the general government. And with this will come the conviction that there can be no sentimental compromise on political issues with a wing of a party which, holding a controling influence in party affairs, abuses the American privilege of free speech to talk loyalty at Washington and to applaud disloyalty in Alabama. The bloody shirt has been laid aside as thread bare and worn. But the issue of loyalty and treason cannot be again raised in the country without stern protest from the men who ventured their lives to uphold and to maintain the unity of the states. There is certain to be an answer to Mr. Davis' rantings. It will be such an answer as will render the trip of the arch-traitor a memorable one to the party with which all his friends affiliate.

THE Black Hills people are jubilating over the near approach of the railroad. Track laying has begun from Buffalo Gap north and the rails are expected to reach Rapid City by June 15th. With the advent of the railroad will come a prosperity to the Hills which there is every reason to believe will far exceed the most sanguine anticipations of the old timers who "rustled" and prospected in the gulches from Rapid to Deadwood nearly ten years ago. Unlike most mining sections, the Black Hills rise from the midst of rich and productive farming lands and a section of country entirely capable of supplying most of the necessaries of life from within a few miles of the mining camps. With its gold and silver, mica and tin, iron and coal, the Black Hills country is more richly endowed with mineral wealth than any other section of the west. The coming of the iron horse will enable that region to produce the precious mettle more cheaply, and consequently to increase production while other industries long dormant will spring into a prosperous activity as the result of rapid and open communication with the manufacturing centre of the country.

GENERAL MILES is still to be heard from. The scalp of the festive Geronimo still sticks securely to his cranium in spite of signal fires, infantry trailers and the dismissal of the much abused Apache scouts.

MAYOR BOYD has returned from Chicago, but the nomination for inspector of buildings has not yet put in an appearance.

### Label the Streets.

The attention of the city council cannot be called too strongly to the crying necessity for labelling our streets so that citizens and strangers can find their way about Omaha unassisted. We know of no city in the country as deficient in identifying street signs as our own. It is difficult for residents to pick their own way about, especially in the new portions of the city. For strangers it is practically impossible. An abortive move was made last year to have the names of the streets painted inside the street lamps or printed on paper slips and fastened on the glass. It failed as so many other plans have failed and has not been resurrected since. Every corner lamp should be marked with the name of the streets on which it faces. This is needed first of all, because at night signs on houses are not visible. In addition all corner buildings or fence posts where houses do not stand on the corner should have small signs bearing in white letters on dark background the names of the streets which they angle.

There is an immense amount of time and more profanity wasted now in hunting for streets in Omaha, the location of which are not known. Aside from the letter carriers, real estate men, hack drivers and newspaper boys, we venture the assertion that there are not a hundred of our citizens who could go unassisted to a definite house in some of the undefined parts of Omaha. Visitors to our city feel the lack more strongly than our own people and comment upon it in terms which do not add very much to our credit. The council ought to make a move at once to have the matter remedied.

STEPS should be taken to abate the nuisance of street obstruction in Omaha. One of the chief duties of the police ought to be to report promptly the names of all parties who cluster up their sidewalks with boxes or who needlessly fill the streets and gutters with building material and refuse after the work of construction is over. Attention is called to the northwest corner of Harney and Fifteenth streets, where Tom Murray's building material fills nearly half the street and has been a source of complaint for the past six months. Brick and sand, beams and brush and refuse make an unsightly pile which have no business where they are placed unless they are to be used at once in the construction of the long delayed brick front. The complaints are not limited to the obstructions caused by building. Many of our merchants feel a sort of proprietary interest in the pavements and sidewalks in front of their places of business, and use them freely for storage purposes and for unpacking and sorting goods greatly to the discomfort of pedestrians and travelers. There is no good reason why the commission houses should be allowed to pick over apples, husk cabbages and sort decaying vegetables on a public thoroughfare. During the warm weather, now coming on, there is every reason why all such offenders should be made examples of for the public good. There is a place for everything, but the place for goods is not outside the curb line or on the sidewalks dedicated to public use. The same condition of affairs exists in many of the alleys in business parts of town, with the added disadvantage that ash and swill barrels join their odors to those of decayed vegetables, empty beer kegs and fragrant packing material.

CONGRESS has disposed of all the general appropriation bills but two, and will shortly be ready to enter upon the exciting but profitless work of dodging on the tariff. Col. Morrison will call up his bill at an early date and watch the burial of the corpse later with tearless eyes.

### KINGS AND QUEENS.

Princess Clementine, of Denmark, is fourteen years old, and is said to be delightfully piquant.

The marriage of the Princess Amelie, of Orleans, and the duke of Braganza will occur on May 23.

Prince Battenberg has an idea, if the royal family of England does not treat him better, of buying a ranch in Texas and turning cowboy.

Empress Eugenie will spend the month of June in Scotland, Queen Victoria having graciously placed Abergeldie Castle at her disposal.

They have started a subscription in Paris to get a wedding present for the Princess Amelie d'Orleans, who is to marry the crown prince of Portugal.

Queen Victoria wrote a beautiful and warm hearted letter to the widow of Principal Tulloch. Her Majesty, with all her eccentricities, has a warm motherly heart.

They make a terrible fuss over a royal marriage in Spain. The Infanta had to go through a performance at her nuptials lately which would have frightened a Mikado girl.

It is a terrible pity that Queen Elizabeth was compelled to die before she had enjoyed a sight of this year's spring hats. They would have delighted good Queen Bess.

Prince Alfred of Edinburg is to be sent to the principal school of Coburg this summer. He is a delicate boy and it is understood that he will pass the winter at Malta with his parents.

The widowed queen of Spain is deeply interested in President Cleveland's wedding, and the dowager Queen Isabella dances a pas seul every time she hears the affair mentioned.

The Empress Haru, of Japan, is only five feet high, but when she stamps her little foot Pooh-Baws tremble. She wears ebony teeth and frescoed eye brows, and is very fond of American chewing-gum.

The prolific Koch family in Berlin have asked the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Prince William to stand as godfathers to the three last boys and announce that they now have nine boys ready in due time to be recruits in the German army.

Queen Victoria's Balmoral palace is set down on the Aberdeen county valuation roll as worth $2,000 a year rental, while the entire estate is assessed for taxation at a value of $100,000. The value of the Abergeldie estate, which she rents from Mr. H. M. Gordon for $20,000 a year, is less than $7,500.

Queen Victoria's desire to marry her widowed daughter-in-law, the duchess of Albany to her widower son-in-law, the duke of Hesse, can be accomplished without the passage of the deceased wife's sister bill, as there is no English law against marrying a deceased wife's sister-in-law.

Wales' sister, the crown princess of Germany, learned from the late Mrs. Bancroft, when her husband was United States minister at Berlin, some American culinary curiosities in the way of pumpkin pie and doughnuts, which she delights to display on other tables. It is remarked that Bismark is shy of the hospitalities of the crown princess.

### It Won't Do to Let it Go at That.
*St. Louis Republican.*

"All anarchists are cowards," says the Philadelphia Press. It is well enough to say so, but it is not well enough to let it go at that. It takes a first class coward to make a first class murderer.

### Safer in the Long Run.
*Oshkosh Times.*

Your anarchist will now be sorry he did not use his mouth more and his bombs less.

### A Suspension Wanted.
*Chicago News.*

Mr. Parsons wants the public to suspend its judgment. The public, however, is more in the humor to suspend its anarchists.

### Takes the Lead.
*Grand Island Independent.*

The Omaha BEE takes the lead as a Nebraska newspaper, both in circulation and amount and variety of news matter.

### Take Notice.
*Detroit Free Press.*

There were no Irishmen among the bomb-throwing anarchists in Chicago. But there was an Englishman. The British press please take notice.

### The People's Choice.
*West Point Progress.*

Van Wyck clubs are being organized in every part of the state. The "old man" seems to be the choice of the great mass of the people whatever the politicans may say to the contrary.

### The One Way to Get Reform.
*O'Neill Tribune.*

When the people take the matter into their own hands and send men of the stamp of Van Wyck to represent them, we may expect reform in the matter of railway rates, but not until then.

### Sticks to His Pick.
*Lowell (Mass.) Citizen.*

"My good man," said the philanthropist to the street laborer, "do you never have cause to grumble at your position?" "No sir," was the answer, "I took my pick at the start."

### Too Often True.
*New Orleans Picayune.*

Policemen are bound to bear the sins of those higher in authority. They would make many more arrests and suppress many more evils if they were not whistled off by interested parties.

### The Reason Why.
*O'Neill Tribune.*

Van Wyck is not loved by his associates in the senate. The reason for this dislike is very apparent to a close observer of the doings of the millionaire senators. In a recent speech Senator Van Wyck said: "Can you make the men of America believe that the three hundred millions claimed by Vanderbilt and the two hundred millions claimed by Gould were honestly obtained?" What a back-handed slash that was at many of his fellow senators. Mr. Van Wyck's facetious remarks are well-pointed.

### Why Should We Worry?
*Howard C. Tripp.*

Oh, why should we ever worry about
The future, the present, or past?
For the seasons produce too much to doubt
That our lives shall always last.
We are tossed and tumbled upon Time's waves,
In the whirlwinds of grief and glee,
And shall sink at last into desolate graves,
As a ship sinks into the sea.

There may be gods in the skies above,
There may be a hell below;
There may be a law for our hate and love,
A reason for joy or woe.
Oh, why should we hate, with a hellish hate,
A brother or sister fair:
Since we all shall suffer the same sad fate,
After our years of care?

### The Two Rich Men of Nebraska.

Peoria Journal: Mr. Henry Witte, who is believed to have been the richest man but one in the state of Nebraska, was found dead on the prairie near Lincoln, a few mornings ago. He wandered away from home and a sudden change of weather occurred. Although the country is thickly settled, and he might easily have gained the shelter of one of the farm houses, he appears to have become dazed or demented, and to have continued to wander about until overcome by fatigue and exposure, he lay down and died, and his body was found stiff and cold on the following morning. Mr. Witte went to Nebraska many years ago, and removed to Lincoln, the capitol, when that city was first laid out on the virgin prairie. John Fitzgerald, who is probably worth $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, is the richest man in the state, and Mr. Witte was probably the next, with $2,000,000. They both commenced life with pick and shovel on the streets and railroads of Iowa and Nebraska. Mr. Witte owned about 30,000 acres of choice land and probably half a million dollars in property in Lincoln. He was noted for the extreme care he took of his own interests, and the fact he never made any manifestations of public spirit. He paid his taxes grungingly and was a continual growler at public improvements of any kind. Fitzgerald is entirely different. He is generous, open hearted, a strong advocate of public improvements, and has done a great deal in improving Lincoln, Plattsmouth, Omaha, Nebraska City and other cities in the state. He is an earnest, warm hearted Irishman and Patrick Egan went to Lincoln direct from Ireland upon Fitzgerald's invitation and was assisted in business by him. The two rich men of Nebraska were no more alike than if they belonged to different species of animal kingdom.

### General Butler's Nephew.
*Chicago Herald.*

George H. Butler, the dissolute nephew of the general, whose death occurred a few days ago, was in the beginning a brilliant man. The opportunities that he had were most enviable, but he threw them all away. Any one of a dozen chances that were given him through the instrumentality of powerful relatives and friends would have been the making of a youth who had his mind set on rising in the world. He graduated from West Point with honor, and might have been somebody in the army. He held enviable positions on the metropolitan press, which would have been the stepping stones to succes if he had proved himself worthy of them. He married a well-known and popular actress, and as a theatrical manager he once had prospects that were most flattering. He obtained a high position in the consular service, but threw it away. In these and in other fields of endeavor he found himself pushed forward on many occasions to places from which advancement would have been easy if he had not proved wanting.

Butler's weakness was his appetite. It ruined him. It reduced him to beggary, deprived him of friends, dulled his intellect and shattered his health. He has died an object of commiseration at an age when he might have been enjoying the comforts and honors of success. Probably no young American ever had more advantages than he, and certainly none ever went more persistently to destruction.


### Kirk's German Pile Ointment.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding, and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using this wonderful Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted by our agents. Sold by druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c per box.

DR. C. O. BENTON, Prop,
Cleveland, O.
Sold by C. N. Goodman and Kuhn & Co.


## A CONVICT CLERGYMAN.

### A Preacher Teaches Yale Students to Play Poker.

### A Handsome Wolf in Clerical Garb Plucks New Haven People and Elopes With a Connecticut Beauty.

New Haven special to the New York Morning Journal: A few days ago a distinguished-looking gentleman who was dressed in the garb of an Episcopal clergyman arrived in this city and obtained accommodations at the boarding-house kept by William H. Joyce on Orange street. The stranger seemed inclined to be communicative, and said that his name was the Rev. Henry Brown and that his home was in the far west.

He had come east to study French, so that he might be better able to preach to the colony of French people that were settled near him. He also wished to raise money to build a church in the border town where he was to save souls. By way of credentials he showed a letter of introduction, which he claimed had been signed by the Bishop of Montana.

Brown soon succeeded in interesting a number of New Haven clergymen in his behalf, and with their assistance secured a large class of music scholars, which was composed chiefly of young ladies. He was a good vocal and instrumental musician, and his fair young pupils progressed finely.

Brown seemed to take a fatherly interest in them, and they almost worshiped their instructor, who always opened the lesson hour with prayer. Fond mammas from all parts of the city flocked to Brown's apartments to consult with him in regard to their daughters' souls, and notwithstanding the fact that several of the more experienced papas pronounced the sanctimonious parson a fraud and imposter their good wives secretely supplied Brown with liberal contributions of money and often cheered him with their presence.

While Brown was thus getting himself into the good graces of the ladies and relieving them of their spare change, he was also making himself solid with the half-dozen wealthy Yale students that boarded with the Joyce family. The students liked the jolly parson and delighted in listening to his stories of life in the far west.

One day Parson Brown explained to the Yale boys how the miners and ranchmen played poker. The game differed slightly from college poker in general and Yale poker in particular, and the young men urged the good man to instruct them into the mysteries thereof.

Brown lost all the time and insisted that he was only playing to amuse the boys. At last luck seemed to change and one evening Brown won $1,800 from the students, which was all the money they had. The money was sent by the parents of the boys to pay the board of their sons. The following night they played again and Brown won their watches, rings and other valuables which they staked in lieu of money.

The students implored Brown to give them back a portion of their money. He laughingly remarked that he would send it to their parents if they so desired. This effectually silenced them, and Brown was left unmolested to gather money from his lady friends.

To Miss Alice Marsh, the daughter of one of the wealthiest of the residents of this city, Brown was particularly attentive and at last the twain became engaged. Mr. Marsh was kept in ignorance of the fact, however, and it was arranged that as he seemed to dislike Brown very much, the twain should go to New York and get married, after which they should return and ask the forgiveness of the old gentleman.

Mrs. Marsh was so infatuated with the man of God that she did all she could to help perfect the plan and readily consented to lend Brown $500 to pay the expenses of the trip. Miss Marsh persuaded her father to give her $1,000 to purchase a spring outfit in New York. Thus provided the pretended clergyman and his confiding companion departed for New York on the same train, but when they reached that city instead of proceeding to the house of an aunt of Miss Marsh as had been arranged, Brown persuaded the innocent girl to go to the Grand Union Hotel for dinner.

Miss Marsh's wallet containing the $1,000 was transferred to Brown's pocket for safe keeping and he started off to order dinner. That is the last Miss Marsh ever saw of him, and she at last went to the house of her aunt and related her story.

Brown, it is now supposed, is in reality Royal M. Jewett, who escaped from the Michigan penitentiary about four years ago. This story of his career in New Haven has been kept very quiet and only the immediate friends of the family know that Alice entertained anything more than a friendly regard for the parson. Detective James Howel has been looking for Brown for several days and if he is captured will probably spend the remaining portion of his life behind prison bars.

The losses of the students will reach $3,000. Brown had collected about $2,000 from New Haven people to use in the erection of the Western church. His board bill of $60 is unpaid. The Marsh family contribution amounts to $1,500. A man wearing a circus plaid stands more chance of social recognition in New Haven to-day, than T. De Witt Talmage or Henry Ward Beecher, if traveling incog.


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"Want shorter hours?"

"No; the hours are all right."

"Then, what do you want?"

"I want to go fishing this afternoon without having my pay docked. I'll be on hand again in the morning."

"He was told to go, and the "strike" was amicably adjusted on that basis.


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