# THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.


## THE DAILY BEE.

### Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 1, 1888, was as follows:

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|---|---|
| Saturday, May 26 | 18,302 |
| Sunday, May 27 | 18,240 |
| Monday, May 28 | 18,046 |
| Tuesday, May 29 | 18,068 |
| Wednesday, May 30 | 18,037 |
| Thursday, May 31 | 18,293 |
| Friday, June 1 | 18,081 |
| Average | 18,152 |

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of June, 1887 was 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,063 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,992 copies; for March, 1888, 19,629 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies, for May, 1888, 18,181 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June, A. D. 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

**AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 18,152**

THE school election takes place today. Every patron of the public schools and every taxpayer should give practical expression of his wishes through the ballot box.

THE prohibitionists at their national convention at Indianapolis nominated Dr. Brooks, of Kansas, for the vice-presidency. The choice is a good one. A man with such a cold water name was cut out for a prohibition candidate.

A DESPERATE woman who shoots her husband's lawyer in a court room, and a jealous husband who cuts off his enemy's ear with a pen knife, ought to satisfy the cravings of Chicago at least one day for something original in the criminal line.

SEVEN hundred delegates will attend a convention at Huron, Dak., to protest against the delay of congress in granting the great wheat country its statehood. By the time congress gets ready to admit Dakota seven hundred conventions will be held by the indignant Dakotans.

THE non-partisan school board ticket is made up of successful business men who are capable of managing schools from a business standpoint. All of them are men of education, some of them graduates of leading colleges, and therefore capable of understanding just what our school system should be and where it is weak.

THERE were over 5,000 votes cast on the cable franchise. It is infinitely of greater importance that 5,000 electors should voice their sentiments for school management for the next three years. The question is, will they do it, or will they stay at home and let the ward bummers and political strikers poison the system of school management?

THE incorporation of the Nebraska Southern railway company at Superior, Neb., in Nuckolls county, looks as if steps had been taken by the Santa Fe to push its nose into Nebraska from Warwick, Kansas, just across the line and about ten miles from Superior. If the Rock Island builds a road through Fairbury and other southern towns of Nebraska, there will be lively competition between rival lines to dispute the claims of the Burlington in that section of the state.

THE mining interests of Colorado and Montana have taken quite a boom. Not only are the leading mines yielding satisfactory results, but new and abandoned claims are being worked with improved machinery with marked success. The annual report of Director Munson, of the mint at Denver, puts the gold, silver, copper and lead mined last year at $27,661,182. This is a very encouraging showing. With the reduction of the cost of mining, smelting and transportation, and with the improved methods now in use, the mining industry of the west has assumed mammoth proportions.

THE high protectionists of the east are trying the fat out of the manufacturers to furnish "soap" for the spreading of high tariff literature and for "other purposes." Five thousand dollars has been collected from merchants and manufacturers of New York City alone. At this rate quite a respectable sum will be realized if Boston, Philadelphia and other cities are assessed in proportion. The wonder is that these merchants and manufacturers, who are continually pleading loss and depression of trade, owing to demands of their working people, can scrape up enough for this fund without ruining their business.

THE unjust discrimination of the Union Pacific against Lincoln was so obvious that the verdict just rendered in favor of the merchants of that city as against the railroad must receive unanimous approval. There is no city in Nebraska which desires to live at the expense of a sister city. The welfare of one is the welfare of all. The unnatural and artificial booms which the railroads too often build up cripple the energies of the state without aiding any particular locality of it. But the victory of Lincoln is gained at the expense of the Union Pacific, which had alone profited by pocketing the excessive freight charges against the merchants of that city.

### Fretting Under Dictation.

There is reported to be a considerable disposition among the democratic delegates to the St. Louis convention to resent the sweeping dictation of the administration managers, or to put it more correctly, of Mr. Cleveland, and to assert some independence at least with regard to the selection of a candidate for vice president. The renomination of Cleveland being conceded, there is a general willingness to allow the managers for the president to name the organization of the convention and frame the platform, but when it comes to the question who shall occupy the second place on the ticket these recalcitrant delegates are said to feel that the administration whip might properly be laid away and the representatives of the party be permitted to exercise their free judgment in choosing a candidate. This sentiment is understood to be especially strong in the Indiana delegation, and is shared to some extent by the friends of other aspirants.

If there is such a feeling it is creditable to those who entertain it. The autocratic authority which Mr. Cleveland has presumed to exercise over the party is without a parallel in the history of American politics, and it is not surprising that democrats who have some respect for the traditional character of their party, as well as for their own manhood, should be disposed to revolt against such bossism. It places the party in a most humiliating position to have to confess that it is absolutely dominated by one man, that practically it has no will of its own, and that what it shall say and do in its national convention will be simply a formality in ratification of the will of a single individual. It cannot be otherwise than an irritation to self-respecting men to feel that they are merely puppets, powerless to act except as the master hand shall pull the string. Such has not been the way in the past, and there is a suggestion of degeneracy and degradation about it which must grate hard upon many old-school democrats.

But this feeling will probably not effect anything. There may be a few men in the convention brave enough to declare themselves in favor of a little show of independence, but they will not be numerous enough to change the order already fixed upon. The will of Mr. Cleveland will prevail. It is said that the administration managers, seeing the possibility of a storm, are proceeding very cautiously. The adroit Mr. Scott, who represents the administration, is keeping his own counsel and doing nothing to provoke antagonisms. The only matter that remains to be settled is the candidate for the vice presidency. It is no longer a question that Mr. Cleveland wants Thurman, and it seems pretty certain that the veteran leader will accept if the nomination shall be given him as the unanimous choice of the convention. The work of the administration is to bring this about, and while some finesse may be necessary to accomplish it, there is no doubt they will be successful. There is really but one aspirant who is likely to show any stubbornness in the matter—Gray of Indiana—and it ought not to be very difficult to dispose of him. Others who have been prominently named are so entirely under the influence of Mr. Cleveland's will that if he does not desire their names to go before the convention they will not be heard of there.

We do not, therefore, attach great importance to the premonitions of discord in the St. Louis convention. The few men who would like to relieve the party from the humiliation of abjectly submitting to the dictation of one man will find themselves so small a minority that they will not have the courage to declare themselves. Thus the administration programme will be carried out to the end, there will be an appearance of harmony and enthusiasm, and for the first time in its history the democratic party will go to the country with a ticket and platform constructed at Washington with the president as the sole architect.

### The Appropriations in Danger.

The next fiscal year of the government begins July 1, so that there remains but little more than three weeks in which to consider and pass the most important of the appropriation bills, making provision for the expenditures of the government during the fiscal year 1888-9. In the opinion of Senator Allison at least half a dozen of these bills cannot be finished before the expiration of the current fiscal year, so that it may be necessary, in order that the government may be enabled to meet its obligations, to adopt the irregular course of continuing present appropriations by joint resolutions.

This state of affairs the house is wholly responsible for, and the trouble is that body goes on from year to year repeating the dereliction, and no earnest effort is made to reform its conduct. There was a similar complaint last year and the year before, and although the promise was made that there would be a remedy applied, it is seen that it has not been carried out. Every practical man knows very well that there is no satisfactory reason why appropriation bills should require four or five months in their preparation. The estimates of the several departments of the government are submitted to congress at the beginning of the session, and two months ought to be ample time in which to prepare every bill providing for the necessary expenditures of the government. With this done other appropriation bills could take whatever time was necessary, since their fate would not be a matter of serious concern.

But it has not suited the present chairman of the house appropriations committee to do this, and hence this annual difficulty. From one motive or another he has found it to the advantage of his personal aims to hold back the appropriation bills, and, regardless of public criticism, he has persistently done so. It may not be practicable to apply a remedy in the present congress. Efforts to do so in the last congress failed, and they are likely to fail so long as Mr. Randall remains at the head of the appropriations committee. But it will be possible to effect a reform in this matter in the next congress, and whichever party is in control of the house of the Fifty-first congress will be expected to institute the reform. This is purely a business matter, with which politics and political scheming ought to have no connection.

### The Non-Partisan Ticket.

The meeting of representative citizens to nominate non-partisan candidates for the school board agreed upon a ticket composed of the following gentlemen: H. H. Bright, C. F. Goodman, John Rosicky, Henry Pundt, Fred Millard, Samuel Reese, Churchill Parker and Augustus Pratt. The first four are republicans and the last four democrats, but none of them is so actively identified with politics as to be properly classed as a politician. The ticket should commend itself to every intelligent voter in the city. The candidates are among the best known and most experienced of our business men, who deservedly enjoy the confidence of the community. They are men largely concerned in the interests of Omaha. Their names are a guarantee of integrity. Some of them have served the city in an official capacity, and as public officers have a clean, untarnished record.

The ticket commends itself to the vote of every republican and every democrat of Omaha. The four republicans and the four democrats named are men who stand high in their respective parties. They are above suspicion of using the board of education as a chessboard to further party politics at the expense of education. They are men who have no side-show attachments of political workers and favorites. They have no alliances with contractors or with city officials. Equally divided between the two parties, the board of education, composed of these representative men, will be freed from all partisan preponderance. It will be in fact, as well as in title, a non-partisan school board.

The citizens of Omaha can make no mistake in supporting this ticket, and every one who believes that the schools should be kept wholly free from all connection with politics, should give it a hearty support and work zealously for its success. If all such will do their duty we have not a doubt that the ticket can be elected, and such a result would be a memorable triumph of a sound principle which would be of the greatest benefit to our public school system.

RUMORS are afloat that the railroads for the first time in ten years are compelled to cut down wages and to reduce their force. The era of economy has evidently set in with a vengeance. Railroad managers, however, should have learned by this time that cutting down the wages of employes is a very poor way of squaring accounts. Reckless railway building, cut-throat rate wars, and the maintenance of a horde of political workers in every cross-road and county through which the road runs, bring about that state of affairs when a halt must be called in the extravagant use of the railroads' earnings.

THE northwestern plow trust held a meeting at Chicago, but suspended its prices and terms for the fall trade. The reason was that the eastern manufacturers cut such deep furroughs into the trust's price list that the western dealers could not keep pace with them. If the eastern plow will aid in raising a big corn crop the farmers of the west will be doubly thankful to the eastern manufacturers.

## STATE AND TERITORY.

### Nebraska Jottings.

Pickpockets abound in Covington.

The Genoa Leader prints a boom edition.

Sherman county has organized a republican league.

H. B. Millard assumes control of the Central City Nonpareil.

The Loup City creamery receives 7,900 pounds milk per day.

Whitney is rejoicing over the fact that she will have water works.

A large number of Seventh Day Adventists are camped at Grand Island.

Tecumseh's electric light plant will illuminate that town within sixty days.

The electric light company of Nebraska City will purchase another dynamo.

The thirteenth annual fair of Jefferson county will occur September 25 to 28.

Kearney's starch factory will be in running order soon. The plant cost $50,000.

The Southern Nebraska Medical society will have a meeting at Fairbury on the 20th of June.

Herman Nelson, a twelve-year-old boy at Wahoo, was kicked by a horse and will probably die.

There are not less than 125 men now at work near South Sioux City, on the bridge approach.

The Chadron Base Ball association has purchased a block in the southwest part of the city and intends to enclose it between this and the Fourth.

On the theory that a solid growth beats a boom, Nebraska City will have a squad of the Salvation army to revive any drooping spirit that may need it.

The building of the Fairbury soap works begins to loom up. The framework is up and it is expected the manufacture of soap will begin by August 1.

The state board of public lands and buildings has visited the blind institute at Nebraska City, and members have expressed themselves as well pleased.

Nance county receives monthly in pensions $321.50, which is distributed among thirty-four persons—an average of $9.45 per month to each object of Uncle Sam's benevolence.

The heroic efforts of the townsite company to pull McCook up the hill and carry the postoffice, land office, etc., with them is not not altogether appreciated by the citizens of the plains.

There were many heart-sore and weary pilgrims returned from the clam bake at Shogo island yesterday, declaring that never again would they visit the place. But a year will dim their memories.

James McKinstry, of Fremont, for getting cashed a money order belonging to another man—his chum, and appropriating the money to his own use, will spend some time in mediation at the penitentiary.

A pair of oxen were stolen from Wenel Kreicy, a farmer residing four miles from Crete, Friday night. A man who would take the risk of stealing and making way with a team of oxen is certainly desperate.

The Bancroft Journal says: "Quite a number of young Indians returned from Hampton college yesterday, among them Miss Susan LaFlesche, who has just graduated in medicine and expects to practice among her people.

If the tone of the country press goes for anything the Fourth of July will be more generally observed in Nebraska this year than ever before. The different programmes announced will make the proud bird of freedom tired.

The 6,000 trees recently set out in the city parks of Hastings, under the direction of Councilman Stock, are in a fine growing condition. Ten years from now Hastings will be known as the "City of Parks," according to the Journal.

Mrs. Huldah A. Miller writes from Springdale, O., to the Lincoln postmaster, wanting to know the whereabouts of Charles Winfield Miller. She says he is "her dear baby boy," a strong man now, and "her heart is breaking to see him."

The village of Pickrell, in Gage county, has been somewhat agitated about the mysterious departure from that place of a photographer by the name of Latimer. He left last Friday evening and has not been heard from since. He was a young man and well respected.

"Everything is running smoothly on the "Q." says the Columbus Democrat. "The engine which pulled the freight train in here on Saturday last was allowed to die by the "scab" engineer, at Emerald, and it took the crew several hours to get the boiler filled with water, pails being used for that purpose."

There is considerable talk of forming in Oakland an anti-saloon republican league, a branch of the state league, whose purpose shall be to demand of the republican party a recognition of the right of the people to vote on the prohibition question in Nebraska. The result of such a formation would amount to nothing.

"THE BEE has done a good thing for Omaha and Nebraska in ridding them of the presence of the notorious quack doctor, Powell Reeves, whose practices were such as need exposure and publicity. And still, there are few beings who boast that they never read a newspaper," remarks the Columbus Democrat.

"THE OMAHA BEE boasts of an increase of its daily circulation of 4,027 copies since one year ago. THE BEE is one of the most profitable newspaper enterprises in the country and owes its success mainly to the fact that it is just what it pretends to be—a fearless, outspoken, uncompromising champion of popular rights," concludes the Wood River Gazette.

"Some Nebraska editors," says the McCook Gazette, "are putting in their time abusing THE OMAHA BEE. Let a paper refuse to place its neck in the corporation collar it at once becomes a target for a host of small fry in the profession. The BEE is independent in its opinions, and has a greater hold on the hearts of the people than any other paper in the state. Being condemned by the railroad press is its best recommendation."

Alva Caffee, a farmer living twelve miles northwest of Ponca and one mile from the Missouri river, dug a well last November, and upon reaching a depth of twenty-five feet struck a vein of pure sparkling water that filled the well and flowed over the top and has been flowing ever since. Thomas Ryan, a neighbor of Mr. Caffee's two miles distant, has an artesian well that throws with considerable force an inch and a half stream of water fit for the gods to sip. This well is half a mile from the Missouri river. Frank Sutherland, five miles farther up the river, struck r good flow of water at 305 feet. Mr. Sutherland's well is within forty rods of the river bank.

### Iowa.

Cloth peddlers are doing Boone county in good shape.

Fish Commissioner Carlton has planted 50,000 lake trout in West Okobiji lake.

The reunion of the old soldiers of Wright county will take place at Goldfield June 14 and 15.

The Methodist people at Leon are doing all in their power to erect a handsome church edifice.

Two brick business blocks and a new Catholic church will start the season's building in Marshalltown.

A band of Indians at Creston are trying to purify the blood of the people by means of a remedy prepared by them.

B. W. McKeen, of Cedar Falls, has been employed as assistant principal of the Audubon schools for the next year.

A band of Gypsies, with four bears and a couple of monkeys, entertained the people of Sac City for a few days last week.

Alta wants a larger hotel building and some of the citizens are talking up the matter of securing the erection of one.

Twelve applicants for state certificates to practice medicine were examined by the state board of health last Thursday.

### Dakota.

There is talk of sinking another artesian well at Yankton.

The old settlers of Kingsbury county will have a reunion June 9.

The Scotland Methodist church has been seated with opera chairs.

Yankton is making great improvements in the sidewalk department.

The people of Lennox are wrestling with the question of incorporation.

The organization of an old settler's society is being agitated at Carthage.

The alumni of the Yankton high school will hold its annual reunion Friday evening of next week.

A gentleman from Minneapolis is looking over Huron with a view of establishing a business college.

The first creamery butter made in Burleigh county was turned out at the Bismarck creamery Thursday.

Although the grass is backward the creamery at Marion Junction shipped 3,600 pounds of butter last week.

A great deal of interest is being manifested by the local sports of Springfield as to who is the best at pitching quoits.

The citizens of Parkston have called a meeting to take steps for furnishing a public drinking place with ice water for the summer.

### Austrian High Life Scandal.

From a Vienna letter: An immense sensation was caused throughout Austria by the recent suicide of Count Victor Karolyi. He married at the age of twenty-five Baroness Irma Orzy, a niece of the Hungarian statesman of that name. About three years after the birth of his third daughter, Prince Victor began to be strangely neglectful of his beautiful wife, who at length discovered that he had become completely infatuated by her elder sister, Sarolta.

The latter, who was and is still married to Count Abraham Gyurky, a privy councilor and chamberlain of Emperor Francis Joseph, and by whom she has had three children, made no attempt to conceal the fact, either from her husband or her sister, that she fully reciprocated her brother-in-law's affection.

A strangely captivating woman of the Cleopatra type of beauty was this Countess Sarolta, who, after inducing her lover to forsake his wife and children for her sake and to travel with her abroad, actually ended by persuading him to openly take up his residence with her at his ancestral castle of Csurgo, where they were boycotted by all their neighbors and friends. The utmost sympathy was expressed on all sides for the Countess Victor Karolyi and her daughters, who had been driven from their home to make way for their wicked relative. As years rolled by, however, not even the birth of several children could suffice to prevent Count Victor from brooding over the loss of every one of his former friends and associates. Toward the last he sought to brace his nerves by copious draughts of Russian caravan tea, and had become accustomed to drink as many as thirty or forty cups a day. At length the climax came, and on Easter Sunday he was found dead, seated in an arm chair, with a fowling-piece between his knees, and the top of his head blown completely of.

With the most brazen effrontery Countess Sarolto refused to leave the castle until positively ejected from it by the law officers. She hopes, however, to return thither as its mistress, for Count Karolyi's will, which is dated five years ago, bequeaths all of his vast possessions, including his castle, to his mistress and to his illegitimate children, while his deserted wife and legitimate daughters are cut off with a paltry allowance of $10,000, to be paid by Countess Sarolta to her sister Irma out of the revenues of the estates. The Karolyi family have begun a lawsuit to set aside this will, on the ground that Count Victor was unduly influenced when he signed it. It should be added that Count Gyurky, who is still alive, has continued all along to maintain the most friendly relations with his wife, and, if popular report is to be believed, was a frequent visitor at Count Victor's castle.

# CAPITAL AND LABOR TALK.

Rev. Lamar's Sound Expressions on That Important Matter.

REFERENCE TO LATE STRIKES.

The First of a Series to Be Preached By the Baptist Divine on Subjects of Timely Importance to All.

### Relation of Capital and Labor.

Rev Dr. Lamar, the talented pastor of the First Baptist church, preached the first of a series of sermons on popular subjects before a large audience last night. The reverend gentleman's subject was, "The Relation of Capital and Labor," and his text was: "Cry aloud and spare not; lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins."

The fact that God put the religious instinct so deep in man's nature, is the chief reason why it has not been destroyed. If man could have destroyed it, he would have done so long since either by the process of neglecting it and leaving it to starve, or by throttling it with his own hand. This religious instinct has ever been in the way of his fullest abandonment in sin. While he has fallen to great depths, yet this instinct still cleaves to him and protests against his wrongs, pleads with him against his sins, warns him of his guilt and forcasts a judgment and a doom. It is this fact which makes a soil in man's nature into which the seed of divine truth can fall with some prospect of growth. Hence God still seeks to awaken him and to save him, and so it comes to pass that each generation has had witnesses of his love. In some form he has sent messages to every generation. Our generation is not in this an exception to the past. We sometimes fall into pessimism and conclude that our's is the most wicked age of the world, and that our community is the most wicked any where to be found. That is probably not true; yet it is sadly true that we are very far from being what we should be and might be. The old sin of human selfishness and rebellion against God is taking on new forms of manifestation and calling for new treatment. Some of these modern manifestations of human selfishness threaten to destroy the peace and stability of this fair land of ours. If there come not a change for the better; if there can be no influence to keep in check this selfishness; if those at the bottom of this mischief will neither listen to God, nor to those who love their fellowmen—then nothing can save us from anarchy and ruin; then indeed dynamite will have come to stay. As a christian teacher therefore we must "cry aloud and spare not," for it comes within our province to deal with the great movements and questions of the time, and to show where they run counter to God's laws, and where they violate the brotherhood of man, and if possible to point out the remedy. Let us therefore consider the relation of capital and labor.

By a figure of metonomy, capital and labor are put for those who on the one hand own money in large sums and on the other have labor to sell. The relation of these is called "The Labor Problem." To discuss any question intelligently it is necessary that we get a clear conception of it. It is necessary, therefore, that we understand what is meant by the labor problem about which so many people are puzzling their brains. It is this:

The conflict of the selfishness of the men who own capital, with the selfishness of the men who have labor to sell.

It is not, therefore, a conflict between capital and labor, but the conflict of the selfishness of the capitalist and the laborer. Please understand that what I am about to say does not apply to all capitalists. Some of them are grand illustrations of the wise use of capital and are in no wise connected with those iniquitous schemes which are working so much mischief to the country. Let us look first at the selfishness of capital. I speak first of him because he was the one who took the initiative and is responsible for precipitating the conflict. There is scarcely an avenue of business he has not laid his hands on and appropriated to his own selfish ends. He first began by forming syndicates on railroads. He owned a through line and he wanted to compass certain ends, and having large means at command forced a neighboring road to combine with him or go into bankruptcy. Thus he laid his silver grip on hundreds of roads and robbed the original builders. Next he forms a pool on freight and travel and forced all competitors to his terms. Then he forms a pool on the wages of his employes. Not satisfied with filling his rapacious maw with things pertaining to the luxurious indulgence of the wealthy, his greed extends to the life-blood of his employes, and like the lion man-eater, having once tasted blood must continue in so doing. So he indulges in trusts. Land trusts, lumber trusts, sugar trusts, oil trusts, coal trusts and iron trusts. We often let terms mislead us. Nine-tenths of you in thinking of the socialists find your mind dwelling on a class of people who are blatant in infidelity, desperate in hate, and who are plotting the destruction of property and of law-abiding citizens. Your definition is too narrow, for the capitalist is a socialist. He is to a large extent responsible for the birth and growth of socialism. Let us see. What is a socialist? He is one who forms a trust with other men to compass certain ends or to acquire certain profits. To be concerned in a trust and to be a socialist is one and the same thing. Observe. The socialist says to all other people of the world "You shall do as we tell you if we get our way. Your property shall be occupied and used according to our notions. You shall conduct your affairs by our rules. You shall do a certain amount of work and receive so much pay." Just this is what the majority of every trust says to the minority. They dictate to the minority the price at which they shall sell their productions and the amount they shall receive for their labor. Suppose, for instance, that 100 canning establishments in Nebraska are all doing well. They are living and letting live. But sixty of them determine that they are not making money fast enough; so they form a trust. They say to the other forty who are satisfied, "You join us, we will then limit production and we'll run up the price of our goods 50 per cent. If, however, you will not join us we'll put the price down 50 per cent and we'll bankrupt the last one of you." The other forty yield and the public are robbed. We must all understand that if are not till the general introduction of machinery, that syndicates, pools and trusts became possible. Before the days of machinery there was no labor problem, although there was both capital and labor. Thus it comes to pass that all this conflict is produced by the men who own machinery, and those who work it for pay. The owners wish to get as large profits at as little outlay as possible, and the men who do the work wish to get as much pay for as little work as possible. Thus the selfishness of the machine owner comes in conflict with that of the machine worker. Remember capital without labor to develop it is useless, and labor without capital to sustain it must perish. Let us, therefore, quit all this foolishness and wickedness of cultivating a conflict between capital and labor. It is only when the selfishness of the employer or employed alters the normal relation that a conflict ensues.

The laborer is guilty of the same thing for which he condems the capitalist. He forms trusts to accomplish certain ends for himself against the capitalist. He wants to force his employer to come to his terms and to do as he says. Often it means violence, outrage and murder, to his fellow laborer who refuses to do as the Trust says. Indeed all trusts, whether of employer or employed means a surrender of personal liberty and is iniquitous in its conception and disastrous usually. Here are 1,000 men employed at fair wages, 600 of them form a trust and put the wages up and demand that the employer shall do as they say and that the other 400 shall exact the same wages as they have demanded or they shall not work at all. So by violence, or intimidation, the contented laborer is placed into enforced idleness and his family made to suffer more or less. Thus the laborer repeats the iniquity inaugurated by the capitalist. The loss in money in the late strikes is a very inconsiderable part of the whole loss, tho' that itself is amazing—the loss to the Brotherhood, the loss to business, the disturbance of commerce, the breaking up of homes, the hostility and strife engendered, all these things entails fearful responsibility and guilt on those who caused this evil. there should be abundant light shed upon it. Many remedies have been suggested, but I shall note only these. It is proposed:

1. Let congress and the several states enact an arbitration law which shall require the submission of grievances to a board of arbitration. Let it be so that the employer cannot cut down wages without the sanction of this board that it is necessary; and let it be so that the employed cannot put up wages nor inaugurate a strike without the approval of this board.

2. Co-operation is proposed as a panacea. The laborer is to share the profits of the factories (or railroads) on certain conditions. Yet the employer is still to determine how far and how long the workman is to share in the profits. It is still the interest of the owner, and not of the workman, which is to determine the profits the workman shall share. This very co-operation may be turned by the owner into the means of oppressing the workman. We can see that while this plan might for a time allay the symptoms (of strikes), it will not reach the disease itself. Is there, therefore, no remedy of universal application? I answer yes; it is

"Love worketh no ill to his neighbor. The law of love is the only one which can touch the disease." Let love take the place of selfishness, and let the golden rule be the basis of every contract between the workmen and owner. Instead of having employes sign a contract not to quit work except upon ten days notice, nor for the employer to discharge without such notice, let both sign the "golden rule." "It contains the sum of all wisdom and the solution of all social evils and the ills of every individual soul." There has never fallen from lip or pen of any statesman of any age such political wisdom as that which Paul gave to the Galations when he said, "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ." I call on workmen, statesmen and capitalists to ponder these words. When this law becomes incorporated into human business, when employer and employed, capitalist and laborer do indeed bear one another's burden, then shall strikes cease from off the earth, dynamite be forgotten and the rich and poor will meet together in one common brotherhood before the Lord, the maker of them all. I know one factory where this principle has been applied for forty years, and such a thing as a "strike" has never occurred because the owners, moved by this principle, have always provided good wages, good homes, good schools, good churches, preachers and librarians, and surrounded their people with influences both healthful and happiness producing. And when times were hard, they remembered the days when profits were good, and so run the factory at a daily loss for months rather than discharge the men, who had nothing but their wages between their families and want.

If these principles of love cannot remedy these evils and solve the labor problem, then God does not know the human race which he created. To say that the gospel is visionary and impracticable is to say that God does not understand the world and has given it laws which will not work among men. Love to God and love to men—that will solve the conflict between capital and labor. Let us return to the old plane of the brotherhood of men and believe that God knows best what is wisest and what will work best in the world he has made.

### Education and the Employment of Children.

*Eliza F. Andrews.*

For years the world has been on a moral crusade against the employment of children in mines and factories, while the far greater evils that result from the mothers going out as wage-earners have attracted comparatively little attention. Labor, within certain limits, is good for the child, giving it a wholesome moral discipline, and training it for the business by which it is to earn its livelihood; but, when a married woman has to neglect her natural duties for the responsibilities that properly belong to the other sex, it is time for humanity to protest in the name of her offspring. No one individual can fulfill satisfactorily the double or, I should say, the triple function of bearing and rearing children, and providing for their maintenance. I am a laboring woman myself, and have met with some success as a breadwinner; and I know that the conditions of performing this function satisfactorily are quite incompatable with those arduous and important duties which make such heavy demands upon every conscientious mother, especially among the poor. In the homes of the very poor there are no hired servants to keep the household running smoothly while the mistress is away. The wife of the laboring man is frequently cook, nurse, house-maid, laundress, all in one; and if she must go out as a breadwinner besides, what is to prevent the domestic engine from running off the track and getting itself hopelessly ditched?

Of the two evils, if both are evils, I am persuaded that it is better that the child should go out to labor than the mother. Liberty, uncurbed by the check-rein of parental restraint, is a more than doubtful blessing, for the loss of which the child that takes its mother's place in the shop or the mill is more than compensated by the advantage of having her care at home. It is of far greater importance to the physical and moral well-being of the child that it should have a clean, well-ordered home to receive it out of working hours, than that its working hours should be abolished. The real hardship to the children of the poor lies not in setting them early to learn the wholesome lesson of labor, but in leaving them to grow up amid the discomforts and dangers of a neglected home, while the mother is bestowing upon loom and spindle the care that is the natural birthright of her little ones.

But here we are confronted with the question of education, and it will be asked, How is the child ever to learn anything if put to work so early? Such considerations, however, need present no real difficulty, if we could once rid ourselves of those narrow views of education which bound it by the walls of the schoolroom, and can see no way of learnnig anything except by getting it out of a book. Education, in the proper sense of the word, is that course of training which will best fit an individual for the business of life, or, to speak more accurately, will best enable him to adjust himself in harmony with his environment. The kind of education that is best for any person will depend, therefore, very much upon what his environment is to be; and as it certainly cannot be maintained the environment of the majority of mankind is such as to require a very great amount of book-learning, it may reasonably be asked whether some of our popular theories of education do not need remodeling. By this I do not mean that our facilities for higher education should be in any way diminished, but only that we should use a little more discrimination in applying them, and bestow the highest advantages where they are likely to do most good. Many well meaning teachers labor under the idea that they must spend their best energies upon dull pupils and go on for years throwing away their time in trying to accomplish what the homely wisdom of our fathers has pronounced the impossible task of making a "silk purse out of a sow's ear." Trim your sow's ear, clean it and comb it and make as decent and reputable a sow's ear out of it as you can, by all means, but don't put your gold and pearls into it under the belief that it is a silk purse. As our Georgia farmers say, put your guano on your best land and you will get a paying crop.

Each department of the world's work can be best carried on by those who are fitted for it, The intellectual work, like every other, can be carried on with success only by those who have some capacity for it, and, by bestowing an elaborate intellectual training upon all alike, without regard to natural qualifications, we damage both the state and the individual—the state, by wasting its resources in unremunerative intellectual products; the individual, by leading him into fields where he is forced into competition with those better equipped for the struggle for existence, and against whom, by the inexorable law of the "survival of the fittest," he has no chance to contend with success.

Where people have money to pay for the education of their children, there is, of course, no remedy; and in our private schools and colleges we may expect always to see rich blockheads grinding through the process of what they call getting an education; but where the state pays the cost it has a right to see that its money is spent so as to secure the greatest benefit to all concerned. This can be done by a rigid system of grading, each school being a stepping stone to the next higher. Let a certain standard of scholarship be required in each grade as a condition of entering the next higher, and let all who do not come up to this standard pass out to the factory, the workshop, the plow the wheel, the lathe—to whatever, in fact, is to be their life's work. The requirements in the lower grades should not be too high, and every one should have an opportunity of learning to spell, read, and write, with something of the four cardinal rules of arithmatic; but after that the standard should be rapidly raised, so as to weed out all but the best material before reaching the high school, and thus avoid the great economic mistake of turning into poor scholars material that might have made good artisans and mechanics.

Under such a system, the weary mass of juvenile mediocrity that cumbers our high schools and keeps down their standard of scholarship would be switched off early on the right track; for, since the vast majority of the human race must live by the work of their hands, it is quite as important that the hands should be educated as the head. Schools of technology are needed for such of this class as may be destined to callings requiring special skill, such as architecture, joinery, engraving, and the like; but, for the rank and file of hand-workers, I question whether the mill and the workshop are not the best schools. To many they are the only available ones, for the families of the very poor can ill afford to sustain non-producers, and to them it is essential that the labor of every member should be directly remunerative.

If we take this broader view of education, there is no reason why its claims should canflict with the humane employment of children in work suited to their strength, at a comparatively early age, and there are cases where the enactment of laws against it would be a positive cruelty to the children themselves. Especially is this true where keeping them at home would necessitate the mother's going out to labor. Unmarried females can work as breadwinners without detriment to themselves or to society; and the ever-increasing band of "superfluous" women, which is so significant a feature of our advancing civilization, is quite sufficient to supply all demands for female labor without calling mothers away from their natural post of duty.

It is not a matter of mere sentiment to reserve the mother's time and labor for her children, but of sound political economy. There is no question of greater importance to the state than the training of its future citizens; and a home where thrift, cleanliness, and good government prevail, with that moderate amount of domestic comfort which the hand of a tidy woman can impart to even the most meagre surroundings, is a more powerful factor in the production of a good education than all the schools in Christendom. I have often been struck, in the school room, with the vast difference that exists between well-mothered children and those poor little Ishmaelites who, through want of either time or capacity on the part of the mother are left to scramble along the path of life as best they may. The teachers, with all our books and methods, cannot lead a child even to speak correctly, when it hears nothing but bad English at home; how, then, can our endeavors, temporary and intermittent as they must be, counteract the demoralizing influence of the shiftlessness and disorder that prevail in a home from which the mother is always absent? It is beside the mark to object that the mothers themselves are often so ignorant and thriftless as to make their presence little to be desired in any home; can we expect to find models of the domestic virtues among those who have never had the opportunity to practice them? We all know that there are foolish and incompetent mothers in every walk of life; but would anyone, therefore, argue that it is good for children in general to be deprived of the care of their mothers? Such faults of the poor as arise from lack of opportunity we may hope to correct; those that are inherent in human nature I leave to the moralist, as beyond the scope of this paper.

### A Strange Romance.

Maud St. Pierre is in the backwoods of Conrecuho county, Alabama, says a special dispatch to the St. Louis Globe. Her history has been going the rounds of the press, but her whereabouts were unknown until to-day. Four years ago there was quite a sensation because of the disappearance of John W. Neal, of Huntsville, Ala., private secretary to Miss St. Pierre, said to be a lady of wealth. This event occurred at Anderson Station, Tenn., where Miss St. Pierre was startling the people by princely transactions in mineral lands. Miss St. Pierre deeply grieved over the loss of Neal, and presently she, too, disappeared. There were rumors that the woman had murdered the man she loved. The middle of April last the skeleton remains of Neal were found at the base of a cliff near Anderson station, and it was presumed that he met death by falling over the precipice while intoxicated.

Information obtained recently shows that Miss St. Pierre, after leaving Tennessee went to Milton, Fla., where she remained until her funds gave out. She left several large trunks as security for board, but when these were opened they were found to contain nothing but wood. In January, last year, she arrived in Conrecuho county to take charge of a school, but did not receive the position. She took lodging with an old couple and remained until last month, they receiving nothing in the way of pay but a draft on Colonel Cranton, of Washington, said draft not to be presented until June. During her stay she went extensively into the purchase of timber. She made large contracts, embracing thousands of acres, which went by default lately. She has moved fifteen miles back of Brewton, Ala., where she seeks the greatest seclusion. Although handsome, finely educated, gifted as a musician and always fashionably dressed, she associates exclusively with the illiterate. The people she is now with are trying to get rid of her.

The city council of Leon is still at work on the electric light question. The location has not yet been decided, but several points are in view.