

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The WEEKLY UNION issued this morning is one of the most valuable papers published on the continent. It is not necessary now to refer to the varied departments and the skill and labor applied to each, nor to the rare managerial ability displayed in the conduct of the paper—these speak for themselves, and give evidence in every column of reading matter prepared or selected. As a news journal we desire just now to present its claims, and while it is complete in all departments of news, the chief claim is that it gives news fresher and faster than any other weekly. This is so because it is issued in semi-weekly parts, which gives the reader the current fact and opinion of the day long before the ordinary weekly is issued. Each semi-weekly part consists of eight pages, making a total of sixteen pages per week, and all sent for \$2 per year, post paid.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 102 1/2 for 5s of 1881; 109 for 4 1/2s; sterling, \$4 89/64 8/9; silver bars, 114; silver coin, 1/2 discount buying, 1/2 selling. SILVER IN LONDON yesterday, 52 1/2; consols, 92 1/2; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105; 4 1/2s, 104; 4 1/4s, 111.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91 selling. At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 98 1/2 for 44 for good to choice California. TREASURY was more active in the San Francisco stock market yesterday morning, and prices were more variable. Union Consolidated sold us to \$19 50, a gain of \$1 25 over the best rate Thursday, but subsequently the price fell to \$18 25. When the gavel closed the morning session, it was found that weekly part consists of eight pages, making a total of sixteen pages per week, and all sent for \$2 per year, post paid.

By the bursting of an old shell at Naxalno, B. C., Thursday, several persons were injured. At Corpus Christi, Tex., yesterday, Horace Burr, in shooting at his wife, wounded her mother fatally and then killed himself. In Eastern Siberia four battalions of riflemen have been formed by conscription.

A case in an iron mine at Ludington, Mich., caused the death of three workmen Thursday. Four hundred brickmakers struck at Chicago yesterday for an advance in wages. Two of the young lads recently burned in the Opera House at Atlanta, Ga., have since died. In the Crowley murder trial at Napa the case was given to the jury last evening.

Mrs. R. N. Brown dropped dead in Virginia, Nev., yesterday while visiting a neighbor. The Florida Republicans have nominated S. E. Conover for Governor. In a boom at Augusta, (Ga.) bank cashier who committed suicide in February, was a defaulter for over \$30,000. DELAUNAY, the well-known minister, died in New York last night of consumption.

TROOPS have been called out in Louisiana to suppress labor troubles. The cost of the Afghan war over \$125,000,000. The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., adjourned sine die at San Francisco yesterday. REISSA contemplates sending several men-of-war to the Pacific ocean. CARL MASKE was hanged at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday.

MURPHY, who murdered French at Heppner, Or., Tuesday, has been arrested, and is now in jail at Heppner. Mrs. C. M. Kester died suddenly yesterday at Oregon City, Or. PHILIP THOMAS was seriously injured and his son John instantly killed by an accident in a Newcastle (W. V.) coal mine. TELEGRAPHIC and mail communications have been resumed with Hartford, Tulare county.

CHIEF JUSTICE SWANSON, of the New York Supreme Court, died of apoplexy yesterday. This President has nominated N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, to be Governor of Dakota. This forest fire in Pennsylvania are still raging. A DISASTROUS conflagration occurred at Milton, Pa., yesterday, resulting in 3,000 people homeless. An engine ran from Philadelphia to Jersey City yesterday—90 miles—in 97 minutes, and returned in 90 minutes.

POSTMASTER JAMES, of New York, declines to be a candidate for Postmaster General. During the present month the daily receipts of the Government have amounted to \$1,000,000. HARRISON JONES (colored) has been sentenced to be hanged at Augusta, Ga. REV. L. M. HENT killed himself with a shotgun yesterday at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Each of the inside pages of to-day's Record-Union contains matter of interest and value. JUDGE FIELD AS A CANDIDATE. The mention of Judge Stephen J. Field as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency is becoming quite frequent at the East, and it is to be remarked that it does not elicit that kind of contemptuous criticism which is so readily applied when other men are named. Whether, as recently alleged in an Eastern journal on the authority of two Californians, the Democracy of this State is as enthusiastic over the suggestion as is intimated, we do not know; but we do know that the Democrats have no man in their ranks who would give so much intellectual dignity and force to their canvass as Judge Field. We do not think there can be any question that he would make a very strong candidate. His war record is good, his loyalty to the Union unquestionable, his integrity is unblemished, and his mental caliber is very far beyond anything that the Democrats have put forward for a long time. He is known as an able opponent of the extreme application of the modern doctrine of centralization which is causing so much uneasiness to thinking men of both parties. His nomination would put the Republicans upon their mettle, and would do much to elevate the tone of the campaign, but so far it does not appear probable that he can obtain it, and judging from the average tendencies of Democratic Conventions, it would perhaps not be going too far to say that his weakness consists in his manifest superiority to all the other candidates who have yet been named.

AN UNTHINKABLE POSITION. The position of the Mussel Slough settlers, as stated on their behalf, is a remarkable and perplexing one. They are reported as being determined not to oppose the United States authorities, yet as determined to hold the land they occupy "at any cost." We do not know what they mean by talking about not opposing the United States authorities, for they have done that already, and had they not done it there would have been no such tragedy as was recently enacted in their midst. They are now in open and unmistakable opposition to the law, and when they declare that they will hold the lands at any cost they cannot possibly mean anything else than that they will resist the execution of legal process for their expulsion or arrest. If they imagine that they have hitherto done nothing which is in contravention of law, they will speedily be undeceived. If they imagine that they will be permitted to juggle with words, and in the same breath to declare their respect for and defiance of the law, they are very seriously mistaken. They have, in fact, assumed an unthinkable and untenable position, and the sooner they abandon it and come down to a reasonable attitude, the sooner will their present complications be adjusted.

THE DIFFUSION OF A TASTE FOR ART.

Among the many evidences of advancing civilization which claim the attention of the philosophical student, the diffusion among the people of a taste for art is at once one of the least recognized yet most significant. We are prone to accept the conditions which subsist around us as though they had always been the same, so fully do we become harmonized with our environment. But reflection will show that the taste for art which is now so general is really a very remarkable and quite new phenomenon, and that it implies a growth in the public intelligence of a highly encouraging nature. It is true that the art tendencies of the age are considerably obscured and warped by the demoralizing influence of that stupidest and most pernicious of all barbarous survivals, Fashion, but when due allowance has been made for the senseless and aimless mimeries which the foolish squander their time upon in obedience to the decrees of that blind and acephalous goddess, there will be found a great and important residuum of solid acquirement, which must be accepted as marking a real advance in the appreciation of art and desire for beauty and grace and harmony in the familiar accessories of everyday life. The progress of the popularization of art has been helped and hastened by many agencies, such as the improvement of manufacturing processes, the cheapening of reproductive methods, the dissemination through an easily accessible literature of higher views upon the government of life, the immense increase in the facilities for travel, and so forth. And through these and other influences it has come to pass that an amount of real artistic beauty and satisfaction is to-day within the reach of a very humble class which twenty years ago was proscribed to all but the wealthy. Everyone who has lived forty years can look back to a period when there was no thought or understanding of Art among the masses. At that time false ideas of religion assisted in maintaining the notion that Beauty and Sin were somehow inseparable, and that a due veneration for the Moloch Deity of the Hebrews required every true Christian to surround himself or herself with as much ugliness and sordidness as possible. There was no idea of introducing grace of form into everyday life in any way. Even ornaments were as void of artistic beauty as could well be, and furniture and household ware was as uncomprehendingly and grimly utilitarian as could be. It is no wonder that your Yankee ancestors acquired a reputation for sour looks and joyless behavior generally, for they lived in a world from which all the sweetness and light had been pitilessly and purposely excluded. They were no doubt an earnest people, but they were very narrow, very dyspeptic, very much addicted to professional unhappiness, and they indeed erected into a religion. Modern skepticism has done a great deal for the world. It has broken down the barriers which this stupid old Puritanism had built. It has let in the bright and splendid sunlight upon the human mind, and has taught it to admire and appreciate all the exquisite charms which Nature enriches her favorite work with, and all the subtle and elevating influences of those Arts which seek to translate and transmute Nature for the improvement of Man. It has thrown upon this vast treasure-house of loveliness and harmony of form and colors to the common people, and has made them participants in the esthetic education which is thus placed within the reach of all the world. And the mystery which so long shrouded Art is in a fair way to removal. The affectations, the impetuousness, with which it was sought to create a monopoly of esthetic culture, belong rightly to the thin and weak history of Fashion. With the popularization of Art a guarantee of necessity given for the sincerity of its adoption. The common people are not to be deluded by the caprice of cliques and coteries. No fantastic folly can be palmed off upon them for beauty. It is only the products of true Art which appeal to their simple but wholesome tastes, and though they may know little or nothing about art history, they are quite capable of preferring the nobleness of the Grecian antique, or the quaint realism of Japanese ceramic art, to the hideous inventions of barbaric schools, which certain modern art maniacs insist upon publishing.

The spread of a taste for art among the people is easily recognized and demonstrated. Everywhere through this continent, for example, there is to-day a more or less brisk and steady traffic in art belongings which a quarter of a century ago were absolutely unknown outside of a few—a very few—rich people who had traveled. And though the tendency to introduce art into the household is no doubt often overdone, and though silly and ignorant people are sure to burlesque it and make it absurd occasionally, it is none the less a great thing that this appreciation of Beauty, whether of form or color or arrangement, should have become so general, and should have revolutionized the domestic surroundings of so large a proportion of the people. Nor can it be said that the time which is spent by our young girls and matrons, our youths and young society people generally, in this way, is wasted. There are few more harmonizing and elevating influences than those of Beauty, and the race which learns to familiarize itself with elegance of form and brilliancy of color and grace of outline and subtlety and harmony of combination, has made a long stride forward in civilization. The complete life is that which obtains the fullest satisfaction from Nature; which extracts the most joy and peace and strength and consolation from the beauty of external things; which is saturated with the charms of creation, and is one with its surroundings. And the way to secure such a complete life for the race is to open wide the doors to artistic culture; to welcome to our homes whatever of grace and loveliness we can surround ourselves with; to put everywhere about us evidences of the majesty, the sweetness, the illuminating power, the soothing influence, of our mother Nature; and so to stimulate and strengthen the imaginative and the observant faculties, and to gather the best that the world affords as we pass through it. And though fashions change and die, and the fancies of the moment, decorative or otherwise, are sure to be presently dropped, it is certain that the taste for elegance in the household, when once im-

planted, will not be eradicated. For the diffusion of a taste for art among the people is the best possible guarantee for the perpetuation and extension of that taste. In the first place it compels the establishment of cheap processes of imitation and reproduction. When the chromo-lithograph was introduced it was regarded with exaggerated horror by those super-faustidious art critics who have fallen into the error of making themselves the slaves of Art instead of employing Art as an accessory to civilization. But the chromo-lithograph was a distinct step in advance. It enabled hundreds of thousands of poor people to hang upon their walls more faithful and artistic copies of Nature than had ever before been accessible to them. It made possible the decoration, the brightening, the beautifying of countless humble homes, and in so doing it lifted up and broadened the national intelligence. Despite all criticisms it was a wholesome revolution, and it paved the way for still better things.

Manufacturers have also of late years done much to popularize Art. Not only in household furniture, but in all kinds of crockery, porcelain, China and glass wares, the desire to introduce beauty and grace of form is conspicuous, while the most cultivated art-sense is employed in the perfection of patterns and design for the fabrics whose splendor and brilliancy are now at the command of almost the poorest classes. There is scarcely anything noble or suggestive which cannot now be procured in a cheap form, and as the demand for cheap art-work increases, so does its excellence. In a short time the only privilege reserved to great wealth will be the monopoly of costly materials, for all conceivable beauty will be equally accessible to the poor. Already this almost silent art-progress has proceeded so far that the difference between the homes of the people now and ten years ago is quite marked. There is not only a love of decoration generally observable, but an artistic taste which governs and harmonizes whatever is done in this way. We are not referring to the periodical crazes for this or that kind of "fancy" work, but to the steady and enduring cultivation of art-perception which is becoming apparent all through the middle classes, as they may be called, and which has taken the place of a greasy and stupid and uncreative formalism peculiarly hostile to all real intellectual growth. It is of some importance to point out also that there has never in the history of the human race been a period when civilization had made so great an advance as in the present time. It is not only that there is a more diffused culture and enlightenment, but that there goes with it a larger appreciation of the requirements of ripe civilization, and a diminution of the coarser tendencies of human development clearly demonstrated by statistics. And the improvements which have already been produced by the diffusion of Art among the people are certain from their nature to extend yet further, and to influence the coming years yet more powerfully. For since already the change which Art culture produces has established a religion of health as opposed to a religion of sickness, and has substituted clear-sightedness and joyful appreciation of the beauties of Nature for the canting, artificial, fetishistic gloom and misanthropy of the Puritan period, so in the future this joyful and robust view of life must exercise a controlling influence upon the coming generations, and must give to them very great advantages upon their entrance into life. They will have their difficulties cleared away for them at the beginning. They will grow up with rational and scientific views of life and duty, and will not have to waste half their lives in correcting the blunders of their early education. And so they will be in a position to make the most of all their opportunities, and to meet abuses and evils with the strength derived from sensible and natural training, and they may reasonably be expected to advance Society much further than we, with our imperfect means, are able to do. So much is the diffusion of Art among the people doing for civilization and progress.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The latest Eastern stirrings on the Presidential outlook are by no means harmonious, but they are significant, as showing the rapid growth of a belief that Grant cannot obtain the nomination at Chicago. The Herald's list of delegates already elected to the Convention is as follows: Grant, 265; Blaine, 243; Sherman, 97; Edmunds, 82; Washburne, 14. The Tribune's list is as follows: Grant, 220; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 96; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 14. The Herald calculates that when all the delegates are elected there will be a majority of 134 opposed to Grant, and that therefore he cannot be nominated on the first ballot. The Grant managers continue to assert that they will be able to nominate him on the first ballot, but as they refuse to give figures in support of their claim, it is of course open to question. The tendency of the political current has indeed been for several weeks unmistakably against the prospects of Grant. The claim that he would have a solid South to start with has been effectually disproved by facts. The New York Tribune a few days since made the assertion that "there is not a single Southern 'entire vote.' It says that "to all outside appearances Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and South Carolina are fully secured for him; but the reports of 'anti-third-term feeling in these delegations are too numerous and too well authenticated to be overlooked." Nor has he made any compensating gains in Northern and Western States. On the contrary, he has been unable to secure more than a moiety of the vote of his own State, while the revolt in New York and Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the assertions of Messrs. Conkling and Cameron, is serious and extensive. The Tribune confidently asserts that he will lose at least twelve votes in New York, and twenty-five in Pennsylvania. And if the latest figures are reliable, and it turns out that he will go into the Convention lacking more than a hundred votes on the first ballot, it is clear that his nomination will be out of the question, since if it cannot be had on the first ballot it cannot be had at all. On the second ballot the strength with which he enters will break away and go to Blaine, Sherman, or some other candidate. The tremendous pressure which has been

brought to bear to secure the first vote of a large number of delegates for him, can be exerted no further. The Grant fight depends altogether upon the onset, and if that fails it is lost. The possibility of retaining the ground already wrested from him is moreover hardly to be considered, for as the time for the Convention draws nearer the strength of the anti-third-term movement increases, and the tendency is plainly toward other candidates who have got such a lead to carry.

And this brings us to a consideration which is sure to influence politicians greatly. The demand for Grant with the average politician is primarily due to a belief that he would be a strong candidate. The number of politicians who would be willing to force his nomination in face of the strong probability that he could not command the full vote of the party, is very small. A few men like Senators Cameron, Conkling, Logan, Carpenter, etc., may be prepared to risk the defeat of the party rather than forego their programme, but they cannot depend upon being followed to defeat by the rank-and-file. The desire of the Convention, it may safely be assumed, will be to nominate the strongest available man, and if it should be concluded that General Grant is not that man, it may be predicted without fear that the enthusiasm of the delegates who are at present for him will cool down. The emphatic resistance now being made to his nomination in various parts of the country, the determined stand taken by the St. Louis anti-third-term Convention the other day, the growing indications of a purpose to put a third candidate in the field in the event of his nomination, must have their legitimate effect upon those who are engineering the canvass. It is no longer a mere question of obtaining enough votes in the Convention. It is a question of whether the mass of the Republican party would endorse his nomination. The belief of many shrewd observers is that they would not do so, and since any break in the Republican party must entail a Democratic victory, it is naturally being asked whether it is worth while to encounter such a danger under the circumstances. The pretense that the country calls for this particular nomination can of course no longer be maintained. It is already apparent that Grant is not the first choice of a very large section of the party, and that another large section is resolved to bolt rather than support him. Whether this is to work for Blaine or another candidate, however, cannot yet be determined. Blaine's friends have pushed his fight so mercilessly everywhere that they have aroused strong antagonism, and if he falls of a nomination on the second ballot his strength may be broken, and a combination be effected on Sherman or a "dark horse." No doubt Blaine's prospects at present are good, but even with Grant out of the way he would have no certainty of victory, and perhaps the most that can now be said is that the probability of Grant's being the choice of the Convention is not only smaller than it has ever been yet, but still diminishing.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The Nation remarks of the late English elections, that "one of the most startling 'revelations made by the election is the total lack of the influence on the voters 'of the country at large of the London 'daily press.' Nearly all the London papers were against Mr. Gladstone, and as the Nation says, 'most of them treated 'him as a half-crazy person, and as in 'some sense a national disgrace, at the 'very time when he was rousing a confidence and even an enthusiasm among 'the masses of the voters such as have 'perhaps been bestowed on no man in 'England since the younger Pitt.' The inference drawn by the Nation, that the London press was necessarily wrong, and that the people were necessarily right, appears to us to be untenable, however. It often happens that the public take the bit in their teeth and run away from the press, but it does not follow that the people are right. They are undoubtedly the stronger, and that is all that can be said. A great deal has been written from time to time about the shrewdness of popular instincts and the significance of great waves of popular sentiment, but history does not furnish any support for this theory of the superiority of mass fancies. Mr. Gladstone may be all that the people think him, and the London papers may be quite mistaken about him, but this does not follow from the circumstance that the majority were for him in the late election. As a matter of fact majorities have been conspicuously wrong on many of the greatest and most momentous occasions. And when the almost unanimous expression of an educated press is found to be on one side of a case, and the almost unanimous expression of an uneducated public opinion is on the other, we think that it requires a good deal of enthusiasm to believe that the public must be right and the press wrong. Cultivated London may differ in opinion from uneducated England, but which is the most likely to judge wisely? Mr. Gladstone has certainly done many things of late calculated to help him with the unintelligent, and to hurt him with the intelligent. He has been accused, not without reason, of playing the demagogue, and he has already since the election been obliged to confess that in a public speech during the campaign he grossly abused a friendly sovereign. In all this the instinct of the people may be truer than the reason of the educated classes, but if it is, the fact must be regarded as the exception which proves the rule, and not as the rule itself. The idea that the opinion of the many is necessarily the right opinion is obviously a survival from more barbarous periods, when might made right. It has been fostered with the growth of democracy, as the easiest way of placating the majority, but it is not a logical deduction, and it ought to be employed with great caution and circumspection.

THE PHENOMENAL VITALITY OF FRAUD.

Readers of Mark Twain may remember, in his Sketch Book, a paper entitled "The facts in the case of George Fisher, deceased." It is the history, taken from the Government archives, of one of those swindles which have been of late years erected to the dignity of a class, and the exposure of which seems to have no effect in diminishing them. The McGarran Claim is perhaps the most familiar instance of the kind. The case mentioned by Mark Twain was of a common class. It was that of a man in Florida who had suffered the de-

struction of some property during the Creek war, either by the Indians or the troops. The damage was done in 1813. The original owner of the property never made any claim for redress. But twenty years afterwards a claim for \$600 was put in, and refused by Congress. How this claim gradually swelled and swelled, how from a claim of \$600 it grew to a claim for \$155,000,000, and how the whole of this would undoubtedly have been paid to the heirs of George Fisher but for the occurrence of the rebellion, must be ascertained by reference to the story itself, which, though told by a humorist, is undoubtedly true. We are now reminded of this case by the resurrection of another equally venerable and equally outrageous swindle, the ventilation of which the public may thank the New York Times for. This is the once-notorious De Groot claim, which twenty years ago engaged the attention of the country, which was then exploded apparently beyond any possibility of resurrection, but which has just come slipping and sliding into Congress again as fresh and impudent as ever. The facts are simple and clear. In 1856 the Washington Aqueduct was being built, and a contract was made with W. H. De Groot for the delivery of a large quantity of bricks, to be delivered at a fixed price, at the rate of 60,000 a day. The contract contained a special clause making the payments terminable by the failure of the contractor to supply the material, or the failure of Congress to make the appropriations. Both these things happened. De Groot failed to supply the material, and Congress cut off the appropriations. The contract was thus terminated, but nevertheless De Groot and his partners declined to regard it in that light, and made a demand for compensation upon the Government. The then Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, took the advice of certain experts, Congress having authorized him to settle the claim "on principles of justice and equity," and so an award of \$29,534 was made to the claimant in 1858. This was not enough, however, and two years later De Groot appeared again as a claimant. This time he maintained that he ought to have been allowed prospective profits on his entire contract. John B. Floyd had the matter referred to him, and he found that De Groot ought to have \$119,000 damages for his failure to execute a contract according to its original conditions. The money was about to be paid when a prying newspaper correspondent at Washington discovered the fraud, and published it, and the reaction it produced killed the swindle for that time. Now, however, a generation having passed since it was last heard of, it is brought up again, and it is quite possible that if it had not been once gibbeted by the press, the steel would have been consummated this time.

HAMPTON ON THE KELLOGG CASE.

Wade Hampton has made a speech condemning the attempt to unsettle Kellogg, and expressing his opinion that the whole question was a res adjudicata, and that there was no excuse for reopening it. His Democratic colleagues were quite taken aback at this frank utterance, and it is possible that it indicates a conflict of opinion on that side of the Senate which will compel the abandonment of the attack on Kellogg. Senator Hampton, in common with other Southern politicians, has fits of frankness and candor which are dangerous to his party friends, and from time to time he manufactures some popularity in this way, at least with his political opponents. It is to be regretted, however, that these virtuous spasms do not last, and that when the party whip is cracked seriously, Mr. Hampton is generally among the first to return to his allegiance. The Kellogg case is one which should think both parties would be more willing to let alone than to meddle with. It involves reminiscences which are equally discredit to both, and bargains which, however convenient in critical junctures, cannot be defended soberly, or made to accord with any orthodox theory of public duty. The Kellogg and Butler cases in fact hang together, as Senator Blaine imprudently intimated the other day, and though the Democrats want Kellogg's seat very much, and though it may be of great importance to them hereafter, it is doubtful whether they have not more to lose from a ventilation of all the facts concerned than to gain by turning him out.

THE ATALANTA.

There seems no room for doubt that the English training-ship Atalanta has gone to the bottom with all hands. The discovery of certain floating fragments, among which was a man-of-war's lifebuoy, almost in the track of her ascertained course, gives confirmation to the fears previously existing. Indeed, it is quite incredible that she should be safe after so long an absence, and though the failure to find any considerable quantity of wreck may seem to justify some hope, it is by no means improbable that she may have gone down all standing, as the Eurydice did, and that scarcely anything may have floated from her as she sank. Among the odd reasons which have been suggested to account for this presumed disaster, we note a conjecture that the lads forming her crew may have been prostrated by sea-sickness, or afraid to go aloft to take in sail. We venture to assert that there is no probability in any such notion. The lads who sailed her were not greenhorns, but a large proportion of them were young men who had been at sea long enough to what, if not quite impossible, to know what to do about the matter. The fact is obvious that the treatment extended by the West Point Cadets to colored boys is simply the treatment which all white people are disposed to extend to all colored people. The difference between the cases is that whereas in ordinary society white men can hold colored people at arm's length without attracting any attention or wounding any sensibilities, this course is impracticable in a school where the greatest social intimacy necessarily exists between the scholars. In other words, while in the world nobody can be compelled to associate with colored people if they do not want to do so, at West Point the contact is unavoidable save by the exercise of cruel and offensive practices. The situation of colored cadets at such a place is not an easy problem to master. The bringing together of the two races there is a step more than has been taken anywhere else, and if it does not succeed it may well be asked where are the precedents justifying a supposition that it would succeed. Of course there ought not to be any recognized proscription at West Point, but it does not seem possible to prevent the quiet or effectual kind which is

always at the command of the other cadets. The subject is a very difficult one, but in common justice to the white cadets it must be recognized that they are expected to show a freedom from race prejudice which their fathers and mothers have never exhibited, and which they are probably incapable of exhibiting. The West Point boys are probably no worse than other boys in this respect, and they are certainly no worse than the society which produced them. There is a race and color prejudice, and it is active throughout the North. This truth ought to be taken into consideration by those who are inclined to stigmatize the West Point cadets as peculiarly bigoted colorphobists.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT. FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880. Department No. 1. Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, E. W. McKinstry, J., presiding; S. B. McKee, J.; E. M. Ross, J.; Frank W. Gross, Clerk; Henry C. Fisher, Reporter. 10,490—People vs. Bone—There being no appearance, and no points and authorities on file, it is ordered that the judgment and order herein be the same as heretofore affirmed.

10,491—People vs. Cooper—There being no appearance, and no points and authorities on file, it is ordered that the judgment and order herein be the same as heretofore affirmed. Court adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, J. D. Thornton, J., presiding; M. H. Myrick, J.; J. E. Sharpsteen, J.; J. P. Ross, Deputy Clerk; P. H. Kern, Reporter. 10,492—People vs. Miller—Argued by Duggett for defendant, and by Attorney General for People and submitted.

10,493—People vs. Gilbert—Argued by Dentist for defendant and Attorney-General Hart for the People, and case submitted.

10,494—People vs. Alford—Argued by Gregory and Shipsey for defendant and Attorney-General Hart for the People, and case submitted. Adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CLARK, Judge. FRIDAY, MAY 14th. Alice M. Smith vs. Charles H. Smith—Docket of divorce to admit and custody of children to defendant. Catherine Hoedel vs. David Reuss—Nonsuit.

The People vs. William Conan, burglary—Continued. People vs. A. F. Clark—Continued to May 19th. Estate of J. H. Burnham, deceased—Continued to May 18th.

People vs. A. J. Palmer, embezzlement—Continued to June 23rd. People vs. Ralph Johnson, burglary—Tried and submitted to jury, failed to agree, and were discharged. Prisoner remanded.

Leonard Kellogg vs. S. A. Kellogg, for divorce—Referred to S. S. Holt to take testimony.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, corner of L—Rev. B. H. Rice, pastor, will preach each Sabbath morning at 10:15 a. m., and evening at 7:30. Sunday school at 12:30 p. m.

Kingsley M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I, Rev. J. E. Wicks, pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10:15 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:30 p. m. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. E. W. Ward, pastor. Services at 10:15 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 12:30 p. m.

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between L and M—Rev. A. J. Frost, pastor. Preaching at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12:15. All are invited, especially strangers.

Sixth-Street M. E. Church, Between K and L, corner of Third—Rev. Bentley, pastor, will preach both morning and evening. Strangers are cordially invited. Congregational Church, On Sixth street, between I and J—The pastor, Rev. L. E. Drisell, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. The public are invited.

Methodist Episcopal Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—T. H. B. Anderson, pastor. Services to-morrow at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects: "The Present and the Future"; evening: "Life, Capital for Immortality." Seats free; strangers welcome.

GALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

I street, between Tenth and Thirteenth—Rev. C. A. Bateman will preach at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at the close of morning service.

and it would be a satisfaction to the public if the real state of the case was for once made known, and the apparent inability of the troops to corner this redoubtable chief was conceded.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT. FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880. Department No. 1. Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, E. W. McKinstry, J., presiding; S. B. McKee, J.; E. M. Ross, J.; Frank W. Gross, Clerk; Henry C. Fisher, Reporter. 10,490—People vs. Bone—There being no appearance, and no points and authorities on file, it is ordered that the judgment and order herein be the same as heretofore affirmed.

10,491—People vs. Cooper—There being no appearance, and no points and authorities on file, it is ordered that the judgment and order herein be the same as heretofore affirmed. Court adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, J. D. Thornton, J., presiding; M. H. Myrick, J.; J. E. Sharpsteen, J.; J. P. Ross, Deputy Clerk; P. H. Kern, Reporter. 10,492—People vs. Miller—Argued by Duggett for defendant, and by Attorney General for People and submitted.

10,493—People vs. Gilbert—Argued by Dentist for defendant and Attorney-General Hart for the People, and case submitted.

10,494—People vs. Alford—Argued by Gregory and Shipsey for defendant and Attorney-General Hart for the People, and case submitted. Adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CLARK, Judge. FRIDAY, MAY 14th. Alice M. Smith vs. Charles H. Smith—Docket of divorce to admit and custody of children to defendant. Catherine Hoedel vs. David Reuss—Nonsuit.

The People vs. William Conan, burglary—Continued. People vs. A. F. Clark—Continued to May 19th. Estate of J. H. Burnham, deceased—Continued to May 18th.

People vs. A. J. Palmer, embezzlement—Continued to June 23rd. People vs. Ralph Johnson, burglary—Tried and submitted to jury, failed to agree, and were discharged. Prisoner remanded.

Leonard Kellogg vs. S. A. Kellogg, for divorce—Referred to S. S. Holt to take testimony.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, corner of L—Rev. B. H. Rice, pastor, will preach each Sabbath morning at 10:15 a. m., and evening at 7:30. Sunday school at 12:30 p. m.

Kingsley M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I, Rev. J. E. Wicks, pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10:15 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:30 p. m. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. E. W. Ward, pastor. Services at 10:15 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 12:30 p. m.

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between L and M—Rev. A. J. Frost, pastor. Preaching at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12:15. All are invited, especially strangers.

Sixth-Street M. E. Church, Between K and L, corner of Third—Rev. Bentley, pastor, will preach both morning and evening. Strangers are cordially invited. Congregational Church, On Sixth street, between I and J—The pastor, Rev. L. E. Drisell, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. The public are invited.

Methodist Episcopal Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—T. H. B. Anderson, pastor. Services to-morrow at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects: "The Present and the Future"; evening: "Life, Capital for Immortality." Seats free; strangers welcome.

GALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

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OUR BEST REWARD. WINSTON, FURSTNER CO. (N. C.), MARCH 13, 1880. TO THE HOP BITTERS MANUFACTURING CO. Gents: I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am Pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtue of your Bitters. Very respectfully, P. H. FERBER, ROBERTSON (N. Y.), March 11, 1880. HOP BITTERS CO.: Please accept our grateful acknowledgement for the Hop Bitters you were so kind to donate, and which were such a benefit to me. Yours, very gratefully, OLD LADIES OF THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

MONROE (Mich.), Sept. 25, 1875. Sirs: I have been taken with the Potters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder; it has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me. W. L. CARTER. If you have a sick friend whose life is a burden, one bottle of Hop Bitters may restore that friend to perfect health and happiness. Will you see that that friend has a bottle at once.

BRADFORD (Pa.), May 8, 1877. It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year since I took Hop Bitters. Several of my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

DELEVAN (Wis.), September 24, 1878. Gents: I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I ever did. I give a great many of them to my family. Several curable cases have been made by them here that there are a number of earnest workers