



The professionals who succeeded from the League of American Wheelmen, with much trumpeting about liberty and other things, have not found their paths strewn with bouquets of popularity. They have had several meets and have encountered as much frost as though they were obedient children of the League. It was announced when the union was organized at Trenton, N. J., that the racing men would get bigger purses to race for because the limit placed by the League of American Wheelmen had been removed. While there is no limit to the purses which promoters are not restricted to give, there seems to be a limit to what they are willing to give. The secession has cost the racing men considerable money in the abandonment of League of American Wheelmen meets which had been projected and which would have been given. In the outlaw meetings which have been given the men have raced for smaller purses than would have been given had the meets been conducted under League of American Wheelmen auspices. At Washington they raced for \$40 rats. At St. Louis, while the purses were large, it took two days to win the one and the biggest prize was given at the first meet but was little in excess, for a two days' meet, of what had been given in one day at the last National Circuit meet.

The secession movement appears to have checked the movement looking to the abandonment of race control by the league. Many who were supporters of the change now insist that the league shall not abandon its position under duress; that the fight must proceed until the secessionists humble themselves and the rights of the league are vindicated. This is the feeling which the racing board is diligently promoting. "Vindication" means a new lease of power, fat salaries and perquisites to burn. Every time a league man goes back to first principles, these shrewd promoters say to his organization in existence able to take charge of racing and maintain the "high standards" given it by the league. These generalities tickle the groundlings and renders more secure the grip of Mott and his board. Meanwhile the league is dwindling. With membership of over 100,000 a year ago, withdrawals from the organization have brought the number below the \$8,000 mark. Nearly 25,000 bicycle riders, or more than one-fifth of the total number, have dropped out within a year, and the general complaint is that they see no return from their racing. The impression seems to be uppermost that the league has departed from its original purpose and is not trying to do the work for which it was organized.

Ex-President Sterling Elliott, who long guided the destinies of the League of American Wheelmen, and is now chief of the Massachusetts division, is opposed to continuing control over racing, as he is of the opinion that the interests of the league suffer. It is worthy of note, also, that Mr. Elliott's state division is the only one that has experienced a decrease in its membership. Writing in the official publication of the league, the L. A. W. Bulletin, Mr. Elliott says: "The serious question which we are to settle by our votes next February is: Does the guardianship of racing benefit the general public? If the answer is 'No,' the League of American Wheelmen is a decided disadvantage to the organization; that the control of racing by the League of American Wheelmen is not for the best interests of the racing men, race promoters, or race spectators; that the cause of cycling would in no way suffer if bicycle racing were discontinued entirely, and that nearly all the trouble the league ever had was caused directly by its connection with racing."

There is a pretty change over who is the champion cyclist for 1898. The League of American Wheelmen championship falls to Tom Butler, a Boston schoolboy, winner of the five-mile event at New Haven, Saturday of last week. As there is no other recognized cycling record than that of the league, it follows that Butler has a claim on the title. Gardner, Bald, and others are said to have filed claims, but it is not likely they will be considered, unless they pay the penalty assessed for rebellion. The rebellion was a good thing for Butler. When the five-mile event was held at New Haven, Butler was the 125th place going to first man. The League of American Wheelmen had given a sanction to a promoter at St. Louis, at which the five-mile championship, the last of the list, was to be run, but the big riders seceding promoter relinquished his rights, and Mr. Mott was the big race to New Haven. This rounded out the six League of American

a felony punishable by a term in the penitentiary. This is one of the laws most needed by wheelmen just now, and the Nebraska lawmakers who vote for its adoption will earn the everlasting gratitude of 10,000 Nebraska wheelmen. Charlie Hall, one of the well-known Hall brothers of bicycle racing fame, who has been following eastern state circuits during the last summer, has returned to Omaha for the winter. Hall has been quite successful, and says that he will be in the game again next year.

Will Barnum, one of Omaha's well known wheelmen, who has been representing Morgan & Wright on the road for the last two years and who enlisted in the Second Nebraska at the beginning of the war, has entirely recovered from his spell of typhoid fever contracted at Chickamauga Park, and expects to return to Chicago the first of next week.

Traveling representatives of the different eastern bicycle firms are beginning to make their appearance in this city with samples of their new models. A number of important changes in the construction of the new models are shown, the principal one being that thirty-inch wheels are used instead of twenty-eight, and the drop in crank hangers is four to four and a quarter inches instead of three. The price of high grade makes will be \$16 for chain wheels, while the chainless will be sold by some of the standard makers for \$75, while others are going to ask an even hundred.

The big reunion of Omaha and Council Bluffs wheelmen scheduled to take place at Barry Mills next Sunday, was indefinitely postponed on account of the weather, and is quite likely that it will be declared off for this year altogether unless the weather modifies considerably during the next month. Many of the local wheelmen favor holding it in the spring, shortly after the opening of the riding season, and it is quite likely that this will be done.

Jack Prince, the old-time professional bicycle racing man and promoter, well known in this city, who wrote to The Bee some weeks ago announcing that he would be here during the season of the 1898-99, is still in the city. During Mr. Prince's 73 years he has not been ill a day, and until three weeks ago, when taken ill with liver trouble, was engaged in active business as a civil engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spring Haskell have been celebrating the seventeenth anniversary of their wedding at 31 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, N. Y., last night. Mr. Haskell is 86. They are both far from being infirm. The husband uses no glasses; the wife reads comfortably with them. They talk spiritedly of the old days. "The real joy of a wilderness, and they are the idol of their children, their grandchildren and their great-grandchildren.

There is a rumor to the effect that Shafer and Michael have positively separated. In connection with the rumor it is reported that Al Weing, one of Michael's pacemakers in '97, will take Shafer's place.

Earl W. Peabody has been asked to represent the Amateur Athletic union in the Paris games of 1900. This is given as a reason why the speedy cyclist is anxious to have Chairman Mott of the League of American Wheelmen racing board reopen his case. All on the instance of the union, organization will be used to place Peabody in good standing.

Next season will witness the appearance on the American tracks of a number of electric pacing machines. They were tried, but unsuccessfully, this season. The machines are crude shams in which the machines were exhibited, but next year a number of them will be shown and they will be very generally used. This is due to the excessive expense of middle distance paced races. The pace makers demand such exorbitant salaries that it is almost impossible to attempt to promote them. A New Yorker has several models about complete already.

The national circuit racing season closed last week and the appended table shows the standing of the different racing men. Bald is the champion for the fourth consecutive year but has proven himself the champion. Major Taylor, the colored rider, is not far behind for second, while Tommy Butler, the winner of 1898, is third:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Total, and other statistics. Lists names like Bald, Taylor, Butler, etc.

There was a good attendance of players and visitors at the Omaha Whist club room in The Bee building last Wednesday night, the interest being stimulated by the state meet scheduled for last night. The scores were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists names like North and South, Gummer and Sackett, etc.

A Canadian correspondent writes that some of the best whist players on the English cricket team, which has been visiting in America, were seen in the big playing cribbage long-stick Cavendish game, with American leads, played a four-day match against some common-sense Canadian experts and the common-sense players won by the rather decisive margin of ninety-two tricks. Although the principles of the short-stick game were fully explained to the Englishmen, they seemed totally unable to make any headway against it.

Questions and Answers. GILLETTE, N.Y., Oct. 18.—To the Sporting Editor of The Bee: In playing cribbage what does four three spots with a nine spot for trump count?—W. M. Underwood, Stephens, Franklin. Preliminary meeting will be held this week at which arrangements for future meetings will be made. The game will be pursued with serious intentions and with the ambition to arrive at good results.

DESIRABLE HOUSES SCARCE. Close of the Exposition Does Not Bring a Slump in Prices. ALL RENTS ARE NOTICEABLY HIGHER. New Business and New Fields for Labor Combine to Maintain a Stiff Rate for Desirable Property.

The approaching close of the exposition season and the coming on of winter bring up the question of the effect of these two conditions on the demand for real estate and rented houses, the supply and the price. The large, detached or detached, and extra stand out like a sore thumb in the real estate market, whereas, before the opening of the exposition, those who owned the property feared that they would lose their holders; now the demand has so increased that the tenants are anxious lest they shall be requested to move to make room for others who are willing to pay a higher rent. This sums up the present situation as reflected by several of the more prominent real estate dealers and rental agents in the city.

Omaha is as well rented up as any city in the country today and there is hardly a vacant house in the more desirable portions of the residence districts. The establishment of the new industrial plants at South Omaha, the erection of the new Iowa State building, the new line of railroad in Omaha have all contributed to increase the influx of people who have come to make this city their permanent home. The consequence has been that there has been a demand for six and eight-room houses that has far exceeded the supply, and as one real estate agent has said, fifty more in the process of being erected they would all find tenants before the 1st of December.

With the increased demand for houses has come a consequent increase in the rent. Laborers are getting more for their property now than they did in the spring and the prevailing rates are much in advance of those at this time last year. The ratio of increase has necessarily been different in different parts of the city. It has been especially marked in the vicinity of the position grounds in the northern and western portions, while hardly any change can be noted in the south and southwest.

Real Estate is Firm. In speaking of the present real estate condition G. H. Payne of the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Co. says: "The real estate market, as it appears to us, is stiffer at present than it has been at any other time during the exposition season. For the first four months of the fair prospective purchasers would state that they did not intend to buy until after the exposition was over, because in their judgment there would be a drop in the prices at that time. But as the people at large have seen that the exposition has not created a boom and has been a financial success, they are beginning to make up their minds that the slump they expected will not come, and that, on the other hand, there will be an increase in values. The consequence is that we are having a good demand from people who are buying. There does not seem to be much difference in the locality as to the demand for property. We have about 400 tenants and no vacant houses that are worth anything. So far as we know, we have had at least two applications for every house that will be vacated on November 1st."

C. C. George of the firm of Potter & George testified to the same general condition. He said: "There was a good demand for houses right along during the summer and it is continuing this fall. We are having inquiries every day from people wishing to rent, but our sales of real estate have not been so great. There seems to be but little demand for it just at present. There has been a good boom in South Omaha. The demand for houses there is greater than the supply. Of course, most of the people there wish to rent, but there have been a large number of sales, too. New houses are going up in that locality to supply the demand. They are not costly, but they are well adapted to the needs of the employees of the large establishments in that section, and make comfortable homes. They are not built for speculative purposes, but for use. Rented houses in South Omaha are now bringing from 15 to 20 per cent more than they did a year ago. Rents have increased all over the city. Of course, the rise has been more in some parts than in others. I should say that the average has been from 10 to 20 per cent. Another notable feature is that tenants, with rare exceptions, pay up promptly. This can be attributed, no doubt, to the increase in the demand for houses."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Rheum, Fever, Sore, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Burns, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give permanent relief or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY. There is a cafe in Venice which has never been closed, night or day, for 150 years. It is the cafe of the married woman in Brazil the coffin, hearse and livery of the coachman are all scarlet.

Four-fifths of all the garlic eaten in Europe is raised on the two African islands, Zanzibar and Pemba.

The constant labor of four persons for an entire year is required to produce a cashmere shawl of the best quality.

In the Cuban cigar factories the workers are men and women to read and sing to them while they work, so they won't talk to one another and neglect their task.

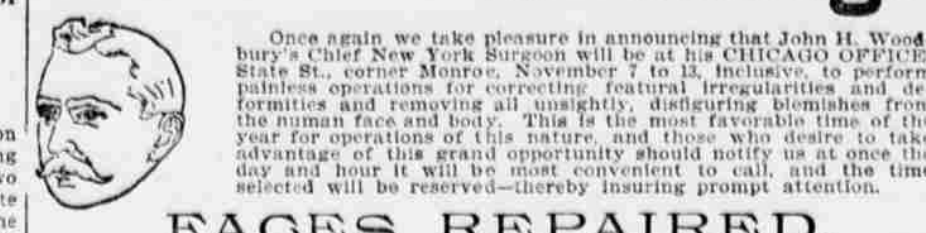
Poster Brown says that by the year 1950 Great Britain will have used eleven-fifths of its best resources of coal, and that there will be no more coal available, at a gradually increasing cost, sufficient coal to last 250 years.

Animous to be at the head of the procession in everything, Chicago now boasts "the longest police beat in the world." One policeman has charge of a bit of territory seven square miles in area. It is at the extreme eastern limit of the city and includes a few houses and considerable unimproved prairie.

All the members of the Bismarck family are great in stature. Beside a door in Pencil, Nebraska is the following record in pencil, dated December 31, 1879: "Prince Von Bismarck, 1 m. 88 (1 meter 83 centimeters), 8 1/2 feet 10 inches; Herbert Von Bismarck, 1 m. 86 (1 meter 86 centimeters); Countess Von Bismarck, 1 m. 74 (1 meter 74 millimeters), or 2 feet 7 3/4 inches; Princess Von Bismarck, 1 m. 74."

A Connellville, Pa., coke company owns and controls 40,000 acres of coal, and the price of fifty-two plants in the region, aggregating 11,500 ovens, four water plants, with a pumping capacity of 8,000,000 gallons of water daily. For the equipment of its plants it has fifty-two miles of railroad track, twenty-eight locomotives, 2,500 cars, ninety-two pairs of stationary engines, forty-two miles of wire rope, 198 steam boilers, 3,100 mine cars, 200 miles of mine track and 740 horses and mules. It is supplied with coal from fifty miles, twenty-two drifts, fifteen slopes and thirteen shafts.

New York boasts of the largest and tallest chimney in the United States. It is 350 feet high and twenty-two feet in diameter. The boat is an idle one. The chimney of the Omaha and Great Smelting works at Denver is 352 feet 7 inches in height. Other dimensions of the huge stack are: Size at base, thirty-three feet square; size at throat, twenty feet in diameter; thickness of outer shell at base, forty-eight and one-



Once again we take pleasure in announcing that John H. Woodbury's Chief New York Surgeon will be at his CHICAGO OFFICE, State St., corner Monroe, November 7 to 13, inclusive, to perform plastic operations on the face, neck, throat, and chest, and to remove all deformities and removing all unsightly, disfiguring blemishes from the human face and body. This is the most favorable time of the year for operations of this nature, and those who desire to take advantage of this grand opportunity should notify us at once the day and hour it will be most convenient to call, and the time selected will be reserved—thereby insuring prompt attention.

FACES REPAIRED. Wrinkles cloud the features and destroy beauty, but no matter how vast or of how long standing, they can be completely and painlessly removed and the surface made soft and smooth.

Bleeding, swollen and wrinkled lids, puffy, flabby, baggy lids, and all imperfections of the eyes are speedily overcome and rendered bright and expressive. The pug nose, bulbous nose, the crooked, humped, or Roman nose, the flat or narrow nose, the flaring up or points down, if too short or too long—no matter what are its imperfections—we can remove and transform it into a thing of beauty and all irregularities of the lips and mouth are rectified and a pleasing, attractive expression imparted thereto. Ears that protrude, large, deformed, or distorted, and ears that stand out like spreading sails are artistically corrected and made to set gracefully to the head. Birthmarks, tattoo and powder marks, moles, warts, scars, and all other disgusting blemishes of whatever nature, either on the face or body, are speedily and completely removed, and the skin left as soft, smooth and healthy as when first created, leaving no trace of their former existence. The chin, neck and throat if fat and rolling, if baggy, or leathery, and if the surface is uneven, is made smoothly and gracefully. Remember, all these operations are painless, and 20 years' practical experience enables us to produce the most satisfactory results.

Our offices under the supervision of regular physicians of the highest standing, are open every weekday during the year for the treatment and cure of skin diseases of all kinds, and those who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases, no matter how long standing, they are speedily treated and permanently cured. The complexion is bright, the skin is soft, and the hair is restored to its natural color, soft, and free from dandruff, or if the skin is too thick, too dry, too loose, too tight, blotchy and oily, or rough, it is made soft, smooth and completely cleared and made soft, smooth and white.

A personal consultation and examination is desirable, but realizing that it is not always convenient or possible for every one to visit our Institute, we have adopted and formulated a system of correspondence, and all diseases of the skin can be successfully treated at their homes, provided a symptom or question blank, which will be furnished on application, is carefully filled out and returned to us. By this method, which has been employed by us for a number of years, we are able to accurately diagnose any case and furnish a Special Home Treatment, which is most effective and produces the most satisfactory results.

Considerations are given in regard to the cost, and correspondence is strictly confidential. Send 10 cents for 12-page illustrated book on the skin, complexion and features, with the book you will get free a sample of Woodbury's Facial Cream and Woodbury's Facial Cream. Any further information call on or address the Institute nearest your home: John H. Woodbury, Dermalogical Institute, 127 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y., and Monroe St., Chicago; 11 Winter St., Boston; 1308 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 308 Chemical Building, St. Louis.

John H. Woodbury manufactures the following standard toilet articles: Woodbury's Facial Soap—an antiseptic toilet soap for the skin and complexion. Woodbury's Facial Cream—softens the skin, reduces wrinkles, freckles, and blemishes. Woodbury's Facial Powder—keeps the skin soft and smooth. Woodbury's Dental Cream—composed of hygienic vegetable elements, whitens the enamel, preserves the teeth, and prevents decay. Woodbury's Toilet Powder—for excessive perspiration, disagreeable odors, relieves hot, burning feet, Woodbury's Hair Tonic—invigorates the hair, prevents dandruff, and keeps the hair from falling out. Woodbury's Clear Skin—for removing all skin blemishes and to keep the skin free from freckles and blackheads. The above articles are for sale everywhere.

Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Omaha. Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. Forty-eight Views (5x7 inches). Comprising a Handsome Souvenir Exposition.

At the Business Office of The Omaha Bee. N. B.—By mail 5 cents extra for postage.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. United States has 47,668 coke ovens; Pennsylvania, 25,910. The capital invested in cotton mills in South Carolina now amounts to \$18,614,000. It is estimated that 85 per cent of the silk goods used in the United States are the products of our own factories.

The labor press announces that E. V. Debs has severed his official connection with all labor unions and will take the lecture platform. At Lando, S. C. a contract has been awarded for the building of the Manetta ton mill, which will contain 6,000 or more spindles.

A writer in an exchange declares that 500,000 men now do the work, with the aid of machinery, which needed 15,000,000 to do a few years ago. The membership of the Cigarmakers' International union is taking a vote on a proposition to abolish the out-of-work benefit and to reduce the death benefits about 20 per cent.

A good many of the New England cotton mills may be making silk a few years from now. Some of our own factories are already to the advantages of making the change. It is reported that English machine builders have contracts for the equipment of 100 cotton mills in India, including eleven mills being established in Ahmedabad, where six more may be in progress of construction.

After an idleness of four years the 112-horse mill for the Glasgow company of Potomac, Pa., has been put in operation, and was also a sixty-five-inch mill of the same company, giving employment to nearly 600 men.

The first woolen mill in the Chinese empire is about to be established and it will be fitted up with American machinery. Even if our own woolen mills are failing, our machine workers appear to be doing a good business. The miners' strike in Appanoose county, Iowa, is ended. The miners went on strike

for an advance from 70 to 90 cents per ton. The operators have complied with their demands, since business has picked up the last couple of weeks. Although over 12,000,000 tons of coal has been taken from the "Pittsburg seam," in Marion county, West Virginia, since its discovery in 1857, the seam, running from eight to fourteen feet in thickness, has been uncovered for but trifling part of its extent. There are thousands of acres through which the seam is known to run that have yet to be touched by the miner's pick and drill.

A stubborn cough or croup in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. John Hays, the discoverer of Lake Superior's copper wealth, celebrated his 54th birthday in Cleveland this week.

"77" for COLDS Lassitude. Lassitude, "that tired feeling," is the sign of approaching illness; it may be a Cold, La Grippe or other malady. A few doses of "77" at this early stage may "break up" the disease, preventing a long illness. "77" cures Grip, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough and Sore Throat. At druggists or sent prepaid, price, 25c and 50c; large pocket flask, \$1.00. Dr. Humphrey's Manual at druggists or sent free. Humphrey's Med. Co., corner William and John Sts., New York. Be sure to get H-U-M-P-H-R-E-Y-S.



Bicycles at Cost. At prices to close out our stock \$50 Manhattan Wheels \$26.00 with up-to-date lines and choice of equipment. Cheap Wheels at \$13.50 NEBRASKA CYCLE CO. Corner 15th and Harney.

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