TOR OF THE BEE.

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THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January A. D. 1887.
[SEAL.] N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

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LEADERSHIP and coherence are the two great needs of the republican party in congress. They are responsible for much of the weakness exhibited in the present Session.

WE want it distinctly understood that Jim Paul, who has been a cheerful attendant on the legislature since its ses sion opened, is not a dark horse for the Van Wyck succession.

A HALF a dozen railroads are pointing Omahawards. We should take a new census in the spring when the corps of surveyors are working briskly in every portion of our city limits.

Douglas county will have thirteen members in the next legislature and a controlling fraction of a fourteenth member. This means that Douglas county will be the pivot of all senatorial fights in the future.

BECAUSE Representative Andres is fearless enough to say what he thinks and act his own convictions he is lampooned as a dangerous and very bad man by the anti-Van Wyck small bore that repre sents the whole earth at Lincoln.

In is the eye of the senatorial battle and General Van Wyck's supporters have no reason to fear the conflict. They hold the position of advantage, have numerical superiority and are backed by an overwhelming public sentiment in their favor.

Kansas City is showing an unreasonable jealousy of Omaha. Both cities are prospering as only great distributing points for a great section of country can. Petty jealousies between two cities of the size of Omaha and Kansas City are uncalled for and cannot advance the interests of either.

THE attempt to make Speaker Harlan a dark horse candidate is very ingenious but it is not likely to pan out when put to the test. Mr. Harlan is for Van Wyck first, last and all the time. That is the issue on which he was elected and he is not the kind of a man that would desert his colors at any price.

MR. WEAVER insists that it is dangerous to elect Paddock for many reasons, the least of which is that he would establish a marine hospital at Nebraska City and a naval observatory at Kearney. Mr. Paddock responds that he will have to mount the largest telescope in the United States to come within sight of Weaver's chances for Van Wyck's bro-

AFTER considering the interstate commerce bill a little more carefully the railroads came to the conclusion that it might be worse than it was, and that prudence dictated its passage to prevent a more stringent law in the future. A dozen of the corporation senators thereupon voted for the passage of the bill as amended in the joint conference. The measure now goes to the house.

THE professed solicitude of President Cleveland for the political recognition of the colored man, as exemplified in his appointment of Matthews to be recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, appears not to be appreciated in at least one southern state. A resolution indorsing the appointment, introduced in the legislature of North Carolina by a colored man, was summarily defeated by a rote of 107 to 3.

McSnane and the Democrats.

Mr McShane is credited with being evel-headed enough to know a handspike from a handsaw when he sees it. He knows that thiggy-seven democrats cannot east sixty-seven votes. He knows that there is not money enough in all the syndicates of which he is a member to buy thirty republicans, and even if they were purchasable he could not afford to take a seat at the price of wholesale bribery. Those who want McShane to enter the race are not his friends, but either personal enemies of Van Wyck, boodlers who want McShane's money, or railroad hirelings. They want to use Mc-Shane as a catspaw to pull railroad chestnuts out of the fire, or they want to act as go betweens to corrupt members while they are lining their own pockets.

The test of men's characters comes when they are subjected to tempting honors at the hands of fool friends or hypocrites. No honest friend of McShane would advise him to the reckless and disreputable scheme of buying a legislature. No real friend of Mr. McShane, whether democrat or republican, would like to see him act the stool pigeon for the monopolies against the man who has the largest popular following in the state and enjoys the confidence of the laboring and producing classes. The McShane movement originates and ends with the faction of railrogue democrats that trains under Miller and Boyd on the one side and the railrogue democrats that are doing the political dirty work of the Burlington road. Mr. McShane himself has publicly and privately disclaimed all responsibility for the introduction of his candidacy as a factor in the present senatorial campaign. Even if he were so crazy as to imagine that he could buy thirty republican members it is notorious and well known to him that he could not get all the democrats in the legislature.

A Baptist University. The Baptists of Nebraska propose to establish at an early day an institution of learning which, while under the auspices of their own denomination, will be free to bestow its advantages upon any who may seek admission. There is no such college in this portion of the west and it is believed that the opening would draw a hearty support from a large section of the country.

An effort is now being made to secure he location of the proposed university in Omaha. Plans are maturing to awaken public sentiment to the advantages which would accrue to this city from the establishment of a university in our midst strongly endowed, built on a substantial foundation and well supported locally and from without.

It is greatly to be hoped that the effort will prove a success. The sum required, \$200,000, is a large one but the organizers of the project are wise in declining to found a new college except on such a basis as will assure its success and provide for its permanency. One of the banes of western colleges is the great number of small and struggling institutions which never acquire reputation or attain a large sphere of usefulness because they are hampered and restricted by poverty and compelled to sacrifice a high standard to the desire to secure pupils at any cost. Omaha ought home of the new college. She has only one collegiate institution in her midst, the gift of a generous family who have immortalized the name of Creighton by associating it with their handsome benefaction to education. Our citizens should interest themselves at once in the matter and take prompt steps to ascertain what Omaha can afford to do in the

Oil Inspection The legislature should not fail at its present session to pass a law providing for the inspection of inluminating oils and the proper branding of all packages from which they are sold to consumers. In the absence of such a law, which is borne on the statute books of all neighboring states, Nebraska is being deluged with petroleum products of the most dangerous character which are palmed off on the public as high test oils. In Omaha and elsewhere oils testing as low as 80° are sold to the poorer classes of consumers as 110° test and 110° oil for 150°. There is of course a large margin of profit in this kind of cheating, just as there has been in selling butterine for pure butter. In the one case, however, there was no danger involved to life or property, while in the other case both are

menaced. A proper law for public protection modelled after either the Illinois or Ohio statute should provide for the inspection of every package of illuminating oil which comes into the state, its thorough test by the most approved apparatus and the stencilling of the grade on the barrel, eask or can. It should be made a criminal offense to adulterate such oils when once inspected or to sell any oil of a lower test than specified. A state inspector and deputies should have the matter in charge under regulations and restrictions which ought to be specifically provided for in the statute to afford the widest protection to the public from the avarice and greed of conscienceless dealers who are willing to endanger life tself in order to increase their profits. It is remarkable that Nebraska has had no such law on its statute books. It should have been attended to long ago.

Pushing the Movement. The movement in behalf of industrial education is advancing with a vigor and rapidity characteristic of the American people when they become earnestly devoted to a principle. One of the instrumentalities for furthering this movement is the Industrial Educational Association of New York, recently organized, and which promises great usefuluess in its field of work. The object of the association is best explaned by the code of principles upon which it is founded, some of which are: That the complete development of all the faculties can be reached only through a system of education which combines the training found in the course of study with the elements of manual training; that the current system of education trains the memory too largely, the reasoning powers less, the eye and the hand too little; that industrial training to have its fullest value must be an integral part of general education; that as children wherever found possess the same powers and develop the same characteristics, this system should be in-

schools, the private as well as the public school, and not alone in the primary public schools, but in all those of more advanced grades. The claims of the system are that it tends to the development of certain moral qualities, as well as to the development of the intellectual facilities; that the varied occupations which it gives to the children render study less irksome than any system can in which the exercise of the faculty of memory is alone involved, and that it will do much to remove the widespread disinclusation to manual labor which exists in this country, and which the present system of education seems powerless to overcome. The association proposes thoroughly practical methods for disseminating its views, and has just increased

its means and facilities. Among the prominent educators of the country who have become advocates of industrial education the latest accession is President Gilman, of John Hopkins university. In a recent lecture he argued that instruction in the use of the hand was not simply the training of a physical organ, but a means of cultivating the brain as well, and therefore had a legitimate place in any scheme of intellectual development. Hence he advocated the introduction of the rudiments of handieraft into the schools of the nation. The seissors and needle, the knife, saw and hammer, and above all, the pencil, he recommended as fit appliances to rest on the desk by the side of the grammar and arithmetic. He contended that the great defect of education nowadays was that it taught the young to value the printed book alone, spoiling their eyes with bad type and bad light, and ne gleeting entirely the cultivation of the eye and hand. A large part of the shallowness, inaccuracy, slovenliness and vagueness of the present day was undoubtedly due to this failure on the part of school systems to teach the faithful, careful reproduction by the band of what the mind has thought out. "As to manual training schools," said President Gilman, "they should begin with rudimentary work, advancing by stages adapted to the capacity of each scholar, Drawing should be the fundamental branen taught. The system of training should be fitted to school hours and school days. Above all, the principle should be enforced and repeated that the hand trains the mind, the mind the hand, and the eye

both." Thus it is shown that this important movement is making steady progress in popular regard, winning to its support the ablest educators of the country, and developing on wise and sound principles a system that will assuredly in time become general and permanent.

Evils of Child Labor. Child labor, with its attendant evils, has commanded a good deal of attention in this country within the past twentyfive years. In a number of the states laws have been enacted regulating the employment of such labor, and in localities these statutes have been fairly well enforced. But quite generally, where enild labor can be made available and is freely offered, it is still largely employed regardless of legal inhibition, and the evils and Sbuses incident to it, if less grave than formerly, are yet so serious as to make a demand upon the interest of all good to be able to compete with any other city tarian. Professor Felix Adler, in an adcitizens, and especially of every humanidress delivered last Sunday on this subject before the Society of Ethical Culture in New York, said that while this is called a humanitarian age, and in a certain sense is so, yet with this humanitarianism exists a most deplorable indifference to the miseries of the masses. In England not long ago child labor was one of the darkest blots of modern civilization. Children of three, four, five and six years of age were found working in English factories, mines and brick yards ten hours a day and longer. But English law, due largely to the great work of the Earl of Shaftesbury, now prevents the employment of children under ten years of age, and children under fourteen are restricted to five hours' work a day, No child is admitted to a factory without a doctor's certificate as to age and and phys real condition. In this country the

said the evil of child labor is growing to an alarming extent. He cited the fact that in one district of New Jersey there were 476 children under ten years of age in 178 factories, employed from ten to twelve hours a day, one establishment having 56 children between the ages of ten and tifteen years. So far as known, there are 24,000 children emproved in the state of New York, of which number 9,000 of both sexes, ranging from eight to fifteen years, are at work in the factories of New York city. But these figures really convey a very small part of the startling truth regarding the employment of child labor in the United States. They are merely suggestive and must be supplemented by the figures from the other states where the labor of children is largely employed in order to give the subject its due impressiveness. It is doubtless not an exaggeration to state the number of children now employed in the United States at 150,000, a majority of whom are under the age at which children should be kept steadily at work.

The condition of these children at maturity, said Professor Adler, could be imagined. If there was an immediate effect on society what would it be on generations to come. Investigations showed a frightfully low average of intelligence among factory children. Many of them could not read or write, did not know the state they lived in, and arithmetic was Arabic to them- The children of the factories would be the fathers and mothers of future generations, and what that means for society it is not difficult to imagine. England is ahead of this country in its treatment of this question of child labor, and a still better example is Switzerland, which has shown a care and wisdom in this matter beyond every other country. What has been done in those lands can as surely be accomplished here, whenever public sentiment is sufficiently aroused to the urgency of the question. The existence of the evil is due quite as much to the cupidity or indolence of the parents of thousands of these unfortunate children as to the avarice of the employers, but it is with the latter that the laws of restraint and regulation must primarily deal, as they do in England and Switzerland. Without the collusion or connivance of the employer the most objectionable features of child labor could

an age when they are unfitted for the labor required of them, and when such employment deprives them of the mental and moral training they should receive.

THE American side of the fisheries dispute has an advocate in the distinguished English statesman, John Bright, who has the fairness and manliness to say that the claim of this country is reasonable. He also has the candor to confess that if Canada were not supported in its unjust course and attitude by England it would yield its assumptions, while England is forced to connive at the injustice because it possesses Canada. It is noteworthy that Mr. Bright referred to this matter as furnishing an argument against federation, the force of which must be felt by every fair-minded Englishman. Such distinguished and disinterested testimony to the justice of America's position ought also to have some influence in strengthening the purpose of this government to adhere to its position.

JUDGE BREWER has rendered a decision against the Pullman company in their suit to restrain the collection of taxes on rolling stock used in Iowa. Judge Brewer very properly decides that movable property like the Pullman coaches must be taxed where it is used and not at the place of domicile of the company controlling it. It is safe to say that the Pullman company pay no taxes on any coaches run in other states. Their attempt to evade taxes in Iowa is an attempt to evade taxation altogether.

READERLESS Nebraska papers are greatly horrified at the way the BEE handles legislative matters at Lancoln without gloves. The public, which desires to get at the true inwardness of matters, does not share the horrors of the railroad organs.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Seventy-four members of the Arkansas egislature are farmers or stock men. There are more democrats in Vermont than ederal appointments after all, and a row has resulted.

The sons of Senators Colquitt, Hampton, Harris, McMillan, Morgan and Vance are in the employ of the senate. The New York Tribune says every day

makes it clearer that the battle of 1888 will be fought on a revenue issue. Ex-Governor William Smith of Virginia Extra Billy), is ninety years old, but he

still bears a hand in the politics of the state. Congressman William Walter Phelps contemplates withdrawing from public life long enough to take a yacht voyage around the world.

Congressman Tarsney is now known as the humorist of the Michigan delegation. The Wolverines always have a humorist in congress.

Roscoe Conkling is the legal adviser of the New York World, but it would probably be unjust to intimate that this fact has even the remotest connection with that paper's advoeacy of his claims for the United States sen-Speaker Carlisle, it is said, will shortly an-

ounce his candidacy for the United States

senate from Kentucky. The Louisville

Commercial expresses the opinion that Mr. Carlisle is "a second Clay, beloved of all men." Governor Hill, while in New York recently, dined with Joseph Pulitzer. This caused the political gossips to declare that he gives sanction to the talk about himself for

president that constantly appears in the World. Governor Curtin will retire from congress at the close of the session, and after that he will devote himself to preparing data for a history of Pennsylvania. The book is to be edited and compiled by Colonel Frank A.

Burr, the well-known correspondent. Congressman Holman having leaped into the glowing arena of the senatorial contest in Indiana, the world impatiently waits to near his characteristic "I object" to the num grous schemes of democratic villainy re concected there. The world will probably wait in vain.

The rumor that Senator Jo Brown of Georgia, intends to resign soon elicits from the Savannah News the remark that "those who know the senator best are confident that he will not fesign unless he becomes con-vinced that the retention of his office will shorten his life." Would even the fear of immediate death induce a democratic office-holder to loosen his grip?

Home Rule.

Since Michael Davitt has been married agitation will cease and home rule begin.

Tennyson's Babble San Francisco Alta.

Tennyson's new poem declares that England is to "go down in tabble." His poetic lordship seems to have taken the contract to supply the babble.

Gets Away with the Type-Writer. St. Louis Republican. The pen may be mightier than the sword, but the present condition of affairs in Europe goes to show that the machine-gun has the call on the type-writer.

Receipt for Cheerfulness.

Come, children, and listen a while to my On the brewing of cheerfulness, pure and strong; For not every method is sure to succeed, And this one, you'll find, will yield just what

you need. First look to your heart and be sure you take care
To wash all the selfishness out that is there; An ounce of indulgence then take in your hand,

And of patience, well tried, what amount (For with these, note it well, you cannot dispense), And stir them well round with an ounce of good sense. A drop, too, of lethe now add to the three,

For it sets you from pain and old grievances free, A dash of good humor then fling in the And a touch of tine wit to give taste to the whole, And a touch of self-confidence now, and be sure To remember a little cool blood to procure

An ounce of quiet courage, and perhaps 'twould be best To add a good handful of hope to the rest. Mix well, so that smoothness and sweetness And then with a pure hears the cup you must

And should it still throb while for peace you Giance upward to heaven then with plead-Soon, soon you will find that your courage will rise And the world will be changed to your brightening eyes: Your tears will be dried and your lips will And others will see it and wonder the while.

No Second-Rate City.

Falls : ity Leader-Scattinel.
THE BEE gave a very thorough and comprehensive resume of Omaha's progress during the past year, in the issue of January 1. The showing was a magnificent one, and clearly demonstrates the fact that Omaha is no second-rate town but a thorough bustling,

severest penalties for those who know- the state are proud of. Omaha is no longer ingly or indifferently employ children at second to Kansas City in importance, but is an age when they are unfitted for the now hustling the city at the month of the Kaw, for the supremacy, Vive P Omaha and Nebraska.

What Made Him Sick.

Peorla Transcript.

Mr. Thurman was taken suddenly ill at the Jackson panquet the other night. The natural supposition is that Frank Lawler's speech made him siek.

Rough on Porters.

Since the courts have decided that sleepingcar companies must protect their passengers from robbery the porters begin to Tear that their occupation is gone,

The Boomer.

Minneapolis Tribunt.
"The Western Lyre," is the title of a poem recently published in an eastern journal. The writer had doubtless been reading the 'boom edition" of some St. Paul paper.

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

LIEUTENANT SCHWARRA, who is to thoroughly explore the Yellowstone park for the New York World, was, while in the army, stationed for a considerable time at Camp Sheridan, on the Nebraska frontier, a few miles from the place where the town Rushville has since been located, Schwatka was a brave officer, of tremendous physique, who, in the piping times of peace, enjoyed his bottle as thoroughly as any other officer of his regiment. He had attached to him a soldier who acted as his striker or servant, and who was devoted to his interests and often extricated him from embarrassing situations and scrapes. One day the paymaster from Omaha arrived at Camp Sheridan to pay off the troons, and when the payment was finished he was requested by Schwatka to come over to his quarters for a little social tippling. "You will find everything in apple-pie order," said Schwatka, "for Jim is the best striker 1 ever saw, and no matter what the circumstances are he never permits himself to get drunk on pay day with the rest of the troops." Upon opening the door of his room the lieutenant and the paymaster were paralyzed to find the strike lying dead drunk on the floor with a bottle of whisky by his side. Schwatke shookthe man in a rather lively manner and asked, "How comes this? Don't you know I told you never to get drunk while I was full?" striker braced up and replied: "That's so, Beutenant, but if I should obey you, you would never give me a chance to get drunk."

Schwatka resigned from the Third cavalry about three years ago. He was on General Miles' staff at Portland. He quit the service to engage in cattle raising in Alaska, but which enterprise he never carried out. Since his resignation from the army Schwatka has een a frequent contributor to the magazines and newspapers. When he left the army he abandoned his convivial habits.

DURING the recent engagement of Joe Murphy at Boyd's Opera house, a policeman appeared at the door and applied for free admission, at the same time pulling back his coat and displaying his star. "That's unnecessary," said Murphy's manager, "I knew you were a deadhead the moment I saw you Pass in."

Joe Murphy is one of the richest men in the theatrical profession, his fortune being estimated at over half a million. He is very close and saving, and for that reason they tell some funny stories about him, "What! is Joe Murphy staying here?" exclaimed a prominent Irishman, as he looked over the Millard hotel register and saw Murphy's name there, "he evidently has no relations in Omaha, or he would be visiting them."

"I NEVER perpetrated but one conundrum want some credit for it." "What is it?" asked a representative of the BEE, "When can you emphatically and positively tell a man's politics?" "Give it up." "When he is an off-fence-ive partisan. ' The next thing on the programme will be "When the swallows homeward fly."

Hon. C. J. Smyth, one of the legislative representatives from Douglas county, is making an excellent record. So far his every action has been in the interests of the people. To Mr. Smyth belongs the credit of having inserted in the new city charter the clause exempting from city taxation real or personal property to the amount of \$300 This is intended for the benefit of poor people, to whom it will be a great reilef. They will not forget Mr. Smyth's efforts in their behalf.

One evening not long ago a number of prominent gentlemen gave a little banquet to a visiting stranger at the Millard hotel. John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, happened to be a guest of the Millard at the time, and he was invited to be present at the banquet, it being thought that possibly he might in some way add to the amusement of the occasion. Several speeches had been made, and finally Sullivan was called upon to make a few remarks. The champion slowly rose to his feet, and assuming a somewhat striking attitude, he said, very slowly and deliberately; "I can't make a speech, but if you want a little amusement I'll fight any feller in the room," Sullivan sat down amid thundering applause. No one accepted his challenge. He made the hit of the evening.

THE announcement of the dissolution of the firm of Byron Reed & Co. has caused considerable comment. By the dissolution Mr. Lewis S. Reed withdraws and A. L. Reed, son of Mr. Byron Reed, takes his place. It is an entirely amicable arrangement. Mr. Lewis S. Reed, who is one of the best business men in Omaha, has become pretty well fixed. He has become tired of continement to office work. He will now have more time to devote to the various enterprises in which he is interested, and at the same time he is free to engage in any business scheme that he may consider worthy of his attention. The firm with which he was so long connected was the oldest real estate agency in Omaha. Byron Reed is everywhere known as "the old reliable," and his time has been largely taken up with the placing of loans for other parties. He is one of Omaha's largest property holders and wealthlest citizens. "It is singular how men sometimes be

come famous, and deservedly so, by some mere accident or incident," said Richard Mansfield, while in Omaha recently. "There was Fargus, otherwise known as Hugh Conway. He had been writing his stories for years, and had hard work to get them published or to get recognition of his merit in any way. He finally succeeded in inducing a publisher in Bristol, where he lived, to publish an edition of 700 copies of 'Called Back.' The publisher sent a copy with his compliments to one of the clubs where it fell into the hands of a newspaper man-a reviewerwho picked it up and read it through without laying it down. He wrote a lengthy review of the story, and published it in his paper next morning. It caused a great demand for 'Called Back' and the edition of 700 was soon exhausted. Other papers noticed the story, and the consequence was that the publisher for a time could not print copies fast enough to supply the demand. The result was that there was an immediate market for all of Conway's manuscripts, and a fortune was soon realized both for him and his publisher. But Conway, who had for years worked hard and starved. found his constitution undermined, and he soon after died in Southern Europe, so that troduced into all classes and grades of not exist, and the law should provide its | booming city, and one that all residents of I his fame and fortune did him but little good."

THE CHARITY BALL.

The I-inancial report of the Committee on Management. The committee who had in charge the man-

agement of the Charity bail met last night at the rooms of the Omaha club and prepared the following report: Hon. James E. Boyd, chairman of the ex-

ecutive committee of the Charity Ball: Dear Sir.—We herewith hand you a report of the third annual charity ball. BECEIPTS.

Cash from subscriptions, \$ 2,915 00 Sale of tickets..... 955 00 Total.....\$ 3,890 00 DISHURSEMENTS.

Rent of Exposition building 3 Music and caller
Tickets, programmes and badges...
Canvas for iloor
Decorations
Sundry items, help, etc....

Thanks also are due to the American Dis-trict Telegraph company for the gratuitous use of their wagons and service of their messengers, and to Chase & Sandborn, who, at a personal expense of over \$100, furnished their standard Java coffe to the guests of the

Your committee are also indebted to the seadquarters Department of the Platte, officers of Fort Omaha and signal service officers of Fort Omaha and signal service station, Union Pacific railroad company, Republican Publishing company, S. P. Morse & Co., N. B. Falconer, Charles Shiverick, Dewey & Stone, Emmet Monument association, Henry Lehman, Grand Union Teacompany, John F. Lehman, Swiss Singing society, Bohemian Turner society, Max Meyer & Co., Collins & Gordon, G. H. & J. S. Collins, Mrs. S. B. Jones, A. Hospe, Henry Thiegaard, Louis Heimrod, C. W. Waddel, Grand Army of the Republic, A. M. Clark, Omaha Towel company, ang St. Barpabas church for valuable services rendered

nabas church for valuable services rendered and material used in decorating the halt. Your committee also desire to mention the work performed by the committee on decorathank the chairman, Mr. Nate Crary, Lieutenants Abererombie and Kennon, and Dr. Justus M. Brown, U.S. A., assisted by Jacob Walters and Frank E. Collins, to whose untiring efforts the artistic appearance of the hall was due. Be retetrily submitted hall was due. Respectfully submitted.

FRANK COLPETZER, J. S. COLLINS. NATON SHELTON. JOSEPH GARNEAU, JR., JNO. T. CLARKE, Board of Managers.

BUSINESS OF THE BOARD. Board of Trade Committees-The

Building. A meeting of the directors of the board of trade was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. President Meyers announced the announced the standing committees for the

ensuing year as follows: Ways and Means-John A. Wakefield, P. E. Her and C. F. Goodman. Auditing-II. G. Clark, Euclid Martin and

John Evans. Memberships-C. F. Goodman, John A. Wakefield and H. G. Clark, Importation-Euclid Martin, F. W. Gray,

Thos. Miller, B. Gallagher and John S. Brady.
Manufacturing—P. E. Ijer, Clark Woodman, Jos, Garneau, jr., G. W. Lininger and P. C. Himebaugh.
Arbitration—C. A. Fried, Samuel Cotner, F. W. Gray, W. J. Welshans, Churchill Parker and F. P. Kirkendall.
Meteorology—M. Hellman, Andrew Rose.

water, H. Pundt, Edwin Davis and Samuel Rees.
Memorials—John Evans, Edward Rosewater, A. J. Poppleton, C. S. Chase and J.

C. Cowin,
Lave Stock—P. F., tler, J. E., Boyd, J. A.,
McShane, H., H., Meday and William A. axton.
The directors spent some time in a discus sion concerning the rental of the offices and rooms in the new building that will soon be ready for occupancy. It was finally decided reserve the second, third and fourth floors above the basement, at least temporarily. for ent only to grain and com

A committee was appointed to recommend competedt and suitable engineer and janitor secretary was instructed to advertise for bids for furnishing the new chamber of commerce with gas fixtures, etc. Also to re-ceive bids for furnishing coal for the coming

nine months. THE SILENT STEED.

Interesting Bicycle Races at the Exposition Building Last Night. The series of bicycle races at the exposition building last night were enjoyed by half a thousand people, among whom mere a num-

ber of ladies. The first race was a five-mile amateur contest between Charles Peabody and Frank Mittauer. It was a pretty race from the start, and excited great enthusiasm. Peabody won by a wheel length in 16 minutes and 3 seconds. The boys' onemile race was a most pleasing feature. The starters were Master Dick Gray, George Miner and Neal Wertz. Master Gray was given 2 laps the start and won by nearly a lap. The event of the evening was the 25 race between Bullock and Dingley, in which Bullock was given an advantag which Bullock was given an advantage of 6 laps. The race was a pretty one for the first 10 miles, when Bullock took a header and was badly bruised up. By the accident Dingley gained nearly two laps. Bullock came un smiling and pluckily continued the race, although his wheel was so badly wrenched that good time was impossible. Dingley that good time was impossible. Dingley reisurely made his shortage add passed Bull-ock for the sixth time on the home-stretch of the last lap and gained the race by less than a foot in 1 hour, 5 minutes and 56 seconds. The race gave very general satisfaction notwithstanding Bullock's mishap.

The greatest atheletic tournament ever given in the city will take place at the exposition building next Saturday night in which the bicycle and Turnverein talent will com-

THE BAPTIST UNIVERSITY. A Great Educational Institution Assured for Omaha.

An enthusiastic meeting of the committees appointed to canvass the city with a view of ascertaining what aid can be tendered in securing the location of the Baptist university in Omaha, was held in Churchill's law office yesterday afternoon. The sub-committees made highly encouraging reports of their success in canvassing among the capitalists and business men of the city. On the showing made the committee decided that the institution shall be called the University of Omaha and that the buildings be named after individuals. It is proposed to make the university co-educational, the courses to comprise the classical, selections are the courses to comprise the classical and the course of the course of the classical and the classical a tional, the courses to comprise the classical, scientific, polytechnic, business, legal and medical. No pledges made in support of this institution will be considered binding unless the following conditions are fulfilled: 1. That Omaha raise \$200,000, 2. That the Baptist denomination raise \$100,000 more, which with \$100,000 of that raised in Omaha is to be held as a condense of fund the inwhich with \$100,000 of that raised in Ohiana is to be held as an endowment fund, the interest only to be for the running expenses of the university. 3. That \$100,000 of the amount raised in Ohiana be invested in lands and buildings for the university. No dormitories will be used, the students having to board in private families. While under he general care of the Baptist denomination as Princeton is under that of the Presby-terians the school will not be sectarian.

A meeting of the business men of the city

AMUSEMENTS.

to consider the project is called for Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the Paxton hotel.

CLARA MORRIS IN "MISS MULTON." 'The story of "Miss Multon" in its main features bears a close resemblance to "East Lynne," so familiar to theater-goers. The wife, in a fit of jealousy, leaves her husband and children, and after some years, during which time and remorse play sad bayoc with her youth and beauty, and turn hair to silver, she reaches her husband's nome as a governess, and finally by her exhibitions of gentleness and love much endears herself to the entire household. In the meantime she has been suffering from an incurable disease, and knowing she may die at any time, desires above all things to make herself known to her husband and obtain his pardon. This he finally grants, and when the children again

call her mother the sudden shock of joy over comes her, and she does with her family around her. The French authors, with that around her. The French authors, with that wonderful knowledge of human nature and stage-craft for which they are eclebraten, have evolved a drama, the story underplot and details of which are interesting and touching in the extreme. Indeed the most blase theatregoers are not proof against Miss Morris' wonderful sympathetic powers in the principal part, and as the New York Herald poetically puts it: "Miss Multon, like a rainbow, is seen through the falling drops."

This play has been chosen by the actress for her re-entirec here on Wednesday evening next, when she will doubtless repeat the triumphs she has won in other parts played here. On Thursday evening Miss Morris will appear in "Article 47." Sale of sents open to-morrow.

open to-morrow. The world-renowned Hanlon Brothers' grand spectacular fairy production, "Fantasma," will again be presented at Boyd's opera house next Friday and Saturday.

Will Go Into Business.

Mr. Franklin S. Smith, who has for ten years past been connected with the Union Pacific land department, laterly as townsite agent, has resigned his position to go into business for himself. He has occupied a most responsible position, and flattering in ducements to remain with the land depart-ment were held out to him, which, however, he was compelled to decline. He has deter-mined to go into the real estate business with Mr Warner L. Welch, who has occupied a position of responsible trust in the quarter-master's office for years past. The team is a good one, and their friends will wish them all success in their new venture. Mr. Smith's thoragh training in the service of the land uepartment will enable him to do a good business in Nebraska town lots, in which species of town property he is largely inter-

Building Permits. Superintendent Whitlock issued build-

ng permits yesterday as follows: Tharles Gardner, 2 one-story frame cot-

Boltus Cramer, one-story frame cottage, Seventeenth and History B. E. Livessy, frame dwelling, Twentyninth and Capitol avenue. E. W. Hulse, two-story frame residence,

Sixteenth near Grace. 2,500 Five permits aggregating......... \$6,600 Licensed to Wed. Judge McCulloch granted marriage licenses yesterday to the following par-

ties: Name. Annie Ishmael....Omaha Rudolf Knosp...Omaha.......33 Barbara Merkle...Omaha.......33

Winter Suits. W. P. O'Neill commenced suit in the county court yesterday against Cassell & Co. for \$225 for money bond.

H. Kalish commenced suit in Judge Mc-Culloch's court yesterday to secure \$400 from J. Arondet for commission on real estate Morris Morrison commenced action in the district court yesterday to get possession

from William Rigg of eleven acres of land

near Florence and to quiet the title to the Another Coasting Accident. Ed Vanderpool, express agent for the Wells-Fargo company at the B. & M. depot, met with an aecident while coasting with a party of gentlemen on Pacific street Friday vening. Two traversers collided, and Mr. Vanderpool's right foot was caught in such a manner as to strain his ankle severely and remove the cuticle from the tip of his little toe to his knee pan. The mjured gentleman will be confined to the house for a few

Another Suit Against Edgerton. Constable Edgerton is indulging in the luxury of another damage suit. He hasn't aid all of the \$25,000 that Mrs. Fountain demanded of him, but is now asked to give \$1,000 to F. B. Robertson who commenced suit in the county court yesterday asking damages in the above amount for an alleged wrongful detention of goods taken by Edger

ton to secure a judgment obtained Robertson in Justice Berka's court, Commissioners Doings. The county commissioners yesterday awarded the contract for furnishing 100 tons of coal for the county at \$9.25 per ton to C. B. Havens & Co. An order was given to Fred Krous for 30 dozen brooms at \$2.65 per dozen. The bids for furnishing the stationery for the

different county offices were opened and held open for consideration.

Pastor's Reception. The ladies of the Third Congregationalist society will hold a reception at the church, corner Nineteenth and Spruce streets, for their new pastor and wife, Mr. and Mrs. next Thursday evening, January 8, from 8 to 10.

The congregation and friends are cordially Senator Van Wyck.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.-To the Editor of the BEE: It is hard for those who do not see the tendency which capital has of drifting towards oppression to understand the interest with which the Van Wyck campaign is being watched by the mass of politicians, statesmen and capitalists congregated here at the capital of the nation. The most meagre reports are pounced upon and voraciously devoured, and the most unreasonable and absurd distortions of the press are perused with eagerness. It can be easily observed that the opinion of the majority here is that General Van Wyck will be his own successor, but, of course, owing to the uncertainty of politics, all ideas upon the result of the campaign are permeated with doubt. Whatever may be the surprises of the future, it is to be hoped that as the remedy for evils must come in the way of legislation, the people of Nebraska will fix the anchor of their dependence on a man of tested and unshaken integrity, and at least in the present crisis, in one of long and varied experience in public life. By should those avoided who have accumulated wealth are now seeking the ballots of the people in order to save themselves from dreadful alternative of having nothing to do but nurse their gouty legs and feet over their past life and present inac-

General Van Wyck has always do nounced with withering fire the aristoc-racy of wealth, which is fully as contemptible as the aristocracy of fashion or blood, if not more so. He is now endeavoring to arouse the people appreciation of their power, that the may not bow down with truckling servil ity to the insignia of wealth unaccom-panied by merit, but pour forth their oices against those who deny the claims of the unfortunate to their assistance.

May honest Van Wyck succeed in wiping away the plague spots that have appeared upon the face of Nebraska, that the rosy hues of health may again bloom upon her cheeks.

CRANDAL MACKEY.

Speaker Harlan.

Our people received the news of Mr. Harlan's election to the speakership with great enthusiasm. It is the highest honor ever conferred upon a citizen of York county, and is so spontaneous and unanimous as to be highly gratifying. The unanimous favor with which his election is received by the press of the state, is surprising. Not a word of criticism has been uttered, and all join in commending the action of the republicans of