OMARA OPPICE, NO. SIA AND SIG FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OPPICE, ROOM 55, TRIBUNG BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Edi-ton of the Ber. BUSINESS LETTERS:

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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, S. S. Gounty of Douzlas. S. S. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee the week ending August 19, 1887, was as 

unday, August 14 14,200 Ionday, August 15 14,577 uesday, August 16 14,100 
 Tuesdav, August 16
 14,100

 Wednesday, August 17
 14,000

 Thursdav, August 18
 13,970

 Friday, August 19
 13,990

Average ...... Gro. B. Tzschuck. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 22d day of August, A. D. 1887.
N. P. Ferr.
Notary Public. State of Nebraska.

Btate of Nebraska, ss
Douglas County, ss
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 cories; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,003 copies.

GEO. B. Tzschuck.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, A. D., 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Ir remains to be seen what the council will do about the special police for fair and re-union week.

PRINCE FERDINAND begins to think he is a sure-enough king now. It is reported that a Russian secret society in Bulgaria has formed a plot to assassinate him.

THE batch of vouchers which have been passed by the county commissioners since the 1st of July, as reviewed in this issue, will be found interesting reading.

THE "White-Caps," an association of a species of "regulators" in certain counties of Indiana, are said to have become such a terror that the governor has been urged to send out the militia against them. With twenty or thirty possibly hostile Utes in the west, and a band or two of outlaws in the east this country is in a precarious condition. We must have our army increased.

THERE can be no fault found with the board of education for making provisions for increased school facilities by purchasing grounds for new school buildings. The board should, however, exercise great care and reasonable economy in the selection and purchase of school sites. There is no necessity for the purchase of corner lots on leading thoroughfares. All that is required are grounds accessible to street railways and central for the district which is to be accommodated.

WE do not profess to have artistic taste and mechanical skill, but we very much prefer the architecture of the Leavenworth and Farnam street school buildings to that of the new mansard-roof school-houses now being erected near Park avenue. Mansard roofs on school buildings are out of place, even if they were not already out of date for other buildings. They are more ornamental than useful. They are dangerous fire traps, and besides more expensive than roofs of other patterns.

Our dispute with Canada in relation to the fisheries question is entailing widespread disaster. Two weeks ago Secretary Whitney was compelled to administer a public rebuke to Admiral Luce for the manner in which he attempted to instruct American fishermen along the Canadian coast. Now it is stated that the admiral has had his revenge by receiving the secretary, who visited him the other day at Bar Harbor, in citizen's clothes. This is terrible. The regulations of the navy are emphatic in the provision that naval officers shall receive official dignitaries in uniform. The quarrel seems to be growing out of all proportion to the size of our navy.

THE labor vote in Cincinnati last spring was a surprise to the old parties. and it doubtless was also to the labor party. It had the effect to stimulate the labor movement, and there is now a good organization which is likely to make itself more strongly felt in the coming campaign and election. It has taken a step forward in demanding recognition from the board of elections when making appointments of registrars, judges and clerks of election, and a common pleas judge has granted a mandamus requiring the board to accord such recognition. Thus labor will have its representatives on hand to see that there is a free ballot and a fair count, and it is entirely proper that it should do so, particularly in Cincinnati.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER EDGER-TON has published his portion of the report on the Chicago custom house and postoffice investigation. He says, in relation to removals, that if the right of dismissal from the service is taken away from the appointing officer the subordinate becomes greater than his superior. He thinks also that the appointing power should have the right to discharge an inefficient employe without giving reasons for so doing. Of course he should have the right to remove a subordinate who is inefficient, but it is questionable whether the recommendation to allow him to dismiss any one from the service without giving reasons therefor is judicious. That reasons for such action should be required has been considered one of the safeguards of the service, and in the direction of civil service reform. Otherwise the appointing official may become liable to misuse his power by removing subordinates on personal or political grounds as well as for inefficiency.

Threatened Rebellion in Manitoba. The railroad conflict in Manitoba, which for some time past has been ! source of disturbance, has now assumed a very serious aspect. It is a war of the people of the province against the Canadian Pacific monopoly, backed by the Dominion government, and both parties show a most determined purpose not to recede from their positions. The latest dispatches report Sir Jonn Macdonald as having declared that he would defeat the Manitoba scheme of constructing a competing road to the Canadian Pacific if it became necessary to use British regulars to do so, while the premier is quoted as saying that any such proceeding would result in rebellion. He declared

that Manitoba was determined to have an independent line of railroad to the United States boundary, and that the Dominion authorities cannot stop it. The people of the province seem to be unanimous in support of this view, and from present indications there is every reason to expect a speedy development of most interesting events in Manitoba.

The grinding monopoly of the Canadian Pacific is responsible for this state of affairs. When the exactions of this corporation grew to be unbearable, the capitalists and business men of Winnipeg started the project of building the Red River Valley line from Winnipeg to the southern boundary of Manitoba, in which they were aided by Minnesota capital. This line would give them access to an American market for their grain, which they could reach much more rapidly and at a good deal less cost then by the Canadian Pacific, an enterprise with which the people of Manitoba have never had any very hearty sympathy. It would render them entirely independent of this monopoly, for they could do all their business of both selling and buying in the nearest United States markets, to their very material advantage as compared with what they have

had to receive and pay under the exactions of the Canadian Pacific. As soon as the new enterprise was started the monopoly began a fight against it. All the power and influence of the corporation and of the Dominion government were arrayed against it, but the managers of the new road, after failing to dispose of their bonds in London, found purchasers in Chicago, St. Paul and elsewhere, so that money enough was raised to go on with the work. It was expected that the

boundary would be reached by the 1st of

the Dominion government has greatly ex-

asperated the people of Manitoba, and

next November, but last week the work was obstructed by the Canadian Pacific building a spur across the route of the This action, believed to have been taken with the full cognizance and approval of

> advices from there say there is scarcely a loval man in the province. The people are ripe for rebellion and would just as soon fight as not. The course of the central government in this matter has atienated every friend it had in the province, and at present not a soul would obey any mandate from Ottawa. No attention has been paid to an injunction against further work on the new road, and the provincial government is in open defiance of the federal authority. Unless Sir John Macdonald moves more rapidly than is his wont in emergencies, th promise is that the Manitobans will carry the road to completion without the interference of British regulars and before the time they had set for its completion. They merit the heartiest encourfor their enterprise, in coment ence and courage. The attempt to fix upon them the Canadian Pacific monop oly and compel them to submit to its outrageous exactions was a gross injustice which it is their duty to resist, and their commendable effort to free themselves from this control deserves the success

will do wisely not to be too hasty in putting into effect measures that would force the people of Manitoba into rebellion. There are obvious possibilities in such an occurrence that might result disastrously to the Dominion.

which it seems pretty sure to achieve.

Meanwhile Sir John Macdonald

The Growth of Trusts.

Two more great monopolies, under the specious title of "trusts," have been created. The most considerable of these, the whisky trust, has fully completed its organization and entered upon its monopolistic career. Like the models upon which it is formed, it has its corps of officers, its rigid regulations, and a political headquarters at the center of the whisky production in this country, Peoria, Illinois. The principle to be pursued is similar to that of the Standard oil trust, a knowledge of which should be

sufficient to bring universal condemnation upon the new monopoly. With a capital of forty million dollars the combination proposes to control the whisky trade of the country, regulating both the production and the price. Its purpose, of course, is to kill off competition. Those who refuse to accede to its demands it will use all the power it possesses to crush. The plan is not particularly complex. A distiller is called upon to put a valuation on his establishment, and having done so a committee is appointed to make an examination. After a distillery has been appraised and the terms settled between the owner and the trust, the former turns over his property to trustees of the monopoly for their use and behoof for twenty-five years, receiving in lieu thereof trust certificates. In some cases \$2 in certificates will be given for \$1 of valuation, in others dollar for dollar. The trust having obtained control of a distillery continues it in operation or closes it, at its discretion. The expecta-

tion is that by keeping down production and maintaining, or perhaps advancing, the price, the trust certificates can be made to pay an annual dividend of from six to ten cent. The gross earnings for the first year under the monopoly arrangement are figured at ten million dollars. Last year the industry represented by this trust paid revenue to the government to the amount of about \$70,000,000. It is suggested that the concentration of the manufacturers will be a good thing for

the government in enabling it to collect this revenue with fewer officials. The other combination, formed but not vet fully organized, is the strawboard trust. The excuse for this also is that active competition has resulted in a production considerably in excess of the demand. A pool that has existed for some time was unable to regulate the manufacture so as to prevent the market be-

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1887. fore, recourse is had to the policy of buying out those in the business who will sell to the combination and crushing out such as will not. Eight establishments have been designated to be shut down indefinitely, in consequence of which quite two thousand people will

be thrown out of employment. There is nothing in the character or aims of these combinations to relieve them of the same general condemnation that has been pronounced upon the coal and oil monopolies which preceded them, and upon which they are modeled. The principle that is the corner stone of one is the corner-stone of all, and is essentially inimical to the public welfare. It is simply a concentration of capital to break down competition in order to place a limit on the production of an industry and regulate the price of its product, so that such capital may be enabled not only to assure itself a profit, but very nearly determine the amount of it. It imposes a restriction upon the free operation of industry and trade that must of necessity check enterprise, injure labor, and become in time an exaction upon the consumer. The growth of these monopolistic combinations is a menace to the welfare of the country which the people ought to begin to regard with serious apprehension and which should receive the attention of repressive legislation before they become so general and firmly rooted that it will be very difficult to overthrow them. The examples furnished show what may be expected if the creation of these mononolies is allowed to go on unchallenged.

Bureaus and Branches.

Some people can do marvels in a very short time. Two weeks ago the Republican, following in the footsteps of other Omaha papers, started a branch office over the river. The man in charge scattered four or five hundred papers in the back or front yards of Council Bluffs and published a list of about one hundred and fifty persons who had consented to have the papers delivered for one week. This fact was heralded with a grand flourish of trumpets. It was followed within ten days by the pompous announcement that the Republican was firmly established at Council Bluffs, with a larger circulation than any other daily. This is superlatively amusing. When the BEE established its branch office at Council Bluffs nearly five years ago, it scattered thousands of papers before it could get a foot-hold, and during the first two years it sunk over \$3,000 in the enterprise. Its first manager, C. E. Mayue, was a rustler, but with all his energy, did not make it win. It was only after more than two years' struggle that the BEE finally got on a solid, paying footing across the river, where it now ranks all the other papers in point of circulation and influence chiefly by reason of the immense outlay for telegraphic and general news by its publishers, and its superiority as a news paper in every respect. Other Omaka papers have tried hard, several times, to secure a circulation at Council Bluffs, but their efforts were spasmodic and abortive. Our bombastic contemporary is not likely to fare better. It is a little premature in taking success for granted Most anybody is willing to spend twenty cents for one week's subscription, but with newspapers, as in all other business, people discriminate in their selections. Few people take more than one daily, and nobody can ever supplant their choice with an inferior commodity. This is why all attempts to follow or supplant the Ree hav proved failures

At the state capital, where the BEE has established a firm foot-hold after sinking more than \$2,000, the same results have followed. Other Omaha dailies have opened bureaus, scattered papers, and made a splurge for a few weeks, but they lacked the nerve to sink \$1,200 a year and take their chances of success, and the result is that with the exception of the BEE, no Omaha daily has more than a dozen regular subscribers at Lincoln. This is the true inwardness of the branch offices and bureaus which we hear of every little while. We might whisper it gently that it takes enormous expenditures of money, risky ventures, foresight, and some ability to plant a great

metropelitan daily on a tirm footing.

Gallagher's Kick. Postmaster Gallagher has ventured to express his contempt for mugwumps and civil service reform through Congress man McShane's paper. It appears the New York Times is collecting facts concerning the changes in postoffice employes which have been made in the leading cities of the country under the democratic administration. This was obviously with a view to finding out how civil service reform works when put in practice by democratic postmasters. Mr. Gallagher was naturally very indignant at this unexpected intrusion. While under certain circumstances, which are well-known among the Mulvaney banquetters, he is liable to vote for Blaine in 1888, he is quoted as saying: "The mugwump is harmless. They are like old Colorow's band of Utes. There is a heap of noise about them, but we hear of very few dead. Curtis and old George Jones don't amount to very much at home, and in my opinion they count for much less out here."

We know that republicans are proverbially ungrateful, but democrats are

much more so. Postmaster Gallagher kicking the mugwumps is a striking illustration of that fact. If it had not been for the much wumps Blaine would be president to-day and Con Gallagher would not be carrying sacks of Uncle Sam's coin under his arm to the national bank every day in the week. But Con has such a habit of kicking the ladder by which he ascends that he cannot help it. It is second nature with him. Let her go Gallagher!

From the successful experiments which have been made from time to time with crude petroleum as a fuel, it is quite safe to predict that this product will take the place of coal in the near future. Steamers on the Caspian sea, locomotives on the continent and various manufacturing industries in this country have made satisfactory use of petroleum instead of coal in generating heat. What obstacles remain in the way of a more general substitution of oil for coal, are chiefly in matters of detail, of inadequate apparatus. That the principle of heating by means of petroleum is correct seems to be well established. A great saving to consumers must result from such a change. The first cost and the cost of coming overstocked, and, there- transportation will be much less than

those of coal. If the oil fields of Wyoming should prove productive we may yet be able to obtain a cheap fuel in this state. The next thing would be keep it out of the hands of monopolists.

THE owners of phosphate mines in South Carolina are now trying to make a corner in that art ele. The unusual irruption of this particular kind of fraud seems to have one good result, insuring its own failure. Corners have become unpopular, as the western bonanza kings, Rosenfeld and others, can attest.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

A good deal of new machinery is going into New England mills. Several barbed-wire works in the west

have increased their capacity. The spring and axle manufacturers have formed a national association.

The city of Detroit has awarded a contract for an iron bride, to cost \$280,000. Workingmen are traveling less from place to place this year than ever before.

There is a great scarcity of cars for coke. lumber and coal throughout the west. There is a heavy demand for all kinds o

railway locomotive and car appliances. So great is the demand for pipe in the far west that a factory is to be built at Pueblo. The Lowell machine shop has now 200 more men employed than it had a year ago,

A large number of Sheffield silversmiths are about to depart for employment in New York city. There is an enormous increase in ship-

ments of Spanish ore to Great Britain. It is worth about \$2.75 per ton in Wales. The Jessups have made an enormous steel casting, 27 feet long, 17 feet across, and

weighing 12 tons, which is to be used as a stern post. An English inventor has devised a new system of generating steam, which furnishe steam, it is said, quicker and better than the

present processes. Several new and heavy steel plants are to be put down in Great Britain, and the Cammell works are to be increased from a capacity of 3,000 tons per week to 6,000 tons.

New mills are projected in Maine. There is no difficulty in obtaining capital for new textile enterprises in that state, and there is less labor trouble there than elsewhere.

New York capitalists, with some Canadian investors, are after 15,000 square miles of timbered and iron ore property in Canada. It is said that it contains a large amount of

A large amount of Illinois harvesting ma chinery is now on its way to South America and Australia. The Illinois traveling agents are paying particular attention to these faroff markets.

Very few strikes are projected during the The workingmen, as a rule, are contented, and will work steadily in order to be prepared for any hard times that may come during next winter.

> Sheridan's Boom. Chicago Herald.

General Sheridan was questioned by a reporter about his presidential boom and said: 'I must reply to you as I did to a reporter out west. I told him Kelly would be around soon. 'Who is Kelly?' he asked. 'Why, he's a fool-killer." said I. 'You catch on, do you? Well, good-by,' "

Idaho Without Law.

Chicago Herald. Last winter the legislature of Idaho Territory adopted a new code of laws and repealed the old statutes. The authorities advertised for bids for printing the new laws, and an Omaha firm was awarded the contract. It appears that no time was set for the completion of the contract, and the territory is now virtually without laws, as the new statutes have not yet been printed.

> How Money Talks. Pittsburg Chroniele

An illustration of the way "money talks" is found in Mr. C. P. Huntington's statement, that the Central Pacific railroad company expended large sums "in explaining things to congressmen.'

Which is Certainly True.

San Francisco Post.
The average hoodlum is a pitiful case. He was born tough, and does not seem to be anything else; but that is no reason why he should be placed on city pay-rolls and taken care of by politicaus, while good men are wanting work.

Warning Against "Previousness," Philadelphia Ledger.

A world of interfering events may happen in American politics between the summer of 1887 and the summer of 1888, when the presidential nominating conventions are to be held. This of itself should warn the politicians not to be "too previous."

> No Lack as to Quantity. Missouri Republicon

Ben Butler has not yet joined the Anti-Poverty society. This is liable to mean that there will be five presidential candidates in the field next year. With a democrat, republican, anti-povertvite, Butler, and prohibitionist in the field, the most fastidious voter will have a chance to find some one appreaching his ideal.

Stop, Young Fellow! Missouri Republican, Halt! young fellow, just a moment, There is something I would tell; Do not get yourself inflated— Do not play the vapid swell; Study well a clean politeness.

Don't express things rough or crude;
Weigh your words before you drop them,
Don't placard yourself a dude.

Better far to have no money Than to have an empty mind; Empty heads and empty pockets In the race are left behind; Never amble like a monkey— Never amble like a monkey— Say to silly fashion, no, Quit that pulling for a mustache, Give the feeble fuzz a show.

Do remember as you travel
On in life's uneven way,
That your knowledge is the value
And the measure of your pay,
Never wear loud styles of clothing, Have the very best you can; But remember that good harness

Is not all that makes the man. STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. An effort is being made to organize an Episcopal church at Broken Bow. A Grand Island saloon keeper has been fined \$100 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday.

at Plattsmouth will have over thirty criminals to dispose of. "Uncle Billy" Payne, a pioneer of the state, died at Kearney Monday after a short illness, aged seventy-two years.

The coming term of the district court

Butler county people are making up a purse for the widow of Mr. Dykstra, who was killed in the David City tornado. George K. Evans is confined in jail at Republican City, charged with having two wives. His case will come up for pie and Thomas Carrington wounded in trial in the district court.

A district camp meeting conducted by Rev. J. W. Stewart, assisted by the twenty preachers of his district, will be held at Auburn, commencing to-day. Two young men living near Plattsmouth, while hunting the other day, came eross a hollow log filled with snakes and

slaughtered twenty-five of the reptiles, all of them rattlers. A. U. Wyman walked into the office of the Republican at Valentine while the

editor was out, and as a card set up a few lines of type announcing his presence, that he was late treasurer of the United States and also a practical printer.

An eastern firm sent a bill to a Nebraska City lawyer a few days ago. The lawyer replied that the fellow was a dead beat and he could not collect the bill, but could have the delinquent hung without

ceremony. Sheriff McCullum, of Otoe county, has shipped the throttle valve which passed through the body of Engineer James De-witt in the Missouri Pacific wreck at Dunbar, and which was used as evidence against David Hoffman at his trial, to Kansas City, and it will be ornamented and placed on the grave of the brave engineer.

The republican state convention me ets in Des Moines to-day, Dubuque complains of terribly dirty

alleys and and a general need of sewer-The management of the Iowa soldiers home announce that the home will be completed in about sixty days.

At Mt, Pleasant Charles Wood was ac cidentally shot through the lung by his little brother while out hunting. Albia has a nine with a Methodist preacher for pitcher. It is a splendid

team and the parson throws some very curly balls. There are 331 inmates of the feeble minded asylum at Glenwood; 206 males

and 125 females. The per capita cost for maintenance is \$175.79. Sioux City is to have a corn jubilee the first of October and will build a corn palace. Extensive arrangements are being made for the event.

The question as to the right of an antiprohibitionist to get water at the town pump at Spirit Lake was one of the cases Friday in the justice court of that place. Sunday last witnessed the birth of the

Davenport Morning Tribune, fathered by Edwin G, Erwin. The initial number s neat and newsy and supports the principles of the republican party. A Sioux City young man suddenly became insane and rushed out on the street

in very scanty clothing. After beseiging a number of houses with stones he was captured by friends and taken home. Saturday night at New Hampton an unknown man entered the ticket office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

and pointing a revolver at the agent ordered him to hold up his hands. request was so peremptory that the agent complied and the robber went through the drawer, taking what little money there was.

Colona, Henry county, is greatly vrought up over the question, "Can a wrought up over the question, "Can a corpse perspire." At a funeral the other day it was noticed that the face of the dead was covered with perspiration, and although wiped away by the undertaker, large drops of moisture soon gathered again. The body was buried, however, and now many of the residents of the town assert the belief that the supposed dead man was buried alive.

Dakota. The foundation of the new \$49,000 hotel at Watertown is completed.

The territorial board of equalization has levied a tax of 2.9 mills for the ensu ing year. Deadwood vigorously opposes the creation of the new county of Mead with

Sturgis as the county seat. The Methodist conference is endeavor ng to secure grounds at Hot Springs for a Black Hills Chautauqua assembly.

Two convicts who were at work on the capitol at Bismarck escaped the guards and were out of sight before they were missed.

A story comes from Norfolk, Sully county, that the administration was so anxious to have a democrat appointed postmaster that one was appointed who could neither read nor write. ernment sees the necessity of having those in official positions who are in harmony with the administration.

An article from Fargo appeared in the Chicago Tribune, urging that license was in the line of prohibition, if high, and in the nature of a fine condemnatory rather than justifying the traffic. At a union meeting in Fargo on Sunday night the Congregational minister, who is a radieal prohibitionist, took occasion to ridicule this view, while speaking in the Presbyterian pulpit. After he had concluded the Presbyterian minister arose a his side and claimed the authorship of the article thus denounced.

Colorado and Montana A union depot costing \$150,000 is to be

Boulder is to have sampling works that will cost \$50,000. Contractor Richardson has now 120

men at the capitol grounds.

A new postoffice in Arapahoe county has been named Alva in honor of Governor Adams. The drive of 250,000 ties down the Missouri forty miles, for the Montana Cen-

tral, is a success. The glassworks of Golden have been prosperous beyond the most sanguine hopes of the proprietors.

A strike of rich ore, averaging 3,660 ounces of silver to the ton, has been made in the Savage mine near Ouray. W. E. King, manager of the Western

Union at Quincy, Ill., died of consump-tion on the D. & R. G. Salt Lake train pear Salida. The San Luis Valley Graphic says that McCormick, the great reaper man, has donated the \$7,500 necessary to clear the Del Norte collège debt, coupled with con-ditions which, it understands, are com-

plied with. The money is expected soon. Time checks to the value of \$5,000 have peen stolen from the Burlington at Holvoke station on the new branch from Sterling to Cheyenne, the first known of it being that they were being cashed in Denver. Detectives are looking the mat-

The Pacific Coast. The culture of the olive is attracting a great deal of attention.

The largest smelting works in the United States are to be built at Tacoma torthwith. It is stated that a Japan farming colony will be established near Valley

Springs, Cal. The famous Perkins-Baldwin breachof-promise suit is again up in the Los Angeles courts. Fred Behringer is on trial at Napa for

he murder of Elijah Williams in a prize fight last spring. Railroad ties near Reno nineteen years old have just been taken up perfectly preserved. An analysis will determine he cause of their preservation.

General M. G. Vollejo, the oldest na-

tive son of California, will ride in the procession at Napa on Admission Day in chariot which he made in 1813. Eugene Duval and J. R. Gronsdale, vho have been in jail at Chehalis. W. T. for six months for the murder of August Pickler, were discharged from custody. John Payne and Hamp Bleoino were killed and Thomas Tucker, F. M. Gilles-

a cowboy raid at Newton's ranch, Pleasant Valley, A. T. Piute society in Reno is convulsed, Johnson Sides, an interpreter and brave, has eloped with a plump young squaw, leaving behind a sick wife and four hungry little pappooses.

Senator Stanford and E. S. Holden head the committee which is trying to raise \$50,000 for a monument to Starr King, the famous Unitarian preacher, in Golden Gate park, San Francisco.

stopped at a brewery that was closed for the night, and thundered at the door for admission. This aroused the anger of the proprietor, and he seized a pickax, sailed into the crowd and laid about him right and left. One man, Thomas Kel-

ley, had his skull fractured.

The Public Library. Ninety thousand, three hundred and forty-one volumes were issued last year from the Omaha public library. The librarian states that 40 per cent of these books passed into the hands of children. Do the people of Omaha know that the library ranks with the public schools in its relation to the boys and girls of this city? Visitors there find children in the reading foom, children in the reference department, children at the catalogue desk, children waiting for books. If the day chances to be Saturday there will be a long line of children at the librarian's window, each with card in hand. Forty per cent of the yearly outgo of books are read by children-a startling fact which gives rise at once to a serious question.

What are these boys and girls reading? Who provides suitable books for them, who helps them to choose? The reading of a boy from ten to fifteen affects his whole life. Who sees that these boys like better books this year than they did last? Is their reading educating them, are they looking and growing toward the best? It is the purpose of this article to answer these questions and to ask some

The department of juvenile literature is one to which the book committee brings the closest scrutiny. The collection is founded on catalogues prepared by librarians who have given special study to this subject. It now contains, with the exception of perhaps half s lozen volumes, the complete list made by C. M. Hewins, librarian at Hartford, Connecticut. It covers travel and adventure, stories of various countries, legends and fairy tales. History, historical biography and tales, children's books in different departments of science, including astronomy, chemistry and physics. The earth natural history, the microscope, gardening and plants, health and strength, out door sports, household arts and amuse ments, drawing and painting, music, reference books and bound sets of the best periodicals, such as St. Nicholas, ers' Young People, and last but far from least, comes juvenile fiction. In this class the boys read Trowbridge, Kel-logg, Mayne Reid, Aldrich, Noah Brooks, E. E. Hale, H. E. Scudder, F. R. Stock-ton and others. The girls Miss Alcott, Mrs. Whitney, H. H., Mrs. Stowe, Miss Young and others. Just now there is an unusual call by the children for the tales of Harriett Martineau and Mary Howitt, and a revival of interest in the Rollo books has necessitated the purchase of a new set. Ivanhoe, Rob Roy, Oliver Twist and Curlosity Shop are always in demand. His torical stories are popular, and six sets of C. C. Coffin's Story of Liberty, Boys of '76, Boys of '61, etc., are in constant use. The histories of Higginson and Lossing are often out, also the Boy's Percy and Froissart and especially Pyle's Robin Hood Ballads. Not much poetry is asked for unless it can show a catching title like Ballad of Battle and

for the Young Folks is often taken. The rule in the selection and the giving out is to provide for children something that they are growing up to, not away from, and it is the purpose of the book committee to keep the library full of the best that is written for boys and girls in all departments.

Bravery. Prof. Raymond's Shakspeare

After the work of the committee comes that of the librarian. She deals mainly with two classes, the street boys and th children of the public schools. The first she educates, the second she guides and advises. The street arab makes his appearance after his own fashion. Sieuth's are to be had for a few cents, and hundreds of boys buy them. boy thus discovered, is told that when he finishes his books, the library will, on certain conditions, give him another. He a reader and inmos getting books for nothing. The taste which has been formed on "Old Sleuths" has to be skillfully and tenderly dealt Miss Allen gives him an Oliver Optic, a few of which are kept for boys, to begin upon. For a while he lives on Oliver Optic. Some day the Optics are Oliver Optic. all out; he takes a Trowbridge instead, Kellogg. After awhile, with ittle help he discovers Mayne Reid, he gets interested in learning about other countries, he finds he likes books of travel and adventure in strange lands, he helps wear out another set of Jules Verne, gets a little glimpse into natural history, lives in a new world. was an old friend of the library; he

One day this summer Miss Allen in sport offered such a boy an Oliver Optic; he laughed and said he guessed he'd 'got beyond that now." The process takes time and it takes devotion and patience on the librarian's part. A great boys have been through it in the Omaha public library, and more are going through it now. They find out in this way that they have tastes and aptitudes. four or five are now reading together advanced books in natural history; the manuals of taxidermy are always out. The question of reading with such boys s a question of character and life. library works for them every day, is their riend and advisor, their teacher and their college.

\* A Case of Accounting. A rather important equity case for a general accounting has been commenced by E. T. Tefft, William E. Tefft, Frank Tefft, Joseph H. Weller, George Clark and G. N. Beach, partners doing business as Tefft, Weller & Co. against Edward Larkin and the Bank of Com-

merce. This grows out of the failure of Melnnas & Bussey, formerly dry goods dealers on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Webster street the 8th of February It is claimed that streets It is claimed that the latter named firm prior and on the date named owed to the plaintiffs \$2,213.24, to the defendant Larkin, \$1,725, and to the Bank of Commerce \$1,920, for which promissory notes, secured by chattel mortgages, were given. The plaintiffs allege that on February 21, 1887, the de fendants represented to the plaintiffs that it was for the best interests of all the creditors of McInnis & Bussey that the stock of the latter should be sold, and that Larkin & Co. would be the proper persons to conduct said saie. It is also alleged that the value of the stock then on hand was sented at \$6,000, which say would be amply sufficient to pay off all the creditors. Furthermore, it is alleged that the sale proceeded but no ac counting was made to plaintiffs, and balance of the goods unsold were turned over to the Bank of Commerce by Larkin & Co., and moreover, the plaintiffs say they have reason to believe that the last named firm is composed of E Larkin and Frank E. John son cashier of the Bank of Commerce. Hence the prayer for a general account-

ing of sales, expenses, etc. Felons in Jail. Among the eighty-four prisoners in

the county jail there are twenty-four criminals awaiting the session of the district court commencing on the nine teenth of next month. This is the largest number that have been confined at one time during the past ten years. Of these three are in for burglary, two for attempt to commit rape, three with intent to kill, five for robbery, one for horse stealing, one for house for horse stealing, one for house breaking, four for grand lareeny, A charivari party at Virginia City one for forgery, one for bastardy,

one for murder in the second degree, one for gambling and one for obtaining money under false pretence.

Parker Taken Back

Deputy United States Marshal Atlen left last night for Cheyenne with Parker, the man who robbed Paymaster Bash, Parker was in irons and closely guarded by a soldier, but his presence in the Ogden sleeper created considerable con-sternation among the ladies aboard. Parker, however, seemed to enjoy the situation, and to all the questions plied to him answered with a laconic "yes," or "no," accompanied with a grin. He goes to Cheyenne to await his trial before the United States court.

Elks Incorporated.

The Elks of this city have filed articles of incorporation as a social club, with all the provisions pertaining to such organizations. The capital stock is \$7,500, divided into 300 shares of \$25 each. The beginning of the corporation is August 17, 1877, and its termination will be December 31, 1906. The incorporators are Frank Colpetzer, E. Dickinson, S. S. Curtis, R. C. McClure, Sidney Smith and T. M. Orr,

Pinafore For the Soldiers.

"Pinafore" on a real boat has been determined upon as one of the night features of the coming reunion. An Iowa company has been engaged and Cut-off lake is the spot selected for the performance. An amphiteater is to be erected on the shore and by the aid of powerful ocomotive headlights the opera will be seen by the spectators. The night of the performance has not yet been determined upon.

WHEN the face is haggard, the cheek hollow and the form lank and debilitated the party concludes he is the victim of a wasting and mysterious disease; when the simple truth is, his digestive organs are in bad order, if he would use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purmer, he would look as well, and feel as hearty as the healthiest of us, he needs bracing up, vitalizing, that is all

Funeral Notice. The funeral of the late George Parks will take place from his former resi-dence at 614 North Fifteenth street, this ufternoon at 3 o'clock under the auspices ot the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Tenders' union. Members union will meet at 2 o'clock at their hall, Services at the house.

C. F. Powell, who was mixed up in the Dinsmoor endorsement case which is liable to bring matters of requisition between this state and Minnesota to a focal point, is very sick in the county jail. He is suffering from epileptic f's and they are growing very serious. Alis death at any time would not be surprising.

## BABY'S SCAL Milk Crust, Dandruff, Eczema

and all Scalp Humors Cured

LAST NOVEMBER my little boy, aged three years, fell against the stove while he wa running, and cut his head, and, right after that he broke out all over his head, and left ear. I had a good doctor, Dr. —, to attend him, but he got worse, and the doctor could not cure him His whole head, face, and left ear were in a fearfulsate, and he suffered terribly. I caught the disease from him, and it spread all over my face and neck and even got into my eyes. No body thought we would ever get better. I felt sure we were distingured for life. I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, and procured a bottle of Cuticura Remedies, and procured a bottle of Cuticura Remedies, and procured a bottle of Resouvent, tour boxes of Cuticura, and a cake of Cuticura Soap, and used them constantly day and night. After using two bottles of Resouvent, four boxes of Cuticura, and four cases of Soap, we are perfectly cured without a sear. My boy's skin is now like Satin. 371 Grand Street.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of March, 1885.

Gilbert P. Robinson, J. P.

THE WORST SORE HEAD. by Cuticura.

THE WORST SORE HEAD. Have been in the drug and medicine business twenty-five years. Have been selling your CULICURA REMEDIES since they came West. They lead all others in their line. We could not write nor could you print all we have heard said in favor of the CULICURA REMEDIES. One year ago the CULICURA and SOAP CULICURA all little girl in our house of the worst sore head we ever saw, and the RESOLVENT and CULIQUIA are now curing a young gentleman of a sore leg, while the physicians are trying to have it amputated. It will save his leg and perhaps his life. Too much cannot be said in favor of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

S. B. SMITH & BRO.

COVINGTON, KY.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Serofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT. \$1 Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHAMICAL Co., BOSTOR, Mass.

Send for How to Cure Skin Diseases. SKIN Blemishes, Pimples, Blackbends, and Baby Humors, use CUTTURA SOAP, Ache! Ache!! Ache!!!



HEALTH. WEALTH DR. OTTERBOURG, Cor. 13th and Dodge Sts., Omaha, Neb.

A Regular Graduate in Medicine and Special Practitioner.

Authorized to treat all Chronic, Nervous and "Special Diseases."

(Whether caused by Imprudence, Recess or Contagion) Seminal Weakness, (night losses) Sexual Debility, (loss of sexual power), Nervous Debility, Blood Disorders, etc. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges low Thousands of cases cured. Ago and experience are important. All medicines especially prepared for each individual case,

No. Injurious or Poissonous Compounds

No Injurious or Poisonous Compounds Used. Used.

No time lost from business. Patients at a distance treated by letter and express. Medicine sent everywhere free from gaze or breakage.

No Delay in Filling Orders.

No Delay in Filling Orders.

For a 2-cent stamp will mail FREE, "Essay on Man, an Important Question," and a SYMPTOM list on which to get full history of your diseases, state your case, send for terms. All we ask is a trial. Secrecy observed either in person or by

OFFICE HOURS-9 to 13 a. m. 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Mention Omaha Weekly Bee.

BODWELL & McINTOSH, Real Estate Dealers

110 South Spring Street, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Dealers in city and country property of ail descriptions. General information to new-comers freely given.

THE CAPITOL HOTEL Lincoln, Neb.

all political and public gatherings.

R. P. ROGGEN. Proprietor. RUPTURE CURED

The best known and most popular hotel in the state. Location central, appointments first class. Headquarters for commercial men and

By Dr. Snediker's method. No operation: no paint no detention from business. Adapted to children is well as grown people. Hundreds of sutograph testimonials on file. All business strictly confidential. Consultation free. PROF. N. D. COOK

Room 6, 1514 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.