THE DAILY BEE.

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For Six Months
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The Omnha Sunday line, mailed to any
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CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and eff-torial matter should be addressed to the Edi-tor of the EEF.

BUHINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, cheeks 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. Bate of Nepraska. S. s. County of Dourlas. S. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 2, 1887, was as follows:

Sunday, August 28 14,150
Sunday, August 28 14,250
Monday, August 29 14,625
Tnesday, August 30 14,015
Wednesday, August 31 14,010
Thursday, Sept. 1 14,000
Friday, Sept. 2 13,300

ISEAL.1 Notary Public.

Bitate of Nebraska, | Sa Dourlas County, | Sa 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 September, 1883, 13,030 copies; for October, 1883, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,263 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March. 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,516 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,-June 1887, 14,147 copies: for July, 1887, 14,-098 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies.

Gro. B TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed in my presence its 5th day of Sept. A. D., 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. Fril. Notary Public.

The police patrol wagon quartette still hangs together.

Is it not about time for the horse railway company to put street car conductors on its lines? Now that the big medicine men are in

Washington, might it not be well to have

them prepare a civil service tonic for the president? MOTOR line telegraph poles may be tolerated in the suburbs of the city but they

should not be permitted on crowded thoroughfares. THE electric motor is all right, but we

blockading our business streets with mo-

tor telegraph poles.

THE postoffice department has honored the BEE by creating an office in Nebraska with this paper for a namesake. The new office is situated in Seward county, and Minnie B. Dunnigan is the first postmistress.

A THADE dollar of 420 grains of silver Is now worth about 78 cents. A standard dollar containing seven and one-half less grains is worth 100 cents. There are evidently Napoleons of finance among our statesmen also.

Ir is said that Jeff. Davis's ambition now is to be exhibited as a curiosity at county fairs along with the big pumpkins -Though he has not been very successfull in some of his undertakings he may succeed as a curiosity.

New England now has a big social sensation similar to the one in Great Britain which was exposed by the Pall Mall Gazette. It is to be hoped that in this case the blind goddess will do something more than imprisoning a poor editor for libel.

THE sewer and paving inspectors should be promptly paid off each month, Many of these inspectors are heads of families. They depend on their earnings for their support and should not be driven to borrowing money or begging their month's credit with their butcher and grocer.

THE law is gradually tightening its grip on the condemned Chicago anarchists. Their jailor is becoming more strict with them and there seems to be litfle prospect of their escaping the punishment to which they were sentenced. This is a free country, but riot and anarchy will not be tolerated.

THE Chicago Underwriters' association have issued a decree boycotting the Northwestern National Insurance company, of which P. D. Armour is a director. The king of pork packers likes nothing so well as a fight, and he will probably show the underwriters that he knows a thing or two about boycotts. He has had experience in that

THE Wabash railwey company threw a bomb into western passenger circles this week by reducing the rate between Kansas City and Chicago to \$6.00. This is a cut of \$6.50. There was trouble between the competing lines over the harvest excursion rates. Such wars are just what the public want. When monolistic rogues fail out the people may get their dues.

WHEN a friend told "Bob" Garrett that he had not brains enough to run the big railroad which he inherited from his father, he replied that he knew it, but was rich enough to buy all the brains he wanted. He might also have added that he could also buy all the conscience and all the honesty that might stand in the way of his schemes

"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Bailey and Counsman are mad because this paper has boldly and fearlessly tienounced their collusion with reprobates and rascals who want to create chaos and anarchy in our midst, out of personal spite toward Mayor Broatch and the police commission. In their madness Bailey and Counsman have lost their heads and done violence to their honest convictions on the rights of taxpayers in the matter of the official printing. This paper was good enough to elect them, but not as worthy of their support as the Democratic organ, even though the BEE is the lowest bidder and the best advertising

The Veterans and the Governor, The veteran soldiers respect and honor Governor Thayer, and no other men know him so well. Despite the detraction and misrepresentations which have been poured out upon him by his political opponents and by men of his own party who are disappointed because they have not been able to use him to their own aggrandizement, the soldiers are as strong as ever in their confidence in his integrity and manhood. They know that their gallant comrade, who accomplished so much for the military fame of Nebraska, can be trusted to as faithfully and fearlessly perform the duties now devolved upon him as he did those which fell to him in the days of civil conflict, when his devotion and courage were equal to those of any man who drew his sword in the cause of the union. Only the highest qualities of head and heart can commend a man to the confidence which Govenor Thayer enjoyed from Grant, Sherman, and other distinguished military leaders, and those qualities his soldier comrades know he still posesses. So long as Govenor Thaver can successfully appeal for the approval of his course to the veterans, he will have no reason to doubt that he is pursuing the right way, and need have no fear of harm from the malignant assaults of his enemies. Every appearance of the govenor at the reunion has been

Ben. Butler's Panacea.

gave them.

signalized by a hearty and enthusiastic

reception, which amply attested the high

esteem in which he is held by the veter-

ans, and the gratification his presence

The Butler club of Boston seems to have no other mission than that of affording an occasional opportunity to the general to air his peculiar notions, and thus keep himself in a way before public attention. At his latest appearence before this body of admirers General Butler evolved a theory as to how the surplus in the treasury should be disposed of, and It need hardly be said that it wys at once original and bold, as were some of his announcements of policy to the laborers of the country four years ago. It is withal simple as well, and is probably not subject to any objection on the ground of unconstitutionality. And furthermore it is in the line of generosity which is a distinguishing characteristic of Butler and enabled him to vote back salary to overworked congressmen without a question as to its justice and propriety, taking his own share and right manfully holding on to it. The scheme of General Butler is to make a service pension for every man who was in the war, giving to each according to his service, and if after all the union soldiers are thus provided for there still remains a surplus let it go to relieve the wounded and lamed confederates. It would of course be an insult to the inshall most emphatically protest against | telligent and fair-minded veterans of the country to suppose for a moment that they would not promptly reject any such scheme if seriously proposed, but it is not to be doubted that the arrant old demagogue proclaimed it with the idea that it would take, both with the soldiers of the north and especially with those of the south. It is not a proposition to be argued, because it is an arrant piece of demogogy, illustrating at once how poor an estimate General Butler places upon the intelligence and the sense of farness of the union soldiers and how willing he is to father any expedient or suggest any extraordinary measure which he

> very few who may be members of the Butler club, he will have no success. The veteran demagogue has lost his power of attraction, because his true character is known. He is not wanted by anybody for anything, and probably never again will be. The Fallacies of the Census. The defective character of the national census has been frequently pointed out, but the untrustworthiness of this source of information has never been quite so fully or authoritatively set forth as was done by Mr. Wright, chief of the bureau of labor statistics, in a paper read before the social science association now in session at Saratoga. Mr. Wright's long experience and acknowledged ability as a statistician give great weight to his statements, which are very likely to

practically destroy the value of the exist-

ing census as a basis of calculation or

argument with regard to any subject to

thinks may give him a passing notoriety. He tickled the ears of

a bor with schemes and policies in

which he had no faith, but

which he thought were in line with the

prejudices or the desires of the men

whose votes he was seeking. The results

apprised him of his mistake, and he is

not to-day so much of a friend of labor

as he was. He would like now to bribe

the favor of soldiers, but beyond the

which they may be applied. Mr. Wright says the statistics of illiteracy, for example, are from inherent conditions incorrect, be-cause thousands of families do not confess to the enumerators that they have members who do not read and write. It must be concluded, therefore, that the really startling exhibit of illiteracy which the last census makes should be materially enlarged, a rather discomforting proposition which perhaps Mr. Blair might make good use of in behalf of his educational bill. So with regard to the prevalence of idiocy the figures can never be accurate for the reason that families having idiot members will not acknowledge it. Of the insane a large number not in public institutions escape the census taker. Comparative statistics on these subjects, therefore, which seem to show an alarming increase in ignorance or insanity, are mis-

leading. In the matter of pauperism Mr. Wright says the increase is undoubtedly much faster statistically that actually, and the figures of the census must be regarded as showing a prevalence of poverty a good deal in excess of the fact. This is a misleading feature that is especially harmful, since it furnishes the foundation and supporting argument for a great deal of the popular discontent. If the actual facts would show that indigence is much less prevalent than appears from such figures as the census presents, one of the arguments which a class of agitators chiefly rely on would be deprived of much of its force. But perhaps the most serious defect of the census is the fallacious statistics regarding capital and wages. Owing both to the kind of inquiries that have been made, and to the unwillingness of manufacturers and capitalists to disclose the inside

operations of their business, the statis-

tics of capital invested in any kind of manufactures hitherto reported in any American census, were shown by Mr. Wright to be utterly wrong. To ascertain the capital really employed the calculation must be based on the development and the rapidity of the returns of the establishment, and not simply on the original amount of money paid down. So the averages of wages which were calculated by dividing the number of employes on the pay-roll into the aggregate amount paid as wages is fallacious, for the [number of bands vary during the year, the time they make varies, and their wages are too various to be thus grouped together. "There two questions, capital invested and average wages, as answered by the census," said Mr. Wright, "illustrate the fallacy of attempting to solve a certain line of economic questions through the census as it has existed." Such complete discrediting of the only source of information available to the

publicist and the student of economics by a statistician eminent in his profession, and who has the candor to confess that he arraigns himself as severely as any one else, sadly disparages, if it does not render entirely worthless, every argument for which the support census figures has been invoked. It is deplorable to contemplate the vast waste of intellectual effort thus involved, but perhaps not more so than the reflection that after all the enormous expenditure of the government in obtaining, compiling and publishing the census, the result is simply a mass of figures wholly untrustworthy and really misleading. If the verdict of Mr. Wright is to be accepted there is nothing left to do but to abandon all reference to the census and grope about in the shadows of theory and conjecture until something more reliable in the way of facts can be obtained, if that be possible. It would obviously be foolish and

perhaps dangerous to travel on by the same false lights, that have so far guided us. Happily the time for taking another census is near, and it may be hoped with a wider experience and a better wisdom to direct it a less unsatisfactory result may be attained. Meanwhile he who would ague from the census may as well give up the task, for it is discredited in advance.

McShane's Grab. A week ago Tuesday the rotten combine of the council under Isaac S. Hascall's leadership passed a resolution declaring John A. McShane's paper the official organ of the city, until a contract should be let. An arbitrary price was fixed by the resolution upon this official advertising, namely the rate at which the BEE last year was required to do the work until another contract was made legally. This was on its face an imposture on tax-payers, because advertising in the Herald based on relative circulation is not worth over one-fifth of what it is worth commercially in the BEE. Besides that, the manifest duty of the couneil, on business principels, is to give the largest publicity possible for the same price to its official notices. The pretext under which the council passed the resolution to give McShane a chance at the pablic crib, was that it was only intended for one week when competing bids for advertising were to be opened and the contract would be awarded according to law to the lowest bidder.

The perfidy of the gang under Hascall's lead, has shown itself. Last night they voted to override the mayor's veto of the resolution, making McShane's paper the the official city organ and pigeon-holed the printing bids which were opened in their presence at the same meeting. Now the fact has been patent from the outset that there has been a secret understanding between McShane and bell-wether Hascall through McShane's confidential hirelings to do this very thing and continue the Heraid as the official paper, no matter who the lowest bidder is. To this end McShane's political power was exerted upon the democrats in the council who voted solid for his grab, and they were reinforced by six republicans, namely, Bailey, Bechel, Counsman, Hascall, Lee and Manville, These republicans have voted McShane free leave to rob the taxpayers by charging 40 per cent more for official advertiring than was proposed in its bid by the BEE, which these renegades are determined to deprive of the printing, because it refuses to approve their disreputable conduct in connection with the

police. The respective bids as opened last night are as follows: The World, per square, first insertion,

The Herald, 59 cents. The BEE, 34 cents. For second insertion, the World, 50

60 cents.

The Herald, 40 cents. The BEE, 23 cents. For third insertion, the World, 30

cents. The Herald, 30 cents. The BEE, 19 cents. For fourth insertion, the World offers

no reduction. The Herald, 20 cents. The BEE, 14 cents. Fifth insertion, the Herald, 15 cents.

The BEE, 11 cents. The Herald offers all insertions after the fifth at 8 cents; the HEE charges 11, but this is of no moment, because more than 90 per cent of all official advertising is only inserted from one to three times and not more than 5 per cent of it is

published above five times. The Republican, as might be expected. comes in with a jobbenis trick. It bids so much per "folio" of advertising. Nobody ever heard of advertising by the folio, although job printing is sometimes computed by the folio, which means a manuscript page of fools cap. Now Cadet Taylor knew better. His bid in June was not by the folio, but by the square. His design will come to the sur-

face later. On the face of the bids the BEE is on an average more than 30 per cent. below any other bidder. But McShane proposes to keep right on under the resolution which gives him 40 per cent. more than

the BEE's bid of Tuesday. We know well enough that Hascall is capable of facing out any piece of rascality, and Bechel is no slouch in playing lieutenant to him; but how McShane can afford to face the community and ask that his paper shall be allowed three prices out of the public treasury, passes our comprehension.

AFTER pocketing \$132 for publishing proclamations which were officially public ern league clubs.

therefore had all the publicity which needed to be given under the law, Congressman McShane's paper is being used by the conspirators of the city council to rob the taxpayers still more by giving the Herald the official advertising for an indefinite period in defiance of the law and the courts. A more striking exhibit of greed and small-bore politics could not be found in any other part of the country. Here is our congressman, who is reputed to be worth over half a million dollars permitting his business managers and editors to join hands with government printing boodlers to fileh \$432 from the tax-payers for what every unbiased man must pro-

nounce a downright steal. And this

piece of bare-freed jobbing is followed

up by another combine with patrol

wagon bums and impudent rascals for

the sake of a little plunder amounting

in the aggregate probably to five or six

hundred dollars. And this is our reform

congressman! This is the man who

hehed in the Bus under contrast, and

is looking towards the United States senate. THE management of the Minnesota prison at Stillwater, under its late warden, is being investigated by the state board of charities and corrections. If the damning evidence aiready produced is true, no term of imprisonment could be too severe for the offending officials. Let a reform be inaugurated which will punish the chief criminal.

HEREAFTER we will make no reference to impudent hirelings, who happen to rotate around the Herald office. We propose to deal with the proprietor of the paper, who is responsible for its policy and editorial conduct.

STATE AND TERRIFORY. Colorado.

The elegant Unity church in Denver. recently completed, was dedicated last Sunday.

The opinion is quite general in the state that Colorow and his followers are old enough to die. The Denyer News is raising a fund to

aid the families of those who fell in the fight with the Utes at Rangley. A cloud burst at Sterling on the 4th flooded the cellars of the town and covered the levels with water six to eight inches

Utah and Idaho. The Poorman mine at Burke, Idaho, as sold recently to Montana parties for \$136,000.

Idaho officials have started a movement for statehood. The fate of Dakota has no terrors for them. Fred Hopt, the murderer who shuffled olf by the official shotgun route in Salt Lake City last month, had four trials dis-

tributed over seven years. It cost the territory \$25,000 to bring him to the Montana. Street railway tracks are being laid in

bids fair to eclipse all former records in the mountain country, both in rapidity of work and in mileage. Robert Duncan, a brakeman on the Montana Union railroad, was struck by an overhead bridge near Anaconda and instantly killed. He was thirty years of

Two laborers were buried under forty tons of rock in the Montana Central railroad tunnel near Butte last week. They were dug out alive. There are some hard shells in the territory.

The Pan Yan mine near Helena is one of the richest of recent strikes in the territory. It was discovered by John

The Pacific Coast. Petroleum has been found in large quantities near Parkfield, Monterey

The Oregon state board of immigration has suspended operations for want of funds.

The sheriff of Benson, Ariz., has captured four of a gang of desperadoes be-lieved to be the Papago train robbers. Petroleum is found to be a very ecoferry steamers and transfers of the South

ern Pacific in the San Francisco bay have been altered to utilize it. The Yakima (W. T.) tobacco crop is har vested, and if as good success is achieved in curing it as has been had in growing and harvesting, it will prove tobacco to

be a profitable crop in that locality. A colony of negroes is coming to Shasia to settle on 7,000 acres of land above Shingletown, which has been purchased for that purpose. The colonists will come under the leadership of a minister named

One of the peculiar features of the Port Angeles (W. T.) colony is that the workmen in various lines elect their foremen by vote. The first exercise of this rule was the election, recently, according to the model commonwealth, by the colony sawmill operatives, of a millwright, a foreman machinist and a foreman carpenter.

An amusing typographical blunder was perpetrated in Carson, Nevada, recently. Rev. Van Deventer sent to the Tribune his theme for the following Sunday's discourse, "Receipt for the Cure of Hoodlumism." This appeared in print as "Receipt for the Cure of Rheumatism, and it had the effect of crowding the church with people, many of whom had not attended divine worship for a quarof a century, and a considerable number of whom were stiffened more or less with rheumatism.

BASE BALL MATTERS. A Scheme From Wichita For a New

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 7-[Special Telegram to the BEE]-The Wichita base bal club returned home from Kansas City yesterday, at which place the team disbanded after their three games there, as had been arranged when at Foreka last week. The directors of the club, about the 20th of July, upon urgent solicitation, determined to go into the Western league, filling the vacancy created by Leavenworth dropping out, and did so principally for the purpose of retaining a position in the league for next season.

After three club had been out more the read a After the club had been out upon the road a short while it became evident that strengthening was necessary, which was tried for a few weeks. A few days since the scheme for the dissolution of the Western league was sent out from Kausas City, and the directors, becoming satisfied it was not worth while to try to sussatisfied it was not worth while to try to sus-tain the club with no prospect of retaining a franchise thereby, decided to disband last week after the Topeka rames, but at the re-quest of Kansas City played out the dates with her, which fills all dates abroad until the latter part of this month. "Ducky" Hemp, the little fielder and change pitcher, went to Lincoln this morning in answer went to Lincoln this morning in answer to a telegram from Dave Rowe, who also wired Daniels, who has gone to Joplin, Mo. Outside of these two none of the club as yet have any places secured. Wichita next season will have a ball club as strong as money can make it, as a number of men are season will have a ball club as strong as money can make it, as a number of men are going to back the club very heavily. A new league, to be composed of the following cities, will in all probability be consummated: Wichita and Topeka and two of the three following cities for the four eastern clubs of the league—either Emporia and Leavenworth or Hastings. The four western clubs will be Denver, Cheyenne, Leadville and Pueblo. This will make a much better cirruit than

The Lad Who Heads the List of Winning

A SKETCH OF HIS EARLY LIFE. self down 50 as to strip at 104 and not

weaken nimself.

Garrison has a very peculiar seat, and much ridicule has been lavished upon it. It is far from artistic in appearance, but in effectiveness it is the best, in How He Came to be a Jockey-His Way of Reducing Weight-Methods in the Saddle--His Winnings, the opinion of many horseman, that has ever been seen. He sits far forward, presses hard in the stirrups, and then leans still further to the front. He seems Including His Wife-Horses He Owns. to be taking aim at a mark between the horse's ears. He usually gets off among the first. When not restricted by train-In view of the fact that Omaha this week will witness some exciting horseraces and many horsemen will be here races and many horsemen will be here ers' instructions, and he is out to win the a sketch of Snapper Garrison. America's prace, and thinks he has got the horse to most famous jockey, will no doubt prove interesting to a large number of readers.

The score between Garrison and Meplace behind the horses that are making place behi Laughlin for first place now stond 69 in the pace. He hugs the fence the favor of the former and 60 in favor of the

latter. The interest in the contest has become general in the sporting world, and will continue until the close of this fall unless one or the other meets with accident or gets a commanding lead. YOUNG GARRISON is very much elated at the position he line is dangerously near the wire. Sud-denly he shoots out like an arrow from has achieved, and it is now to be seen that he has probably had this end in the bow and mips the leader right at the line. In this way he gives the public no view since he began riding in the spring. But it is only recently that the public has idea of how much reserve speed the horse may or may not have had. Coming in he sits so far forward as to throw the had its interest excited. He is very modest in expression, however, and while burden of his weight on the horse's shoulders and forelegs instead of on his admitting his feeling of pride says: "McLaughlin is a great rider, and a hard

SNAPPER GARRISON.

Jookeys for the Year.

friendly feeling between us, but each is trying to beat the other all he knows how and by any fair means."

When it is remembered that it was only three years ago that Garrison engaged with Harry Ellsworth and went to New Orleans to ride for \$75 a month, and when McLaughlin's greater experience is considered, it can be seen what a phe-

one to beat. He has had some unfortun-

ate mounts lately, but things may change

and he may again go to the front. If I

can do it by hard work I am going to stay where I am. There is a perfectly

nomenal youngster the former is.
Edward H. Garriso was born in New Haven in 1868. He was ten years old when he entered the Susquehanna Valley home, his father having moved to Orange county, New York, and died there. In this institution he is still remembered as a bright and amiable lad. His three years in the home are marked by a record that gave no hint of celebrity in con-nection with horses. But Superintend-ent La Monte was a firm believer in the expectation that Garrison would one day become famous. It was as a vocalist that this worthy man believed the young-ster was destined to shine. The boys of the home were organized into a concert troupe, and made appearances in the neighboring towns that were great events in the rural society. And the excellence of young Garrison's voice coupled with his nerve and utter ignorance of anything approaching stage fright, was what made his fellow performers and the audiences alike believe that his career was being indicated by the successes he made Railroad building this year in Montana on the platform. They were so far wrong that Garrison has never sung in public to any extent since then. But within a few weeks an echo of this belief appeared in a Binghamton papers's notice of the jockey's life, which ended: "He might have been a brilliant singer had not fate made him a jockey."
Garrison's three years in the Home

were followed by his return to his mother, who had moved back to New Haven. There he went to work in a box factory, and the fact that his health failed was probably all that interfered with his developing into a mechanic instead of either a singer or a jockey. But the hand Waulshagan, a laborer. During the last two weeks in August \$12,000 worth of two weeks in August also out of the mine.

It was discovered by definition to be last in his being sent to live with his three two lives with his being sent to live with his three two lives and some fine old man then had a stable and some fine old man then had a stable and some fine last's natural bent was struck, and the fact soon become evident. He picked up a knowledge of horses that showed the excellence of Daly's teaching, and became an expert jockey. His first race was ridden on one of the horses of this stable, Belle of the North, at sixtyeight pounds, eatch weights, in 1882. Soon after that he rode a winner, a horse called Monk. It was at this race that he was called from the dressing room by Tom Morse, otherwise known as "Tom

Dozzle," who also worked for Daly.
"Come, you," shouted he, "get on this horse, Jim, Jerry or Jack Snapper, whatever your name is," and then turning to Daly, he said: "You ought to call that youngster Jack Snapper," The fact that he won the race made young Garri-

son believe in THE LUCK OF THE NAME, and he was called Jack Snapper after that until long use curtailed it to Snapper. Then, when the boards containing his name were raised to view on so many race tracks and became known to so many thousands of race-goers, it settled down to "Snapper Garrison." There it

seems likely to stay for general use, for he still believes in the luck of it. Jockeys, like actors, are great believ-ers in luck, and Garrison is one of them in this as in everything else. He cannot be got to talk about his hoodoos, however, and the only other direction his superstition is known publicly to take is his equally firm belief in the luck of the colors, blue cap and cherry jacket, under which he has ridden so many of Brown's horses. They are the colors of S. S. Brown's Pittsburg stable, but Garrison ias, by permission, worn them in riding his own horses since he began to race horses of his own this season. For this boy, who engaged to ride for \$75 a month three years ago, has ridden at a SALARY OF \$10,000 THIS YEAR,

and made a great deal of money besides. The \$10,000 simply retains him for the Brown stable, and in the races he is not wanted to ride for them he is free to ride for some one else. It is \$10 a mount nominally and \$25 a win for these outside engagements, but many a dollar mora than this comes to a jockey like Garrison. When he has won a race that has brought in a good pot of money to a good owner \$190, \$200, \$500, and once or twice as high as \$1,000 has been handed to him for his two minutes of work. He has engaged for the next season with the I B. Haggin stable at \$12,000, and that, with outside work and a little linek with his own horses, will send him away up on income. This season he is believed to stand ahead at present about \$20,000 net. Last year he made some big engagements, receiving \$1,009 and expenses for going to Louisville to ride Jim Gray for J. H. Fenton, and winning the champion stallion stakes.

The Snapper is a dark-complexioned youth, of that peculiar dark that freekles a little, with sharp, dark eyes, black hair, and an incipient moustache of the same color. He is five feet high and his weight varies from 130 or 135 bounds in the winter to about 108 when he is ready for business. His method of reduction is to walk eight or ten miles a day in three or four suits of clothes. "It will come off," he says, "when you do that." This season he went to Mobile to strike an early streak of warm weather for this purpose- He also depends a great deal upon the turkish bath to bring him down to fine weight and keep him there. This, however, is very largely accomplis a most ascetic system of dicting. He cats little all summer except toast and erackers, and drinks only tea, and not much of that. He has never taken a drink of hard liquor in his life, nor even be Denver, Cheyenne, Leady in a significant This will make a much better circuit than the present awaward positions of the westgone so far in that direction as to drink a glass of bear. Lie smokes considerable, though. The severe system of reducing

by purgatives and black draughts does not meet with his favor at all. He says the same results got by this means are vastly more weakening than when got by the other. A great advantage to him is the peculiarity of his build and phy-sique. He can train himself down to a string almost, and yet be strong, museu-lar and well. He says he can bring him-

distance, whatever it may be, and takes good note of what the rest are doing. When they all swing into the stretch and straighten out for the finish he knows which are the dangerous competitors. He works his horse to even terms with the best one of those that he has made up his mind will be in at the finish. Then his practice is to hang to that horse until the

back, and he seems to be more easily carried there. Close observance of Garrison used to think that they could tell when Garrison meant to win. He had several little tricks, such as patting his horse's neck as he passed the stand in the preliminary canter. But those who carried their interpretations os these signs to the pool box found them as uncertain as any other method of helping out in their effort to guess the winners.

in which he beat the Bard on Troubadour was marked by the tactics given as characteristic of him. He modestly says their is not much in management and pepedients in riding and without talk about his skill as a jockey. He declares that all there is to be done is to get off weil and make your horse do all thatis in him to do when the time comes to do it. The only exception the writer has over heard to this was when Garrison described his winning on Gallifet, beating Specialty, with McLaughlin up, when almost under the wire at Monmouth. "I saw that Specialty had it when we came into the stretch," he said. "I pulled out and got as near to her as I could, and succeeded n attracting her jockey's attention to nic. As he looked I pulled and he thought I was done. He eased up thinking he was safe, and I pulled in to the

fence and slid by while he was looking the other way." This is another one of his typical points. He is a most terrific finisher. His equal there never straddled a horse. He is more to be feared in the end of the stretch than any jockey living the world over. His habit of watching the most dangerous horse against him he has in common with most other jockeys, but more than any other of these is his judgment good in deciding which horse it is. The boys are frequently told among their directions from the trainer to look out for some certain horse. This is simply the trainer's opinion, and may be shown to be wrong before the horses get off. Garrison makes his judgment himself, confirms it during the running, and acts on it in the stretch. Many of his

NOTABLE SUCCESSES
have been made on Barnum, a horse
whose records of winning against horses believed to outclass him are remarkable. In is popularly believed that the Snapper's share in these victories has been no small one. This belief is held concern-cerning the race in which Barnum beat Miss Woodford in the mud at Sheepshead when she was far and away a fav-orite. He did not beat her exactly, but ran dead head with her in the mud, and the Dwyers gave up the stake rather than punish the queen by making her race again in that kind of going. The prizes of success in Snapper's

The prizes of success in Snapper's walk in life have been indicated. It is a rusning and somewhat precocious exist-ence. Not yet twen y years old, he is in receipt of nearly half the income of the president of the United States, and well above the figures of what are considered good rewards for men of large profes-sional experience and advanced years lawyers, doctors and the like. He has been married a year and a half and owns home in a neat brown stone house at 91 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, half way up the fashionable Prospect bill that ses to the entrance to Prospect park. He owns Eolian, valued at \$3,500; Cyclops, \$3,600, and a colt by Inquirer, out of Martica, \$1,550. He also has a trotter that cost \$1,000, and goes down the road behind him to ride at Brighton Beach. He loses sight of his usual modesty when he talks about thif trotter. "They all know me down the road," he says, "and they all know him. I beat Father Bill the other day, and he was driving Send,

who has a record of 2:26." GARRISON IS A HEAVY BETTER, and of course this brings a big element of uncertainty into the question, but he seems likely to develop into a solid citizen of the City of Churches. He does not dissipate, and he goes directly home to play cards with his wife as soon as he gets through at the track. He is provident, and his idea of buying horses is to have a stable and a business when a few years more will make it irksome to reduce to the proper weight for a jockey.

The Idaho editors have organized an association.



"Ln ! Girls, summer heat has no had affect upon my Face, Neck, Arms or Hands, because I about a keep HAGAN'S MAGHOLIA BALM." Thus said Cora F. to her companions, as she come bounding in from a roung over the hills, mountains and seasings.

MACNOLIA BALM gives a Soft Smooth and Pliable Shin. A marchonally Beautiful Complexion. To a Literid, supfied in a moment and Can't be Detected. Overcomes Heat, Suntan, Windton, Redness, Rongtoness, Ugly Pinnles, Insect Bites and all Skin Blemianess

STREET PAVING.

Omaha's Streets Compared With Streets of Other Cities.

A Reporter in Search for an Item Discovers an Interesting Case-Vain Search for Relief Found at Last --- A Frank and in teresting Interview.

A reporter mandering in search for an item several days since, over 22 days a conversation in regard to the stroot paying of 2 days compared with other cities, determined to look anatter up, and came to the conclusion that the pavot streets of Omaha compared very invorably with the same in any city in the United States. Baltimore, Md., is a well-pavet city, the streets being mostly paved in what is known as the cubble-stone style. Washington, D. C., is probably the best paved city in the United States, the streets there, with few exceptions, being paved with the best asphaltum and what is known as the Beigium block, a gray granite block somewhat similar to the red granite block used in Omaha. The streets of St. Paul, Minn, are largely paved with what is known as the cedur blocks. This makes an excellent paying, but does not last nearly so long as asphaltum or granite blocks. Omaha streets are paved with asphaltum and granite blocks, with one or two streets paved with the cedar blocks, making a showing of paved streets second to none in the country.

While on this tour of investigation the reporter engaged in conversation with

perter engaged in conversation with



Tenth street between Mason and Pacific streets) a street paver employed by Contractor Hugh Murphy. Mr. Tellord, a very intelligent gentleman, was overseeing his gang of men laying the granite blocks on fourteenth street near Capitol avenue, and being accosted by the reporter greeted that individual very peasantly. "Yes," said Mr. Tellord, "I have been paving streets now for nearly two years. It is a fairly good business, and pays about as good as most outdoor jobs. It being an outdoor job is, in fact, the only objection I have to it. A man working on the streets is liable to be caught in a sudden shower and get wet through before he can reach shelter, and in the fall of the year, with winter close on us, we must work like Trojans to get our sontracts fainshed before the extreme cold comes to stop us. While working at my business about one year ago I took a heavy cold, which brought on a severe lacking cough and numerous sick headaches. I would be working in the morning, when about 10 o clock a severe sick headache would come on me and I would have to stop work for the cough would sasain me and make life miserable for me. I tried numerous cough medicines and could get no renef. Things went on this way for a while when matters became worse for me. I commenced having night sweats, and would get up in the morning and, instend of feeling refreshed as I should have fett, I would rel more tired then when I went to bed. I then became seriously alarmed and consulted a doctor, who told see I had weak largs. He treated me for quite a while, and I could lotain no relief. I changed doctors, and changed several times, but could get no relief. I could not work more than one or two days a week; I spent all the money I had, and the major part of my brother's money, all for nothing, for I was getting worse instead of better. I had about given up all hope of ever getting well asgan. After a visit to Kansas of about two weeks in the value hope of couraining some relief in the chauge of climate, I resurned to found a discouraged. I

sleep. I have only ocen under his treatment for two weeks and feel better to-day than I have for a whole year. Why, I lost 21 pounds weight since met January, but have gained about 10 pounds again since being treated by Dr. McCoy, and am fully satisfied that I will be as well as ever I was in a week or two."

"Will you have any objection to my publishing this interview?" queried the reporter.

"None whatever," answered Mr. Telford. "I am very glad to add my testimony to the many that the doctor has, and if I can do anything for poor, suffering humanity by testifying to Dr. McCoy's skill I am very willing to do so."

The reporter thanked Mr. Telford for his frankness, and continued on his weary way after information.

STATE OF NEBHASKA,

STATE OF NEBHASKA,

William Telford, being first duly sworn, de-

STATE OF NEBRASKA, \$88

William Telford, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of August, A. D. 1887.

C. O. Rozmen, Notary Public.

Mr. Telford resides on South Tenth street, between Mason and Pacific streets, where he will fully corroborate the above statement to any one who will call or address him there.

LEADS TO CONSUMPTION.
INTERESTING EVIDENCE OF A CONDITION NOT TO
BE THEFLED WITH.
When catarrh has existed in the head and the When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the threat for any length of time—tre tatient living in a district where neeple are subject to catarrhal affection—and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpip and into the brenchial tubes, which tubes convey the air to the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plurged up, so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with laborand difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheeling inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also but dishes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone, or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, backing in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the mucus that is raised, is

Sometimes there are also of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the mucus that is raised, is found to contain small particles of yellow unsteen, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood raixed with the mucus. In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fewer and experiences before any coulc. has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears. In some cases smal lmasses of cheesy sub-

spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lump indicate serious mishlef at work in the lungs. DOCTOR

J. Cresap M'Coy Late of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y

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Correspondence receives prompt attention. Many discusses are treated successfully by Dr. McCoythrough the mails, and it is thus posse, his for those unable to make a journey to obtain successful hospital freatment at their homes. No letters answered unless a semiparable of the processing the mails of the conservations. hied by 4c instamps.
Address all letters to Dr. J. C. McCo. Fooms Shand 311 Runge Building, Omena, Nou.