THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For Six Months 5 00
For Three Months 2 00
The Omaha Sunday Bez, mailed to any address, One Year 2 00
OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET,
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 55, TRIBLE BUILDING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOUR

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating news editorial matter should be addressed to Euron of the Ben.

BUSINESS LETTERS:
All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Pregishing Company.
OMARA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made physics to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Btate of Nebraska, 18.8.
County of Douglas, 18.8.
Geo, H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual effectiation of the Daily Ree for the week ending Nov. 25. 187, was as follows:
Saturday, Nov. 10. 10.20
Sunday, Nov. 20. 15.25
Monday, Nov. 21. 15.25
Tuesday, Nov. 21. 15.25
Wednesday, Nov. 21. 15.05
Wednesday, Nov. 21. 15.00 Tuesday, Nov. 22 Wednesday, Nov. 23 Thursday, Nov. 24.... Friday, Nov. 25.....

(SEAL.)

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
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 mouth of November, 1895, 13,488
copies; for December, 1895, 13,237 copies;
for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,180 copies; for May,
1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies;
for July, 1887, 14,333 copies; for August, 1887, 14,
161 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies;
October, 1887, 14,233.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

October, 1887, 14,255.

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

(SEAL.)

Notary Public.

MR. CLEVELAND'S message is now nearly finished and he is greatly exhausted by his efforts to keep advance copies away from enterprising correspondents.

THE upper Mississippi was closed by ice last Monday night in the quickest time on record. At midnight the river was navigable and in the morning people could cross on the ice.

WITHIN eight hours the circuit court

of St. Louis granted twenty-four decrees of divorce. At this showing it takes about fifteen minutes to get a divorce. The demands of this age seem to be for rapid transit.

THE czar and all the members of the imperial family neither enjoy nor claim the privilege of free railroad passes. And so, in this degenerate age 't were better to be an American congressman than a Russian emperor.

A COMPANY has been formed to concentrate all the tin ore in the Black hills country. The cost to produce tin will be about ten cents per pound and the company hope to place American tin on the market by January 1.

ST. JOHN has been interviewed by the Chicago reporters, and declares that he will not run for president next year. He expects to see a prohibition president elected in 1892, at which time it is safe to predict that Mr. St. John will be in the field-for sale.

THE Nebraska delegation which goes to Washington to convince the national republican committee that Omaha is the most available location for holding the national convention, will be pronounced in favor of Sherman, Blaine, Allison, Hawley, Lincoln, Depew, or the dark horse.

THERE is still a great opening in Omaha for great brick yards. Our present brick making facilities are utterly inadequate for the rapidly increasing demand and the price of brick, excepting two or three months of the year, is outrageously high because the demand exceeds the supply.

A THREATENED freight rate war in the transportation of lumber between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northern Pacific roads ended in an agreement to restore the old rates, which are nearly thirty-five per cent higher than they ought to be. Shippers have entered a protest, but two such powerful corporations in league are not likely to pay much attention to protests from their patrons.

HON. CHARLES GIBSON, formerly solicitor general under President Lincoln, is a good deal of a statesman. He thinks that congress should appropriate a fair portion of the surplus in the treasury for public improvements in the west. Western lands and waterways are neglected, principally, Mr. Gibson says, because of the apathy of western representatives. He advises these to stand up fearlessly and demand money for the west. This section of the country has been discriminated against by congress long enough.

NEXT week Atlanta will elect a com mon council which will have to fix a license tax, and the expectation is that it will be a heavy one. The sum of two thousand dollars has already been talked of, and it may go higher. It is certain to be fixed high enough to keep out duggeries and regulate the better class of saloons. The successful advocates of the license system are not in favor of any half-way measures. The better class of them fought for license as a sound, practical principle, and they desire that it shall be given a fair trial as a means of restricting and regulating the liquor traffic more effective than prohibition. With a license of two thousand dollars there is not a question that there will be fewer drinking places in Atlanta than existed under prohibition, and all of them will be known to the authorities and the whole public. They will be carried on subject to the law, and not in defiance of it. The result cannot be a matter of doubt. License once established and properly enforced will certainly commend itself in Atlanta, as it has done elsewhere, as the only judicious and

The Third District. The official canvass of this judicial

district affords a very interesting study to the professional politician. The district gave Judge Maxwell 8,246 votes against 6,691 cast for O'Day, democratic, and 476 for Abbott, the prohibition candidate. In other words, out of a total of 15,413 votes east by the third district, the republican candidate for supreme judge received 1,079 majority over both his democratic and prohibition opponents, and 1,555 majority over his democratic competitor. Now compare this vote for supreme judge with that for district judges. Out of the aggregate of 15,413 votes cast in the district. Wakeley received 10,165, Groff, 9,427, Doanc. 8,811, Estelle, 5,917, Hancock, 5,494, and Ballou, 5,456. What a striking commentary! Judge Wakeley ran 3,474 votes ahead of the democratic candidate for supreme judge. while Lee Estelle ran 2,329 votes behind the republican candidate for supreme judge, and Otis H. Ballou ran 5.355 votes behind Maxwell. In a district over 1,500 republican Judge Wakeley's majority over Estelle is 4,248, over Batlou 4,709, while Judge Groff, who was an independent candidate, received 3,510 majority over Estelle and 3,971 over Bailes. George W. Doane, who entered the race only a few days before the election, has 2,894 majority over Estelle and 3.355 majority over Ballou. The third judicial district has witnessed many political upheavals within the past ten years, but never such a cyclone.

Lamar on Land Grants.

Secretary Lamar's recital of the history of land grant transactions by which the corporations freely defrauded the government and the people, and by which thousands of actual settlers have been subjected to hardships and impositions, but repeats what has been many times told before and had become entirely familiar to the people. It is in all respects the most scandálous chapter in the history of this government, showing as it does a wanton abuse of public trusts and a disregard of the public interests continued through years by the agents of the people. In the extent and wide-spread effects of the wrongs done under the land grant policy of the government perhaps there is not a parallel to be found in any other nation. While contributing little that is new to this dark record, Secretary Lamar has shown a proper appre-

ciation of its character in continuing it. It is interesting to observe, however, that in performing this duty Mr. Lamar has taken advantage of the opportunity to make a strong claim for himself in connection with the effort that has been made to reform the land policy and remedy some of the evils that have grown up under it. He informs the country that shortly after he entered upon the duties of his office he became impressed with the fact that the public domain was being diverted from its legitimate purpose and converted to objects repugnant to the entire theory on which the land system was based. The of this impression was

to lead him to a most careful investigation and study of the history and law relating to land grants, and the inevitable inference is conveyed that as a result there was instituted the policy of reform which perhaps more than any other has become the boast of the administration. It would appear from this that public

opinion has not been dealing justly with Secretary Lamar. The popular impression has been, derived from his numerous reversal of decisions unfavorable to the corporations, that the secretary either had not carefully informed himself regarding the history and the law of land grants or was seriously concerned about the division of the public domain from its legitimate purpose. It is not remembered to the credit of Mr. Lamar's solicitude for reform that he furthered any action in that direction until after the letter of the president in the Guilford Miller case pointedly indicated to him what was desired and expected. Following this very explicit declaration of the views and wishes of the executive the secretary began to show a practical interest in the subject, and in due time the land grant corporations were called upon to show cause why the withdrawal of indemnity lands in their behalf should not be revoked. There may be people capable of believing that Mr. Lamar would have taken this action if he had never received a suggestion on the subject from the president, but we think most people will doubt that he would have done any such thing. The issue which drew out the letter of the president was presented to his attention by Commissioner Sparks, doubtless for the reason that he believed it would be unsafe to first take it to the secretary, and it did not require a very long time for Mr. Cleveland to determine what policy the law and justice demanded. It is to be presumed that up to this time the president had given very little more than a passing attention to the general subject, yet he very promptly found a policy, while Mr. Lamar after two years' study of the law and history of land grants

was unable to formulate one, or at least did not do so. It is very questionable whether Secretary Lamar will be able to convince the present generation that he is entitled to any great consideration in connection with the policy of land reform. His assumption of special merit in that work, handed down among the public records of this time, may give him fame as a land reformer with posterity, but his attempt to pose in the role now is a failure. The record is heavily and unmistakably against him.

Nebraska's Progress.

The official canvass of the votes cast at the late general election in this state affords a gratifying exhibit of Ne-

braska's steady growth. The rapid strides in the settlement and development of our state, which has placed us, in point of numbers, ahead of all the New England states save Massachusetts, is not more easily shown than by the following figures: Twenty years ago, when Nebraska was

vote aggregated less than 10,000, and the population was 50,000. In 1870 the total vote reached 19,774, and the national census gave Nebraska 122,000 population. Nebraska had doubled her population in three years. When the present constitution was adopted in 1875 the total vote of the state fraction over 37,000 and the population 225,000. Five years later, in 1880, Nebraska's aggregate vote for governor was 89,345, a gain of 50,000 votes in five years. In 1884 there were cast for president 134,193 votes, while in 1886 136,787 votes were cast for governor. At the last election there were 150,632 voters, giving Nebraska a population of 753,160 an increase of 712,955 since her ad-

For twenty years Nebraska has never failed to double her population every five years. In fact she has more than doubled. That means that she has added 20 per cent to her population every year. Computed at the ratio of five and a half to the voter, the present population of Nebraska is \$25,000.

Our increase from 1870 to 1880 was 267 per cent-the largest increase during that period of any state except Colorado. Based upon the figures from year to year giving the growth of the past eight years it is safe to say that Nebraska will show over one million population by the census of 1890.

This satisfactory exhibit augurs well. It leaves neither doubt nor distrust in the minds of our people concerning the future of this commonwealth.

Commercial Union. There are indications that the subject of a commercial union with Canada and the states of South and Central America may command a considerable share of the attention of congress at the coming session. The obvious fact that this country must extend its markets for its rapidly increasing productions has within the past year or two taken a firmer hold upon the public mind than ever before, and there is a disposition that is not affected by party relations to find a practical and feasible policy by which the commerce of the country can be enlarged and new channels found for our surplus products. There is unquestionably a great field in which this country does not enjoy its share of trade that ought to be more carefully cultivated than it ever has been, and the problem is simply as to the wisest method of doing this.

It is understood that Mr. Butterworth will introduce his bill for commercial union with Canada at an early stage of the session, thus bringing the subject to public attention. It is interesting meanwhile to note that in Canada the question is now being widely discussed and that commercial union has a very strong support there. Clubs to promote the policy are being formed in all the provinces, and the cause is winning favor with prominent politicians and business men. The bugbear of England's displeasure, raised by the opponents of commercial union, appears to be losing its infloence. There is a growing feeling among the people that the matter is one to be decided wholly with reference to their own material interests, and not as the manu facturers of Manchester and Birmingham may desire. The policy is also believed to have grown in favor in this country, though quite naturally less interest is felt in it here than there.

This is but a part, and perhaps not the most important part, of what is projected in behalf of commercial union with other countries. Congressman Townshend, of Illinois, says he will again introduce his bill providing for closer commercial relations between the United States and the republics of South America, Mexico and the empire of Brazil. In referring to this subject Mr. Townshend remarked that a commerial union with Mexico and the South and Central American states ought not to find a single opponent among our people. We produce the very articles those countries need, and if they do not purchase from us they buy from our commercial rivals, England, France and Germany. This they are now doing to the almost entire extent of their wants, the latest trustworthy statistics showing that the United States gets only about ten per cent of the trade of the vast country south of it, amounting annually to be tween \$350,000,000 and \$400,000,000. And this region, enormously rich in resources, is but in the beginning of its development, the possibilities of which

it would be idle to attempt to estimate. Looking solely at the practical side of the question, the duty of the United States is plain. We must extend our commercial relations and enlarge our trade or put a check upon our productive capacity. The latter alternative is unworthy of a moment's consideration. The destiny of the nation is to occupy the first place as a commercial power, and that position will be ultimately attained. Progress toward it, however, may be accelerated or retarded, and while this country halts or lags in the eager race of competition her commercial rivals are pressing forward and making more firm their hold upon what they have. Delay increases the difficulties to be encountered and overcome. Commercial union that does not involve any "entangling alliances" forbidden by the traditional policy of the nation is commended by every practical consideration, and undoubtedly will be

eventually established.

The Prohibition Strength. The canvass of the official vote shows that prohibition is a waning star in Nebraska. Although we have had the assurance of its warmest and most earnest supporters that the returns would show an "alarming" increase in every district, a perusal of the figures shows a decided decrease.

H. W. Hardy, prohibition candidate for governor in 1886, received 8,175 votes, while J. F. Abbott, prohibition candidate for supreme judge in 1887 only received 7,359-a decrease of 816. And this decrease in face of the fact that there were 14,000 more votes cast this year than last. When it is remembered that in off years those possessed of a political hobby generally give it loose rein, it deserves to be remarked that practical policy for large communities. admitted into the union, the popular | prohibition has made but little head-

way as against high license and local

option. The fact that the republican party gained some ten thousand votes will largely tend to dispel the dreaded disruption of the party unless it commits itself squarely to the prohibition fal-

WHEN the roll of counties was called before the state board of canvassers-on returns from the Third judicial district -Douglas county was missing. The missing certificates were, finally found, however, but even if the returns from Douglas county had been lost in a snow drift between Omaha and Lincoln, the certified footings from Washington, Burt and Sarpy left Estelle, Ballou and Hancock way behind in the race for the Third district bench.

WHY don't the county commissioners compel their clerk to keep up his record of their proceedings. It seems to us there is no excuse for being two and three weeks behind. It is to be hoped a more business-like method of recording the proceedings and orders of the commissioners will be adopted when the new board is organized.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Ex-Senator Windom is still in Washington. General Sparks is talking of a trip to Europe.

John G. Whittier will be eighty years old December 17.

President Cleveland is to take lessons in norseback riding this winter. Jeremiah Millbanks, who made millions out

of condensed milk, is going to India to pass he coming winter. The late prime minister of the Samoan

Island, Colonel J. B. Steinberger, is living in retirement in Connecticut. Ex-Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania is rapidly growing rich by fortunate invest-

ments in railroads and coal mines. Millionaire Cochran of Washington, although eighty-nine years old, will continue his social entertainments this winter.

It is reported that Congressman Scott of Pennsylvania spent \$50,000 in a social way in Washington last season and will expend the same amount this winter. Abraham Burbank, who died recently in

Pittsfield, Mass, worked all his life as a

brick and stone mason, and at his death owned real estate valued at \$1,000,000. It is stated that Mr Gladstone's presen income is barely sufficient to permit him to live in a manner rendered necessary by his position, and it is said Lord Wolverton has

left him a legacy. Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, is very fond of horseback riding. He may be seen almost any evening in Washington mounted on the splendid black Kentucky thoroughbred which Senator Blackburn selected for him in the Blue Grass region.

M. Ribot, who will probably form a new French cabinet, married the daughter of the late Isaac N. Burch, of Chicago, and was in that city but a few months ago to settle a claim of Mr. Burch's second daughter growing out of the famous Burch divorce case.

W. W. Thomas, of Maine, ex-United States minister to Sweeden, has just returned to America, bringing with him his Scandinavian bride. The lady is said to be a charming type of Swedish beauty and the daughter of a knight and nobleman, who is a member of the upper house of the Swedish parlia-

Pigg is a probate judge in Ohio. Hogg is a member of congress. Bacon is a customhouse official at Toledo.

Crowding the Traugh.

Hence Americans are Stopped. Louisville Courter-Journal. Russia, also, is finding her trade ruined by

does not soon learn the absurdity of high tariffs.

Would Make a Model Juror. Chicago News. Logan county, Ill., had never heard of the Haymarket riot, nor the trial of the anarch

ists, up to the day of the execution. Source of Newspaper Photographs. Burlington Free Press.

A Brooklyn photographer has struck a bo nanza. He is working off a large number of photographs of the entrance to Mammoth

cave labelled "Herr Most on the Plat-Going! Going! A. R. Wells in St. Nicholas for December.
Attention, good people! A baby I'm selling.
His folks are all tired of his crowing and

If a price that's at all within reason you'll You may have the young rascal, and take The mountains have bid every gem in their

store; The ocean has bid every pearl on its floor; By the land we are offered ten million of sheep,— But we have no intention of selling so cheap! Compared with his value our price is not

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

How much for a baby? what offer? who'll

A German democratic paper will soon spout in Nebraska City. John Bradley, the Wahoo forger, has

been tendered three years residence in The treasury of Dawson county is short \$430. Professional thieves got

away with the stuff. The Garfield County Quaver is the latest rusher for support on the border. It will be republican in politics if proper

encouragement is given. The monstrosity that whitened the hairs of the hunters at Nebraska City recently is believed to be the ghost of Shellenberger marching on.

An effort was made Monday to send mail from Omaha to Nebraska City by way of the Missouri Pacific. The bags were dumped out at Weeping Water because the route agent had no orders. A teacher at the Beatrice ban quet hurled at the chewing assembly a con-undrum of the vintage of 399 B. C. It is reported the lady teachers vigorously

protested against recalling the scenes and incidents of early childhood. The Nebraska City News is convinced that Lincoln is an incorrigible orphan and should be sent to the reform school Hastings unanimously seconds the mo-tion, while Fremont is ready to irrigate

its path to Kearney with tearful show

Butler county's measure of misery i flowing at both ends. Cyclones, drought and blizzards have chased each other in rapid and ruinous succession, but the capstone of all calamities is "A few cold facts covering a period of seven years." contributed by a local paper. That the author still lives is a tribute to the patient and christian spirit of the people. A journalistic bootjack has been hurled at the cordial relations at present prevailing between Omaha and Lincoln. While the metropolis is generously entertaining the guardians of grave.

Lincoln, the Douglas street jubjub invades the descried city and threatens to remove the capitol and crush the natives with an iron jaw bone. Truly the downward path of the unfortunate is

hedged with human carrion. Modern economists insist that values in the fifties were far below the figures of the present day. The absurdity of this claim is strikingly shown by the BEE's squash story from Blair. In 1854 a 158-pound squash equalled in value ten copies of the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, or five copies for one year. To-day a twenty-pound pumpkin could buy out the entire concern, and the price would be high at that rate.

About a year and a half ago Casper Habig, an employe of the Union Pacific, was knocked off an engine in the Beatrice yards and seriously injured. The company Monday gave him \$5,000 in money, after paying all his doctors' bills and nursing. Habig was a fireman, and in taking water from the tank at the north end of the yards, the pipe-chain broke and he was struck on the head by the falling pipe. He was knocked from the engine, and it was found that the blow had caused paralysis of his lower limbs, from which he never recovered. The representative citizens and offic-

ials of Falls City are now tapering off a

prolonged spree, in which a slick stranger named Ross was the central figure. Ross represented himself as chief engineer of the Burlington, and gave it out on the quiet that he was to survey and locate machine shops, yards and divis-ion headquarters. Nothing in the town was too rich for his blood, Banquets, big feeds and bubbling wine flowed freely and frequently. Meanwhile be-tween drinks, surveys were made and stakes driven. Bob Clegg, of board of trade, swung the sledge and Postmaster Ryan carried the refreshments. The town was about to blossom and bloom as a manufactur-ing center, with myriads of stacks sending heavenward the incense of industry in huge clouds. A band of crack sportsmen hurried to the roosts of wild game to secure dainty fodder for the finishing east. Another prominent citizen lavshed labial sweetness on the chief engineer and expressed a consuming desire to aid the enterprise. The modest Mr. Ross intimated, in his usual quict way, that \$100 would be a great convenience for a few days. Could be draw? Certainly, with great pleasure. Contracts for posts and ties were thrown around liberally and another gleeful citizen pressed his warm palms and hon-ored a draft for \$100. How many more drafts were turned into cold cash will never be known. Men are not anxious to give themselves away. Mr. Ross was suddenly called to Rulo, and the stakes and drafts remain as unspeakable momentos of his energy.

Iowa Items.

The Cedar Rapids & Chicago road has surveyed a line from Cedar Rapids to What Cheer.

The Alden jail is a useless and a very ionesome luxury, it having had no occupants in the past five years. Dubuque is now the suicide center of

the state. The high bridge will prove a great convenience to intending shuf-The motion for a new trial for Mrs Hemme, accused of complicity in the murder of her husband at Waterloo, was

The arrival of the first train on the Cedar Rapids & Chicago road at Central

City was celebrated with a big dinner, bonfires and fireworks. A doctor at Delmar was decorated with eggs by four young ladies of the place, they alleging that he had circu-

lated scandalous stories about them. Of the 328 inmates of the additional penitentiary at Anamosa, nine are females and 309 males. Of the total number ninety-seven have had no religious education of any kind.

Dakota. Lincoln county has only \$11,000 in its

treasury. a high tariff. It is a very stupid people that Union county reports a corn crop of 2,500,000 bushels for 1887. Yankton is to have an electric light

with thirty lamps in the street. The oil famine at Deadwood still con tinues, with no prospects of abatement. The number of miles of railroad track laid in Dakota during the past year is

The physicians of Rapid City complain that there is not enough sickness in that place to warrant a living for two doctors. Deadwood is using its utmost endeavors to have the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad build to that city

Montana.

The output of the Jay Gould mine during the month of October was 40,400. Joseph Pierce, who died in Helena last week, left property to the value of

The source of the Yellowstone river has been found to be in a snow bank forty-five miles above Yellowstone lake. The cattlemen of northern Montana have experienced greater loss this season from wolves than during all the past three years.

The shipments of mutton sheep from Montana this fall have been enormous. Over 65,000 head have been sent over the Northern Pacific alone, from eastern Montana. The banks, schools and many of the

business houses in Helena closed last week in honor of the celebration of the completion of the Montana Central railroad to that city.

About \$13,000 in coarse placer gold arrived at the United States assay office at Helena last week from the Cœur d'Alene country in Idaho. Among it were many beautiful and valuable nuggets.

Personal Paragraph. G. H. Brewster, of Oskaloosa, Ia., is in the city.

Mrs. Downing, of Davenport, Ia., is at the Millard. W. T. Clark, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Millard.

Miss Helving, of Wakefield, Neb., is

at the Millard. O. J. Newe, of the United States army, is at the Millard. D. S. Elliott, of Sioux City, Ia., is

visiting in the city. Charles L. Schaefer, of Nebraska City, Neb., is at the Millard. William C. Braithwaite, of Heming-

ford, Neb., is in the city. J. D. Spearman, of Springfield, in this state, is at the Arcade. George Krug, the general travelling manager of Anheuser-Busch, of St. Louis, is at the Millard.

turned from a two months' trip to Old Mexico and Southern California. Mrs. Saneberson and H. J. Newman, of Des Moines, Ia.; C. W. Stomsfer, of Lincoln, Neb.; S. M. Hieth, of Moorefield, Neb.; C. B. Swan and W. H. Havens, of Fremont, Neb., with others,

Miss Helen Mathewson has just re-

are registered at the Cozzens. Rev. Dr. Malcom Douglas, who was buried at East Wareham, Mass., recently, provided in his will that his body should go to earth in a pine box, and that nobody should run the risk of catch-ing celd by standing bareheaded at his

HELP FOR THE NEEDY.

The Danish Aid Society's Bazaar Last Night.

A fair or bazaar under the auspices of the Danish Aid society was held at Cunningham's hall, at the corner of Thirteenth and Jackson streets, last night, the proceeds of which will be used in assisting poor people this winter. The affair was a great success, both socially and financially, and reflects great credit upon the society. Over five hun-dred tickets were sold before 19 o'clock. The room was very prettily decorated with flars and evergreens, and, taken with the many and evergreens, and, taken with the many handsome articles of all descriptions which were tastefully arranged in the various booths, presented a very pleasing appear-ance. Good music was furnished and re-freshments of all kinds provided in abund-ance. The audience was in the best of spirits and everybody apparently enjoyed themselves havely. At the conclusion of the fair the hugely. At the conclusion of the fair the various articles on sale were seld to the highest bidder and a very neat sum realized.

WOULDN'T BE BLACKMAILED. Lew Huckins Arrested at the Instance

of a Clerk. J. A. Kelly, a clerk at the Nebraska clothing store, was arrested Monday evening for pulling out a revolver and using threatening language. It has since developed that he had good cause, as one Lew Huckins and a mistress of his attempted to blackmail him. Kelly refused to be bled, and on their threatening to use force Kelly pulled his revolver and showed them he meant business. On Huckin's complaint Kelly was arrested and fined. The police were apprised of the true state of affairs yesterday and Huckins was arrested and put in the Central station. Huckins is an abandoned character, having only a few weeks ago finished serving a term in jail for burglary. Of late he has been barkeeper for Sandy McKnight, who runs a tough joint on the corner of Tenth and Capitol avenue.

New St. Mary's Av. Congregational. The parishers of the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church have appointed an executive committee at the head of which is W J. Connell to secure an estimate as to the probable cost to erect a new and beautiful church, the designs of which have been se cured by Rev. Willard Scott, and will report in a couple of weeks. If the structure can be erected for \$45,000, the contract will be concluded before the end of next month. The new edifice will be erected on the north side of St. Mary's avenue immediately opposite the present church, a site which was bought a short time ago for \$13,000.

K. of P. Election. Lodge No. 1. Knights of Pythias, elected officers last night 2s follows: Chancellor commander, C. W. Dinsmoor; vice chance! lor commander, W. S. Spencer; prelate, J E. McDonald; keeper of records and seals C. A. Potter; master of exchequer, H. B. rey; master of finance, J. E. Smith; master at arms, H. J. Sawyer. At the close of the meeting, by invitation of Dr. Dinsmoor, the members of the lodge adjourned to the St. Cloud, where an elegant banquet was spread. Speeches were made by everybody and a general good time was enjoyed. A large number of visiting brethren were in attendance and participated in the festivities.

The Veteran Firemen.

A meeting of the veteran firemen was held at Chief Galligan's office last evening, with President A. J. Simpson in the chair. The organization of the association was completed, and the rest of the time was spent in signing the constitution and paying initiation fees. The organization now numbers fifty members, and several new applications were put in which will be considered by the com mittee on credentials and reported at the next meeting. The society is now fairly on its feet, and the outlook for its future is cerainly flattering.

A. Corporal Captured.

About four months since, Corporal Ed Castle, of troop K, Sixth United States cavalry, descried his command at Tuscon. Ariz. He was apprehended in Chicago about two weeks since and a message announcing his capture sent his company commander, who detailed Sergeant Moss and Private Belden to go to Chicago and bring him back. They arrived in Omaha yesterday and left last night for Denver with their prisoner. From

Sold For \$60,000. Yesterday William Latey and wife and William V. Benson-and wife sold to John Brevoort, of La Bette county, Kansas, the piece of ground on the southwest corner, of Seventeenth and Cuming streets for \$60,000, on which the following mortgages are given: \$22,000 and interest to the Central Investment and Loan company of Des Moines, In.:

1,500 to the same parties, and \$5,000 to Fred W. Gray. The "Bee" Takes the Lead. "There's no use talking, gentlemen, the BEE has the circulation, and it is the paper to advertise in. Of the bulk of my mail it is stated therein: 'I see by advertisement in the Ber, etc.'" So said Colonel J. A. Wilson, the commercial agent of the Missouri rail-way, to a party of friends the other evening.

Licensed to Wed. The following marriage licenses were

granted by Judge McCulloch yesterday: Name and residence. George W. Deerson, Douglas Co., Neb. . . 23 William Lamb, Omaha..... Elsie Weaver, Omaha 28 Isaac N. Guill, Omaha 29 Mary Gross, Omaha......34

Building Permits. The following permits were issued yesterday by Superintendent Whitlock: Storz & Her, addition to dwelling, 13th 32nd, near Poppleton avenue...... 9,700

Two permits aggregating...... \$ 3,100 Came After Campbell. The sheriff from Nebraska City came after George Campbell last evening, who is wanted at that place for robbing Thomas Wyman of a gold watch and \$50 in money. Campbell has just finished serving a term in jail here

Use Brown's Bronchial Troches for coughs, colds and all other throat troubles. "Pre-eminently the best."-Rev. Henry

Internal Revenue Collections. Yesterday's internal revenue collections amounted to \$11,175.05.



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THANKSGIVING DAY.

Its General Observance in Omaha Last Thursday.

Its Origin Purely American-What Omaha People Had to Be

Thankful For.

Thanksgiving day has come and gone. In 1820, on the 2cth day of December, the Pilgrint Fathers landed in America, and immediately set aside a day to be observed in general Thanksgiving and fasting. Thanksgiving day has since become a general helday in the United States, it being appointed first by the president tates, it being appointed first by the president by proclamation, after which the governors of States, it being appointed first by the president by proclamation, after which the governors of the several states also issue their proclamation to their own constituency. The people of Nebraska had plenty to be thankful for; the crops during the year have been plenty and fruitful; no epidemic has devastated the state, and no serious accidents have marred the record of the year. Among the many people of Omaha none had more cause to be thankful on that day than the family of Mr. Wiggs, restding at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Burdette streets. Last July Blanche, a little five-year-old daughter of Mr. Wiggs, was taken sick with scarlet fever. She recovered from the disease, but in a few days after an abscess formed on her neck under the right ear, a chronic abscess. It is one that is slow in its progress. Mr. Wiggs, in talking to the reporter about the case, said: "The abcess in this case was the result of the scarlet fever, chronic abscess often following such low forms of disease. The discharge was the mostagrofuse at night, often saturating the bandages we would put on it. We doctored for it from July until September, and it was continually growing worse, and we became seriously alarmed. I then noticed the advertisements of Drs. McCoy and Henry, and told my wife she had better take Blanche and go see them. She did and in one month they had her well, as you see there is nothing left of it but a slight scar that will soon be gone also," Mr. Wiggs called to a bright and pretty little girl who was playing with her little brother and showed the reporter that her neckwas as well as ever it was.



Mr. Wiggs resides at the corner of Twenty-ighth and Burdette streets, and will corrobor-te the above to any one doubting it.

The following statement regarding Drs. Mc-Coy and Henry is made upon good authority: "Since these eminent physicians have been in the west, they have treated and cured over six thousand cases of calarrh and chronic threat and lung troubles, and of these cases 40 per cont had been declared and pronounced incurable."

CATARRH DESCRIBED.

the Symptoms Attending that Disease Which Leads to Consumption.

When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—the patient living in a district where the people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh invaribly, sometimes slowly, extends down the windplpe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air into the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, becomes plugged up so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with lator and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also hot flashes over the 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 a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that When catarrh has existed in the head and the

pain may come and go—last a 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, hacking in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning on arising, or going to bed at night, and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tooch may say violent as to cause ven.

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 found to contain smail particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus. In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever and expectorates before any cough appears.

In some cases small masses of cheesy substance are spit up, which when pressed between the fingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicates serious mischief at work in the lungs.

In some cases catarrh will extend into the lungs in a few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease attacks the lungs sufficiently to cause serious interference with the general health. When the disease has developed to such a point the patient is said to have catarrhal consumption. With bronchial catarrh there is more or less fever which differs with the different parts of the day-slight in the morning, higher in the afternoon and evening.

SNEEZING CATARRH. What It Means, How It Acts, and

You sneeze when you get up in the morning you try to sneeze your nose off every time you are exposed to the least draft of air. You have a fullness over the front of the forchead and a fullness over the front of the forehead and the nose feels as if there was a plug in each nostril, which you cannot dislodge. You blow your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you succeed in getting up a very red nose, and you so brittate the lining membrane of that organ that you are unable to breathe through it at all. This is a correct and not overdrawn picture of acute attack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh," as it is called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First

tack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh," as it is called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First a cold that causes mucus to pe poured out by the glands in the nose; then those diseased glands are attacked by swarms of little germs—the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locality where the disease is provalent. These animalcula, in their efforts to find a lodgment, irritate the sensitive membrance liming of the nose and nature undertakes to rid herself of them by producing a fit of sneezing.

When the nose becomes filled with thickened diseased mucus the natural channels for the introduction of air into the lungs is interferred with, and the person so affected must breathe through the mouth, and by such means the throat becames parched and dry, snoring is produced, and the catarrhal disease gains ready access to the throat and lungs.

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