THE DAILY BEE.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, 5. 5.

County of Douglas. 7. 5. 5.

Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 9. 185, was as follows:

Saturday, Dec. 3. 15.100
Sunday, Dec. 4. 15.100
Monday, Dec. 5. 15.325
Tuesday, Dec. 6. 15.340
Wednesday, Dec. 7. 14.710

(SEAL.)

(SEAL.)

(SEAL.)

N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public

State of Nebraska.

(County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, depores 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 December, 1888, 13,257 copies;
for January, 1887, 16,296 copies; for Februery, 1887, 14,185 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400

copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May,
1887, 14,257 copies; for June, 1887, 14,141 copies;
for July, 1887, 14,026 copies; for August, 1887, 14,

161 copies; for September, 1887, 14,249 copies; for
October, 1887, 14,333; for November, 2887, 15,238

copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
3d day of December, A. D. 1887. (SEAL)

THE old chestnut concerning the resignation of United States Marshal Bierbower is again on its legs.

HIGGINS confesses that he is going. His political hide is pretty thick but the shafts of public disfavor to which he has been subjected seem to have found a vulnerable spot at last.

THE drought in some parts of the country, it is said, will exterminate the chinch bug. If true, this will be something of a compensating element to the farmers living in the "dry belt."

A NEW county has been formed in Nebraska. It is to be known as Perkins county. If named after Perkins, the railway manager, there is something appropriate in it. If he does not own it now, he will sooner or later-if crops are good.

THE wooden arch on Farnam and Sixteenth was ordered to be taken down by the council over a week ago. It is false economy to leave it until it blows down. While all lovers of art admit that it is a thing of beauty, it cannot remain a joy forever.

Now look for an exodus into Canadaof New York politicians. The legislature of that state is to appoint a com mittee to inquire how much money was paid by candidates for judicial position as "assessments" to political parties, to whom the money was paid and who paid it. New York city is no longer the paradise for boodlers that it once was.

THE Chicago & Alton railroad made a commendable break in determining to lower the rates on lumber as well as other freight to the Missouri river. The first announcement of this intention created much commotion among competing lines who wished to continue the old monopolistic charges. The programme now is to put all Missouri points on the same footing.

THE high license law works well in Pennsylvania as elsewhere. In Philadelphia its effects are almost prohibitory. Liquor dealers are experiencing no end of trouble in finding bondsmen and the falling off in the number of saloons is unprecedented. The universal verdict is that high license is the best method of dealing with intemperance yet devised.

EX-COMMISSIONER SPARKS in his letter to the president claimed that Lamar's decision overruling his own in the Omaha railroad grant would, if adhered to, give the railroad companies millions of acres which might otherwise go to the public. This assertion was well founded, says the Chicago Tribune. In the Omaha case seventy-three thousand acres are involved, but in Kansas over eight hundred thousand acres, which have been regarded as public land, may go to a railroad corporation in virtue of the overruling decision.

SUCH an inquiry into the present condition of the civil service as Senator Hale proposes in his resolution, offered in the senate last Monday, would undoubtedly produce some highly interesting disclosures. The senator desires information as to whether appointments have been based on merit and qualifications, or distributed as partisan favors, and as to the participation of government officials in political conventions and elections. With respect to the last matter a committee would find an array of facts which could not fail to convince the country that the officeholders under the present administration have been almost as generally active and zealous as in the days when no restraint was put upon "offensive partisanship," and that there have been a host of sinners in this respect quite as bad as Higgins, though wanting his courage to boldly proclaim themselves. As to the first matter it might be a little more difficult to show that appointments have been made solely as partisan favors, but no reasonable man can doubt that such is the case. A thorough investigation, such as the national civil service league has not been able to make, would undoubted!y demonstrate that civil service reform in practice under the present administration has been a ridiculous travesty on the theory.

Postal Telegraphy. Both Senators Edmunds and Cullom

have postal telegraph bills before the

senate. That of the former is the same that he introduced at the last session, with the general provisions of which the country is familiar. The bill of Senator Cullom, introduced Tuesday, is a more comprehensive measure. It provides for the construction of telegraph lines, as nearly straight as practicable, between all the principal cities, and the opening of postal telegraph offices at such cities and at all intermediate points where there are first, second and third class post offices. The construction shall be in charge of the engineer corps of the army, and all materials are to be of the best character. The secretary of war is authorized to make all necessary condemnations of lands and buildings, and to take and use all necessary machinery and devices, at a compensation to be determined by the court of claims in case of dispute. Rates for messages are specified, the office of director-general of telegraphs is created, and it is provided that employes shall be selected under the civil service law. The extension of the system will be subject to future appropriations by congress, the sum of four million dollars being appropriated by this bill to construct the lines it provides for.

There are several respects in which this measure will need to be modified, but a discussion of them is not urgent at present. It may be remarked, however, that the rates for messages required by the bill are not such as would be likely to assure the success of government competition with existing lines, if that is intended. For example, it is provided that for newspaper dispatches the night rate shall be 35 cents and the day rate 75 cents for each 100 words, which to the newspapers of the larger cities would not be so much of a concession as to induce them to give their business to the government, unless for patriotic reasons, and doubtless in most cases these would be outweighed by practical considerations, such as prompt and thorough service, of which they would be as well if not better assured in dealing with private corporations. The rates for commercial and private dispatches are more favorable, but hardly so much so as to draw very largely from the patronage of the corporations if these should lower their rates in the territory traversed by the government lines, as undoubtedly they would do unless the government could assure a better service. This feature, however, will not be difficult to regulate, and any rate that might be adopted would be simply tentative, until it was ascertained what charges were sufficient to render the system self-sustaining, which is all the government would aim to do.

There has certainly never been greater probability than now of congres authorizing the construction of a postal telegraph system, but the policy will not fail of very considerable and vigorous opposition. One form of this, and perhaps the most formidable, is hostility to increasing the power of the general government and enlarging interference with business fairs held to legitimately long solely to the people. This hostility has been conspicuously developed in the liscussion that has already been given to this subject, and it will undoubtedly appear more prominently when the question shall come before congress for action. Meanwhile there will be ample time for the education of public opinion on the subject, and those who advocate the proposed policy as a necessary protection of the public against telegraph monopoly, toward which the business is believed to be certainly tending, will not fail to improve the opportunity and may be expected to increase the advantage they clearly possess.

General Van Wyck's Views. Ex-Senator Van Wyck, who was unquestionably defeated in his candidacy for re-election to the senate by the influence of corporate power, was recently interviewed in Washington by the New York Times. It is gratifying to know that the ex-senator is as vigorous as ever in denouncing the corporations of the country. In the course of the interview Mr. Van Wyck stated that while a decided majority of the western people favored a tariff reduction, he very much doubted if much would be accomplished in that line which would prove a benefit to the people. He does not thinkthe next presidential contest will be fought on the single issue of tariff reduction. "There are other issues," Mr. Van Wyck said, "equally important to the people, such as postal telegraphy and railroad transportation. The people have been suffering more from the extortions of telegraph and railroad monopolies than from a high tariff. I regret that the president did not include these in his list of reforms, particularly when he was elected on the ground that republican administrations had been the defenders of corporations and were responsible for the waste and maladministration of the public lands. He should not have abandoned those issues until a complete victory had been obtained. The probability is we have reached the end of land reform for the present. There cannot be dust enough raised on any tariff struggle, however fierce, to smother and keep out of view these other issues, particularly in the west. I know it is said that different influences surround this administration, but this is so only in name. You have noticed a change of attorneys and lobbyists. Democratic politicians high in the councils of their party are retained by corporations as readily as were republicans, and unfortunately their influence is being felt."

When questioned concerning his views on the inter-state commerce law, Mr. Van Wyck declared boldly that there had been no relief given by the commission. He further claimed that the railroads had the law administered in their interests, and their revenues have increased. The ex-senator asserted that the fourth section of the inter-state commerce law had been lost by the way, and been defied by the railroads and the commission, and no at-

the corporations. The railroads have boldly insisted that the commission should help them destroy the natural highways of river, lake and ocean, by allowing them to drive out competing lines of steamers and sail vessels, and to tax by extortionate charges places outside of competing points; and all this while, under the eyes of the commission, these people are bargaining illegally with the Pacific Mail Steamship

company. Mr. Van Wyck claimed that the interstate law had established two important principles, those against rebates and discrimination, but that that was the extent of its work. He is quoted as

saving: Beyond that it would be interesting to com pare increased charges against reduced rates. Let me give you a sample. Previous to the passage of the law the rate from Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha was fourteen cents per hundred for coal and lumber, and to some points nearer Chicago the rate was eighteen cents per hundred. The roads obeyed section 4 of the law by keeping the short haul at eighteen cents and increasing the long haul to twenty cents. After great labor and much feeling, a concession, forsooth, was made by the railroads, and it was everywhere her alded that the long haul rate had been reduced two cents, still keeping it four cents more than before the law went into effect. So you can easily judge how much rates have been reduced.

South Omaha's Promotion. By proclamation of Governor Thayer South Omaha has been declared a city of the second class, subject to the legal requirements and obligations governing such cities. The population necessary to attain this position must be over five thousand, and the possession of this number of inhabitants was certified to the governor by the mayor of South Omaha on Tuesday. As a matter of fact the population of the city is considerably in excess of 5,000, and is increasing so rapidly that it would not be surprising if by the close of another year it shall have reached 10,000. It has required but a little more than three years for South Omaha to aftain its present proportions, starting few conditions promising even moderate advancement. Now it possesses substantial and permanent conditions which assure a steady and vigorous growth of business and population, and it is by no means improbable that both will double within the next twelvemonth. The great packing industry, ranking third in extent in the country, is not at all likely to halt it its present proportions, although more than a million hogs will be the gratifying record of the current year. There is every reason to believe that this will be largely exceeded next year, and that then the limit will not be reached. The continued progress of South Omaha is as well assured as that of any city in the state.

In assuming the position of a city of the second class South Omaha will take upon itself enlarged municipal powers and functions, which will enable it to do a great deal to render the city more attractive and to improve its condition as a place of residence. This privilege its enterprising people fully appreciate and are anxious to take advantage of. Already measures are in contemplation which, when carried into effect, will be congratulate the people of South Omaha upon the promotion of their city, and confidently predict for it a more rapid rate of progress than it has yet experienced.

Dr. Munford's Misfortune.

The editor-in-chief of the Kansas City Times, Dr. Munford, was assaulted by Ed Corrigan, a horseman and general sport of Kansas City, a few days since. A month or so ago Corrigan brutally attacked the sporting editor of the Times, and the injuries received almost resulted in the death of the Times' employe. Dr. Munford denounced the affair as infamous and cowardly, and used other adjectives apparently appropriate to the subject under discussion. This was Corrigan's justification for assaulting Munford. The Times had also promised that criminal proceedings should be instituted against Corrigan upon the reporter's recovery, and now after Munford is himself again it is barely possible that the law will be called to prosecute the ruffian.

Dr. Munford has been assaulted be fore for daring to express an opinion on other matters. In the last instance his paper treated the matter in a commonplace way, and satisfied itself in saying: The editor of the Times was vesterday as saulted in a brutal, cowardly and unfair man

ner by Ed Corrigan, the bully who exercised his great strength on a Times reporter with such crushing consequences six weeks ago. Corrigan is evidently proceeding on the theory that with his brute strength he can ride rough shod over the reason, justice and decency of a civilized community.

Law abiding communities certainly demand that bullies and bruisers who by violence and unlawful means attempt to interfere with a free press shall be promptly and fearlessly prosecuted as the law provides.

Temperance Fanatics. A crowd of temperance fanatics are now engaged in denouncing as murderers Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, and the jury who acquitted Arensdorf. In this country, when the right to trial by a jury of our peers is vouchsafed every man, this sort of prohibition twaddle can have but little weight. On the other hand it will only seriously weaken the cause for which these self-avowed evangelists are devoting their work. The last crank who possessed the audacity to implicate Governor Larrabee, also incorporates the republican party in his indictment. It was John L. Thomas, of

York on Sunday said: Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, and the re publican jury who acquitted Arensdorf should be impeached. They are guilty of the murder of Mr. Haddock, and as guilty crim-

Baltimore, who in a speech in New

inals they ought to saffer the penalty. Whether Arensdorf was guilty or innocent of the crime for which he was indicted is a matter wholly of speculation. The jury said he was innocent. Public opinion, generally correct in its conclusions, said he was guilty. The tempt made to enforce it. "Great parties, the courts, and now, apparently, the commission, have been made allies to frantic fools to lay the murder of a \$1,255,667. They hold on deposit \$643,-

good citizen at the door of the jurymen, who on their outh rendered an impar-tial verdict, and then go still farther and implicate the governor and repub-lican party, is nothing but the vapor-ings and balder one h of a maudlin fanatic, who would burn the world to execute some wild idea of which he was possessed.

Cancel the Contract.

The paved structs of Omaha are muddy and filthy. Some report says the people may as well take it good naturedly, because there is no money to clean the streets. It would require a scientist's skill to show any particular difference in the streets to-day compared with their condition two months ago. The simple fact that the money is exhausted is noticed only by Fanning & Co., who have obtained some \$1,600 a month from the taxpayers of Omaha under false pretenses. To our best knowledge and belief the streets of Omaha have never been decently cleaned by the present contractors, and we are morally certain they never will be.

In any other city such a contract would be cancelled the first week. But in Omaha the authorities have allowed the treasury to be raided month after month, until the fund is exhausted and the streets are in no better condition to-day than if Fanning & Co. had not attempted to sweep them with their rake and harrow combination. The tax-payers of Omaha should file a protest against the continuance of this outrage. We understand that there will be money in the treasury for street sweeping purposes by January 1, and unless the contract is cancelled the same doleful farce will be repeated for another year.

THE difficulties that confront Mr. Carlisle in the matter of constructing the standing committees of the new house are numerous and embarrassing. It appears that if he shall decide to follow the custom that has been long honored by observance he will give threefourths of the committee chairmanships to southern representatives, owing to the fact that members from the south re-elected held this proportion of second places on the committees of the last house. It seems that Mr. Carlisle does not view this situation with favor and is contemplating the abandonment of the old plan, a course that would certainly make him some enemies, however manifestly fair and necessary to promote legislation. It appears that the question of what disposition to make of Mr. Mills, who has a claim under precedent on the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, is also still harrassing the mind of the speaker, while the difficulty of dealing with the Randall is perhaps the most exaspersing of all. This last cause of embarragement must be met at once. The committee on rules, the first to be appointed, by usage includes the speaker and the chairmen of the ways and means and appropriations committees. If Mills and Bandall are appointed on this committee it will be equivalent to giving them the chairmanships of the two principal committees of the house, while to leave them off of the committee on rules would be virgreatly to the benefit of the city. We | tually to notify them that they were not to be at the head of the committees they expect to preside over. It will thus be

> but rather more of the former. It is apparrent to every citizen of Omaha that a hotel to cost not less than \$1,000,000 should be built in this city. Such a building is already demanded. From the fact that two years time would be necessary to complete it, there should be no delay in organizing the company. Scores of Omaha's wealthiest citizens have expressed themselves ready to subscribe large sums for such an enterprise. while many others are willing to make liberal donations. It would be an easy matter to secure the necessary means. Let some capitalists organize a joint stock company, and within two months the shares will all be taken. The organization should be perfected, plans received and contracts awarded by early spring. It is not necessary for philanthropists to figure in this enterprise, as the investment would pay a good rate of interest. A city of 100,000 people

seen that the task Speaker Carlisle has

on hand is a perplexing and delicate one.

which calls for both courage and tact,

AND now different cities are struggling in a wild desire to secure the national democratic convention. Indianapolis is pushing her claims, while San Francisco will be heard from at an early day.

needs more hotel room than we new

have.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Reports from Logan county indicate a complete failure of the corn crop. A number of farmers in the vicinity of Columbus have formed a shipping as-

sociation. Hastings is steadily gaining ground as an intellectual center. A football club is the latest mental stimulant. The city council of Beatrice propose

to enlarge the Waterworks and lay

21,260 feet of pipe at the estimated cost of \$19,800. The social season at Bancroft is wide open. The town marshal attends all lances to keep the hilarious crows be-

low the fighting point. The Nebraska City Times avers that the town is developing a brood of whole-sale liars. This accounts for the amount of natural gas shipped from the

city lately. The cars and the material for the Norfolk street railway, have arrived and work was begun this week on laying the track. The electric light plant for the new asylum building has also arrived.

The Kearney county Democrat has slipped a set of glue rollers under the state capitol and will haul it out to Minden in a few weeks. The great danger is that the tow caulked concern will collapse the first pull. "The BEE's foreign news," says the Fremont Tribune, "is growing to be a very important feature of that paper's

excellent telegraphic service. The Sun-day cablegrams leave little European news that Americans are interested in. The banks of Fremont are the pride of the town. When all other interests fall short their record place her third

831 and a surplus of profits amounting to \$27,090.

The Fremont Tribune renews its allegiance to the political fate and fortunes of James G. Blaine and insists that people of Nebraska have an un-dying devotion for the gentleman from Maine. The assertion that "Nebraska has honored herself by sending Baine delegations to the national conventions for the past twelve years" is sadiy at variance with the record.

Custer county comes to the front with another victim of the shotgun. James W. Rankin, a farmer, started out with a sleigh and team on a hunt December 3. Two days later his body was found a short distance from home, frozen solid, with a double charge of buckshot through the back. The gun slipped back from the sleigh and in pulling it back to its place, muzzle foremost, it was discharged. The strangest feature of the accident is that the team stopped where Rankin was killed, and his hold of the lines tightened with death. The young man's father was killed by lightning not far from the spot where this accident occured less than nine months ago. The young man leaves no family.

The Plattsmouth Journal is out gunning for the bum policemen of Omaha, but will keep at a safe distance from their clubs. "An event occurred there their clubs. "An event occurred there Saturday evening," says the Journal, "that will go far toward proving the Omaha police force is a disgrace to the city, and that any war waged against it can but be a righteous cause. It was an outrage pure and simple committed upon a respectable and peaceable citizen of Plattsmouth by an Omaha "cop" who must have either been drunk or a mutton-head, for which the city of Omaha ought to be held responsible. Ed Jockim, a B. & M. shopman, came to Omaha to make some purchases, and after visiting the Rueland boys at Tenth and Dodge streets, was overhauled by a policeman and requested to throw up his hands. The cops searched him, called for the "hoodlum rusher' and took him to jail. Jackman de-clares he was not permitted to com-municate with acquaintances in the city and was not released until Monday morning. Jackman declares that the policemen were drunk. The case demands investigation and if the charges made are found true the policemen should be promptly fired. The force can find plenty of work running down the crooks of the town without garroting peaceable people.

lowa Items

Des Moines has captured the Tibbles ewing machine factory. Cedar Rapids people expect to enter tain 700 teachers during the holiday meeting of the state association.

A meeting of business men in Sioux City recently issued a proclamation in favor of law. This will prove a novel reform if carried into practice.

State Superintendent Akers has is sued a circular to the county superintendents of the schools urging them to be present at the annual convention of superintendents to be held at Cedar Rapids, December 22 and 30.

Dakota Charles Mix county affords plenty of game for deer hunters. The first day of the lot sale at White-

wood brought in \$25,000. A petrified snake about three inches in diameter was found while blasting stone at Deadwood.

The Duluth, Denver & Huron railroad company have graded the road within thirty-two miles of Watertown. The erection of several new brick blocks at Hermosa to take the place of those destroyed by fire is already contemplated.

Two farmers named Grubb and Rierdon, hving about thirty miles from Rapid City, quarreled over the possession of a house Monday and resorted to arms. Grubb was shot through the heart, while Reirdon received a bullet through the bowels which will prove

Wyoming. There are 354,166 miles of railroad in

Laramie county. Rock Springs people are making a determined effort to get the Sweetwater

county seat away from Green River. The advance in the price of copper i such that it will now pay to open and work the mines at Hartville. The mines, which, when first opened, had no closer railway connection than the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, may now be reached by a six mile trip from the Cheyenne & Northern.

Sunday morning when the Overland Flyer was a few hundred yards east of Granite Canyon, a cowboy riding a magnificent horse dashed between the rails a few feet ahead of the rapidly moving train, and, forcing his mount to the top of its speed reached the station a fe feet in advance of the locomotive. The second heat Monday morning was not as successful. Horse and rider were thrown into the ditch. The horse was killed, but the jockey escaped with a few bruises.

The report of the grand jury at Cheyenne last week created a sensation of no small magnitude. Sheriff Sharpless and his deputies were vigorously scored for neglect of duty in permitting the escape of McCoy, Jones and others from jail, last October, and also "one B. A. Hart, a man who holds the office of justice of the peace at Fort Laramie. this county, for neglect in his official duty in refusing to issue a warrant for the arrest of the persons charged with the murder of one Richard Rice on the 11th day of March last; also for neglect of official duty in refusing to issue a warrant for the arrest of William Moore, who so shamefully, brutally and inhumanly did assault and nearly kill one Lotta Smith on or about the 1st lay of the present month.'

Johnson Out On Bail. D. C. Johnson, who has gained considera-

ble notoriety by his alleged bogus arrest and robbery of Parker, the highwayman, last August, has finally secured bondmen and again shuffs the air of freedom after nearly two months' incarceration. His ball is fixed at \$1,000. Bagnall and Lewis, the pseudomarshais, who Johnson claims, pretended that they were deputized by the government to arrest Parker, and who robbed and re-leased that highwayman during Johnson's temporary absence, are still at large. Bag nell is believed to be in England. Johnson re turns to his home at Whitman the last of the week, where he will await the next session of the United States court here.

The following marriage licenses were

Licensed to Wed.

The County Commissioners Problem. At a meeting of the county commissioners yesterday the following resolution was

Resolved, That the county treasurer cancel tax on lot 21, section 25, township 15, range 13 for the year 1886, the same being assessed as an addition known as Dupont place.

THE REVEREND SWINDLER.

More Facts About Mr. Browns, Otherwise Servis, the Forger.

HOW PINKERTON RAN HIM DOWN.

He Proves to Be the Same Crook Who Beat the First National Bank of Chicago Out of \$6.500.

Servis the Swindler.

The Ber of yesterday contained the news

of the arrest of the "Rev. D. B. Browns,"

otherwise Edwin C. Servis, for his swindling operations in Central City, this state, where he defrauded the First National bank out of \$1,500 by means of a forged check. The "reverend gentleman," it will be remem bered, claimed to be an evangelist from Lebanon, Tenn., and he occupied the Presbyterian pulpit on Sunday and delivered one of the most eloquent discourses ever heard there. Then he secured an introduction to N. R. Persinger, a member of the church and also president of the First National bank, the resident paster having been duped into believing "Browns' " story by means of a forged letter from a brother minister. As soon as "Brown" had received his introduction to the banker, he immediately laid his schemes to make a "winning." He first, on Monday, Nov. 1, deposited with the banker a forged New York draft for \$5,000 drawn by the First National bank of Lebanon, Tenn., and drew \$1,500 in cash, stating that he was going to bring his family to Central City. For a short time Mr. Browns was conspicuous for his absence, but it was not until some time had clapsed that the bank people became suspicious of the wily minister and a hurried investigation followed, developing the fact that at Lebanon, Tenn., no such person as Rev. D. B. Browns was known. such person as Rev. D. B. Browns was known. Then came Mr. Persinger's hurried visit to Omaha, his search for the missing man, and how Browns had cluded his pursuer, all of which was chronicled in the Bre at the time. Of the subsequent events leading to the capture and a sketch of Brown's career, the Chicago Herald of yesterday has the following: Mr. Persinger telegraphed the circumstances of the case to William A. Pinkerton, who, after carefully reading over the papers that had been forwarded to him, divined at

that had been forwarded to him, divined at once that the wolf in sheep's clothing was none other than Servis alias Monroe, as the means employed by the forger savored very much of numerous other forgeries committed by him in the same way. Mr. Pinkerton immediately sent a picture of Servis to Central City, where it was identified by the bank people as that of Mr. Browns, and the case was then placed in the hands of the agency for investigation. The first thing that Mr. Pinkerton did was to write to Joliet concerning Servis, and ascertained that the forger had been released on October 10, 1887, havnone other than Servis alias Monroe, as the had been released on October 10, 1887, hav-ing completed a six years' sentence for a forgery committed on the First National bank of this city. A search was then made in this city for the festive Brown at some of his old haunts, and after a careful and guarded investigation it was learned that he had gone to New York. The operation was then taken up at that end, which resulted in the locating of Brown at the Parker house, where he was enjoying the fruits of his forgery. In the meantime, the requisition papers had been prepared and forwarded to Albany, N. Y., but owing to some technical error in the papers a week's delay was occasioned, and the arrest was not made untiyesterday morning. Servis at first strenu-ously denied his identity, but the facts were so strongly shown to him that he at last wilted and acknowledged his true character The arrest was made by Sergeant Thomas Adams, of Inspector Byrnes' staff, and one of Pinkerton's operatives, the latter of whom will start with his prisoner at once for the

The right name of the prisoner is Edwin C. Servis. He is now about sixty-five years old, and though well advanced in years, many of which he has spent behind prison bars, neither age nor confinement has cooled his ardor in the criminal line, and he is to-day as shrewd a forger as has ever been John Guisbauer and Paul Kaiser, farmers living fifteen miles from Yankton, quarrelled over some cattle and pulled their guns. Kaiser got in the first shot, but missed the mark, and before he could draw the second time Guisbauer shot him dead.

Two farmers named Grubb and Rice.

day as shrewd a forger as has ever been captured. He was born and raised in New York and during his career has been more or less mixed up with the various gangs of forgers that have operated in the east for the past thirty years. He served a term in Sing Sing, N.Y., for forgery, during the early part of his life. At Waupun, Wis., he did a year's time under the name of E. H. Morgan, his sentence expiring January 17, 1883. After his sentence expiring January 17, 1883. After his release from the Waupun penitentiary he migrated east and was next heard of at Wetherfield, Conn., where he was arrested for forgery under the name of George W. Reed, and served two years for the offense in the Connecticut penitentiary. Upon his enlarge-ment he went to New Orleans, where he assumed his right name, but was caught again at his old tricks and locked up, and was not heard of again until he received a sentence of eight years at Appleton, Wis., for a forgery on the First National bank of that His attempted forgery on the First Na-

tional bank, of this city, subsequent to his release from the Wisconsin prison, was a very cleverly worked-up scheme. He intro-duced himself to President Nickerson as a gentleman wishing to buy a valuable piece of property here. His manner impressed the president of the bank very favorably. He claimed that he had been in Europe for a number of years and that his motive here number of years and that his motive here was simply in the realty line. Soon after introducing himself he handed Mr. Nickerson a draft on the bank of Leeds, Englaud, for £1,800 sterling. After depositing this he made an excuse that he was hard pushed for necessary money, and the next day, finding that Mr. Nickerson had not warned the clerks against advancing him anything on the draft, he drew \$6,500 of the money and fled. In this forgery a man named Charles Sassman, formerly a prominamed Charles Sassman, formerly a promi-nent candy manufacturer here, was im-plicated with him. Sassman laid in jail a long time, but was at last discharged on ac-count of his former respectability and the sickness of his family. The case against Servis for the forgery was placed in the hands of the Pinkerton National Detective agency, who succeeded in running him down at Appleton, Wis. For this work he got five years at Joliet penitentiary, and was only re-leased on October 10 last.

In early life Servis for a time was a suc cessful merchant in the east, and was a thoroughly practical bookkeeper, which knowledge evidently aided him materially in his forgery transactions. In all his work he has shown consummate skill as a confidence mar and swindler, and his practical knowledge of commercial affairs made him one of the most dangerous professional forgers that has been at large for some time past. Notwithstand ing the fact of his being an old man, he never tired of fraudulently getting possession of

other people's money.

Servis is about sixty-five years old, five feet five or six inches high, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, medium dark complexion, blue eyes, gray hair, iron-gray beard, quite full face, high forehead and straight nose. During his criminal life he has assumed and been sentenced under the following aliases: R. S. Monroe, alias Joe Calvert, alias "Button Joe," alias D. B. Browns, alias E. H. Morgan.

"We Point With Pride"

To the "good name at home," won b Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduc-tion ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its pe culiar curative power.

Mrs. M. T. Hascall, of Ogden, Utah, is in the city and will pass the holiday's with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Altstadt.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE GREAT DEMAND.

This is Made of a Well-Known Newspaper Correspondent.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Wanted, a Miner's Lamp-Also, a Rattroad Contractor-A Safe Place to Invest Money in Real Estate.

I have constant requests to find out who makes certain things, and reiterate my already oft-repeated request that my reader friends, gentle or turbulent, avail themselves of my good offices and wide acquaintance in bringing them in contact with those who make and sell anything, from the proverbial needle to the antithetical anchor—or, as the Wizard of Menlo park is recently quoted, "from an elephant's hide to a senator's eyeball." This week a miner from the Pactife slope sends in a wall for the best kind of miner's lamp, and all that I can do is to request all who design, make or vend miners' lamps to send me any information in this connection that they may have. Another one writes: "Will you please put me in communication with a reliable firm to build me 20 miles of roilroad?"

Often, too, as to-day, I volunteer information

Often, too, as to-day, I volunteer information which I think will benefit others as it has my-



TWO CLEAR HEADS.

"The pretty and sensible mistress of the White House and the fortunate partiner of her Joys, our president, may be said to have between them two very clear heads," said a friend to me recently. "Right, my dear; but have you ever thought how much more is meant by that expression than at first appears? "How very appropriate an expression it is!" "Why, no! In what way?" This was enough to set me fairly going on my hobby, and I expressed myself about as follows:

"Several years ago, if you remember, I found that I was getting dull and stupid, and seemed to lose interest even in my Sunday chats; and on consultation with a physician I found that I had catarrh. Now this is, when developed, an unpleasant disease, uncomfortable and disgusting, and doubly dangerous because so insiduous, and having access from the general starting place—the mucous membranes of the nose and throat—into the stomach and through the latter into the whole alimentary and digestive system. The prescription given me, although by an eminent M. D., was of little use; and while I know that I was more or less of a nuisance to myself and those near me, with my weepings and droopings, my hawkings and expectorations, I felt worse than I really was, particularly as the medicine did me no good. But that good Samaratin, Mr. C.C. Palmer, who is foreman of the Cake Department at Garneau's dakery, told me that he had catarrh ever since the war, and that he had been entirely cured several months ago, and has never had any sign of its return since. By his advice I was induced to visit th, office of Drs. McCoy & Henry for consultation, and I also heard from other sources that Geo. Ross, the well known driver of car No. 18 on the Green Line, Henry Peterson, the affable, and thoroughly competent clerk in the Union Pacific headquarters, David Edens, who is proprietor of one of the most popular resorts in South Omaha, in addition to numerous other people of prominence, have been treated successfully by these gentlemen's curative powers, in some ins

corpore sano'—a sound mind in a sound might better read 'Mens sana in capite a sound mind in a clear head."

a sound mind in a clear head."

Since my relief I will recommend this simple but effective remedy to my friends who may have not only ordinary colds in the head, but regular oppressive catarrh, and they will certainly find a marvellously prompt and thoroughly effective relief. I told a couple of gentlemen of my experience, and they hesitated about going to his office, and as they had been made worse by powders, snuffs, washes, douches and tubes of different kinds and were inclined to think unfavorably of my choice, but my earnestness ought to assure them and I am firmly convinced that a test will convince my endorsement.

winced that a test will convince my endorsement.

This treatment effectually cleanses the nasal passages of all catarrhal virus and even of the accumulations caused by pungent snuffs or powders or by drastic snoke, ignorantly used for the relief of catarrh and other troubles, which they aggravate rather than assist. The McCoy treatment soothes and aliays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from fresh colds, completely heefs the sores and restores the senses of taste, mell and hearing, even when the latter has been previously impaired by dangerous liquid remedies. It removes bad taste and foul breath resulting from catarrh. Instead of dying up the secretions, it dislodges them and makes them harmless, limpled and odorless, and finally natural and healthy. Young children are frequent sufferers from this dread disease, and are skillfully treated with perfect safety by the McCoy-Henry treatment.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

The Successful Methods as Used by Drs. McCoy & Henry.

Drs. McCoy & Henry.

The treatment for catarrh, lung trouble, asthma, rheumatism and other chronic diseases can only be applied successfully by one who has investigated and made a life-long study of such diseases. Careless doctors, and these not thoroughly acquainted with those troubles are liable to fail, when a skilful specialist who has devoted years to that particular business as has Drs. McCoy & Henry, will succeed. Nothing but the very best treatment known to medical science is given to all patients, and it can be safely said that these gentlemen are masters of all that is now known of consumption and other chronic diseases up to date. With them it is no longer speculation and experiment—it is 8 raightforward tretament, resulting from high intellectual and scientific attainments, added to a thorough medical education in the greatest American hospitals and under the greatest American hospitals and under the greatest American missers of medicine and surgery. These gentlemen have added to the exhaustive knowledge of their specialties a reputation for moderate charges, as their consultation fee is but \$1, whether at the office, or an opinion given by mall.

The following statement regarding Drs. Mc-

mail. The following statement regarding lies. Mo-Coy and Henry is made upon good authority: "Since these eminent physicians have been in the west, they have treated and cured over six thous-and cases of enterth and chronic throat and lung troubles, and of these cases 40 per cent had been declared and pronounced incurable."

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thus possible for those unable to make a journey to obtain successful hospital treatment at
their homes.

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