

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of December, A. D. 1887. Notary Public.

The Bee's Washington Bureau. The Bee's news bureau at the national capital is now complete. Arrangements have been perfected by which our readers will secure the earliest, the fullest and most reliable information of public matters at Washington...

THE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION has boycotted barley raised in Iowa and Kansas. This is doubtless in retaliation because the people of those states have boycotted beer.

JAY GOULD is reported to be in such poor health that part of his oriental trip has been abandoned. Now look out for a cabal announcement of his fatal sickness and a big deal in Wall street.

THE POLICE FIGHT is over. The council has recognized the supreme court. Seavy and the new policemen will get their pay in time for buying a Christmas turkey, and the country is safe. All's well that ends well.

THE RAPID ADVANCE of aestheticism in this country is shown by the fact that 1,639,945,300 cigarettes were manufactured in the United States last year. Ten years ago the old fashioned strong cigar was good enough except for a few hundred duds.

A DETERMINED WAR upon the new sickly-green postage stamp has been inaugurated by the press. The New York Sun even asserts that it is poisonous and cannot be licked with impunity. It is evident the new stamp must go. For the present it must go by mail bag.

CONGRESS WILL adjourn to-day for the holiday recess in spite of Senator Plumb's speech denouncing adjournment as a democratic game to waste time. Congress, in fact, was practically adjourned yesterday, as hardly a corporal's guard of the members remained in Washington last night, the western contingent having left in time to reach home for Christmas.

A NEW CONGRESSMAN from Tennessee should be a rival of Martin, of Texas, in verbiage. He has offered a resolution to abolish the Congressional Record. When he shall have made the greatest effort of his life in the line of oratory, and rushes for the Record the next morning, he will wonder how he could have been so stupid.

THE GOVERNMENT has been very successful in its sugar experiments in Louisiana and Missouri. As private enterprise is also engaged in the same direction it is quite safe to predict that the sugar industry will become an important one in the near future. The time may not be far distant when this country shall have no need of the foreign product.

THE MARQUIS DE MORAES is no longer a western "hunter." He has quit the tame dressed beef business and is going to India to engage in the more exciting occupation of hunting the wild tiger in his native, tangled jungles. The marquis proposed to astonish the natives of Kansas City in the way of doing business, but when he found himself coming out about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars short he was more surprised than they. Luck go with him.

Practically Settled. The appointment of Mr. Mills and Mr. Randall as members of the committee on rules of the house of representatives practically settles the question as to their appointment respectively to the chairmanships of the ways and means and appropriation committees. The determination of this question is about all that is of interest in connection with the organization of the house committees. It is not questionable that both these gentlemen are entitled by precedent to the preference that has been accorded them, but this consideration does not mitigate the grounds of objection that exist to placing them in the responsible positions at the head of the two most important committees of the house, from which vantage ground they will exert a greater influence upon legislation than all the committee chairmen combined.

The objections to Mr. Mills are that he has neither the ability nor the temper to successfully perform the duties of the chairman of the ways and means committee at this important juncture. He has never as a member of that committee given evidence of any great capabilities, and he is proverbially opinionated, stubborn and irritable, rather fond of conflict, but lacking the qualities that win confidence and a following. There are several democrats in the house better equipped in all respects for this position than the Texas congressman, and the appointment of either of them would be more satisfactory to the country and very likely better for the democracy. Mr. Mills is a pronounced free trader, and his free trade views are in direct opposition to the policy of the majority of the house. His appointment would be a measure of compromise. The opponents of tariff revision will profess to see in any such measure having his approval a step in the direction of free trade, and will make the most of the fact that the ways and means committee is presided over by a man who distinctly says that he would have free trade if it was a possible thing, and who argues that such a policy would in the end be best for the country.

As to Mr. Randall the objections are familiar. His retention at the head of the appropriations committee continues in his hands the power that has enabled him in two congresses to prevent all revenue legislation obnoxious to him, and there is no good reason to suppose he will not again exercise this power in the present congress. So far as can be learned his opinions regarding tariff revision and revenue reduction have undergone no change, and it is understood that he will have a measure of his own framing to offer, to the terms of which he will undoubtedly adhere, though thereby all efforts at revenue legislation should be defeated. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Randall could draw a bill relating to this question which would be acceptable to the revenue reform element of the democrats in congress, and since he will not go to them he is in a position to prevent any thing being done. In reply to the question whether he thought it would be possible to pass a tariff reform measure at this session Mr. Mills replied: "Everything will depend upon Mr. Randall and his friends. We have only about fifteen majority in the house, and we will want the support of all democrats." The power possessed by Randall as the chairman of the appropriations committee makes him the autocrat and arbiter of the situation. The deference shown by Mr. Carlisle to precedent in these cases may have results very unsatisfactory to the country and very much to the disadvantage of the democratic party. There was a great opportunity in this matter for a fearless leader, but Mr. Carlisle was not the man for the occasion.

Altogether Too Practical. This is a practical age, and we should always give preference to practical training in the public schools over the superficial and theoretic. When we say practical we mean instruction that can be coined into dollars and cents by men and women who desire to earn a livelihood. Manual training of boys and girls is one of these practical and useful branches, and so are bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting. The elementary instruction that enables a boy to master the rudiments of mechanics cannot be taught at home. Girls who desire to make themselves useful in the office or counting room will derive material advantage from public school instruction in shorthand, typewriting and the manual of the bookkeeper. But there is such a thing as doing too much in the direction of the practical. Such, for instance, is the attempt to teach school girls how to boil potatoes, bake beans and use the rolling pin. In other words, our school board has stopped over in making cooking a branch of public school instruction. The employment of a French cook, or for that matter an American cook, at one hundred dollars a month to teach school girls how to handle pots, kettles and dishes is in our opinion not demanded by the patrons of our schools. Very few of our girls are deprived of the practical schooling of the home kitchen. Such as are disposed to soil their dainty fingers with potato peelings and dough can get all the instruction about the art of cooking from their hands. Those who are too tender for the coarse work of the kitchen and too proud to come in close contact with Bridget and the cooking range, are usually trained and finished in fashionable boarding schools. If cooking is to be one of the branches of public school instruction, why not also open a public school laundry, where girls can be taught the art of washing and ironing. The trouble with our board of education is, it is making too many new-fangled experiments. If the board has more money than it has use for its policy should be to invest the surplus in school accommodations.

Council and Commission. Now that the contest between the council and police commission is over, it behooves both of these bodies to confer together and arrive at an amicable understanding with regard to the police fund and the rules and regulations governing the police force. The charter places the municipal purse in the hands of the council, and it is the duty of that body to provide the necessary means for maintaining the police department. The right to establish regulations for the government of the police force is vested with the commission, but these regulations can only acquire the force of law when they are approved by a majority of the council. With these cardinal points kept steadily in view by the council and commission, there need be no further clashing. In making the levy for police funds the council should give careful consideration to the demands and recommendations of the commission, but it is by no means absolutely bound by them. If in the opinion of the council these demands are extravagant and unreasonable, it has a perfect right to modify and reduce the estimates of the commission, and fix the number of policemen as in its judgment will suffice for public protection, and make its levy accordingly. The present police force is utterly insufficient, but the clamor to have it increased to 100 men will not meet with approval of the taxpayers, in view of the heavy burdens they already bear for maintaining the city government. Sixty policemen will, in our opinion, be ample for the next six months. If the low dives and the notorious resorts that harbor crooks are closed a force of sixty active patrolmen, properly handled, ought to be able to maintain law and order. If the financial condition of the city permits an increase after the first of next July, the council can amend its ordinance fixing the number of policemen and authorize a further increase.

Another Old Crow. The oldest hotel clerk in Omaha has been heard from, and as might be expected from a man employed in one of our leading hotels, he takes no stock in the project to give Omaha a large fire-proof hotel. The burden of his song is that Omaha's transient trade is not the kind that would seek shelter in an 88 a day hotel. Who says it is? Do any of the great hotels at Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis or New York charge 88 a day for regular hotel board and lodging. A family parlor and bath room is exact 88 a day, but that charge is exacted in Omaha now, when such luxuries are at the disposal of our principal hotels. The "old hotel clerk" who predicts that a half million dollar hotel will run empty for want of paying patronage, is probably inspired by the parties who predicted that the building of the Millard hotel would wreck its proprietors and ruin its only rival. Suppose either of our two large hotels should burn down, like the Grand Central, during one of our Nebraska zephyrs, what condition would Omaha be in to accommodate transients or residents? It will take two years to build any first-class hotel. Our large hotels are overcrowded now. What will they be by 1890? If enterprising men in Omaha were frightened by the cawing of every crow that flaps its prophetic wings we should never embark in any project which is essential to a commercial metropolis.

THE STATEMENT comes from Toledo, Ohio, that the friends of ex-Congressman Frank Hurd are endeavoring to boom him for the second place on the democratic presidential ticket. There will be a great many amusing things said and done by the politicians before the national conventions nominate the candidates who will make the next race for the presidency, but we hardly expect any to occur more amusing than this. Mr. Hurd is unquestionably a bright man, and very likely the ablest, as he certainly is the most aggressive among free trade democrats, but he would make a very heavy tail to the democratic kite. He has a following in Toledo and thereabouts that never seems to lose its enthusiasm for him, but elsewhere Mr. Hurd has not been able to make a very deep impression, though he never loses an opportunity to present his claims to attention. Other aspirants for second place will not be seriously disturbed by the announcement that the friends of Frank Hurd are trying to give him a boom. It is a way they have of keeping him encouraged and it does nobody any harm.

COAL is now the fourth product in value of shipments from Colorado, and yet some of the towns in that state are complaining of a coal famine. The trouble is said to be with the railroads, and the Denver Republican advises the Burlington to bestir itself and furnish fuel to the people who are in danger of freezing to death. Omaha, as well as a number of Nebraska towns, are also in danger of a coal famine, prominent dealers predicting that the supply will not last ten days if the present cold snap continues. The dealers here also lay the blame at the door of the railroads, and claim that the urgent need of coal does not receive the attention from the railway officials which it demands. The cattle and grain markets can afford to wait for fresh supplies just now a great deal better than people who are shivering in the blizzard without sufficient fuel to keep warm.

THE MANAGERS of the Union Pacific have doubtless reached the conclusion that a few more \$7,000 Connors verdicts would pay for a first class viaduct over the Tenth street crossings. And while Mr. Potter's mind is fresh on the question of crossings and the liability of railroads for injuries, he might order one or two electric lights strung across the lower Tenth street crossing. Mr. Potter evidently is never out of sight or he would be aware that the arms of his fixed guard-gate cut off the light of the solitary lamp-post on Leavenworth street from the crossing. Another damage suit for a leg would illuminate in school accommodations.

THE EDDY TID GROUP in the Hill City district has been sold to an English syndicate, and the judge had returned a portion of the fine, and his entry of \$4 and \$50 cents, and that the 50 cents had been returned to the witness, who with others, had left the room.

THE BELGIAN miners, who have been contracted for to take the place of the strikers in the Lehigh valley are expected to arrive in this country in a day or two, but the chances are that they will have some difficulty about landing. Secretary Fairchild has sent instructions to the collectors of customs at all the principal ports of entry to be vigilant and not allow a violation of the contract labor law. Perhaps the coal barons will find that even they cannot withstand the force of the law in this instance.

NEBRASKA JOTTINGS. Fremont has a bonus of \$3,000 in seek for a cannery factory. Beatrice and Fairbury are now able to exchange greeting by telephone. Kearney is promised a factory for pressed brick, terra cotta and vitrified pipe.

Work on the new division of the Missouri Pacific from Talmage to Crete has been suspended for the winter. John S. Baker, hardware merchant in Plattsmouth, Neb., has started out in business by an overdose of chattel mortgages.

NEBRASKA CITY has switched from a natural gas boom to the aroma of a prospective stock yards. The wild boy is getting in his best efforts with the city engineer.

A detailed explanation of an item in the annual report of the state board of agriculture—other expenses \$22,873.66—would furnish entertaining reading for the holiday season.

John Flannery and Moses Isaacson were discussing the high license law of this state, and Moses said it was so high that he could not afford to buy a drink. The latter retorted he had been indicted, and proceeded to wipe the floor with Moses. The entrance of the police put a stop to the proceedings, but was resumed yesterday before Judge Reuther, who fined Flannery \$5 and costs.

The following was the bill of complaint preferred against Judge Reuther and handed into the court: SOUTH OMAHA, Dec. 20, 1887.—We the undersigned citizens of South Omaha, do hereby certify that Judge Reuther has not turned in all the fines that he has collected for the month of November. Signed George Dixon, M. Redmond, J. W. Edmond, J. H. Loecherer, Officers Dixon and Edmond and the undersigned are not theirs, and that they had not authorized anyone to sign for them. Their names were accordingly crossed, and the complaint stood over the name of Councilman Burke only.

THE COUNCIL HAS a Hot Time Investigating Judge Reuther. Every able-bodied voter's court room was on hand to hear the charges preferred against Police Judge Reuther and City Marshal Rice, and every councilman was in his seat ready to pass judgment on the alleged misdeeds of their subordinates. Mayor Seavy presided, and the occasion called for and Councilman Loecherer and Burke were on hand to exact a strict account of every cent that had passed through the hands of Judge Reuther. Councilman Smith, Geary, Glasgow and Rafferty were also there to find out how much their conferees knew about the matter and what it was all about, and Judge Reuther was there to defend his own name and that of Mayor Seavy and Egerton to assist him if necessary.

THE NEBRASKA CITY distillery has been taken under the wings of the whiskey trust. This does not mean that it has lost its credit, but rather prompt payment of bills and unchangeable prices for diluted corn. It will enable the trustful members of the combination to rear their heads wherever fancy dictates.

THE CITY COUNCIL of Davenport has chartered a street railway company. Ottumwa's artesian well has reached a depth of 1,000 feet. There is plenty of water, but no gas.

ARMOUR PROPOSALS to plant a meat shop in the city of Davenport, Iowa, have been rejected. Eighty-seven cases of contagious disease have been reported at Davenport during the past eighteen days.

PERCY comes forward with the discovery of the remains of some huge monster which lived in remote antiquity. It measures about fifty feet in length.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT has decided that the tax of \$275,610 voted by Dubuque to the Stickey road is not valid. As about half of the tax has been paid, the decision mixes things.

THE SIOUX CITY Tribune boldly declared that the name of the city had retarded the growth of the city. All the splendid strokes in finance, industry, energy and courage which marked the city's advancement during the year have been by men who have no sympathy with prohibition and its rural narrowness.

PROPHET FOSTER predicts that January will be a stormy, changeable month. The first seven days will be full of bluster, storms and changes from cold to warm weather, and will average about 40 degrees below zero.

CHARLES WHALEN, wife and daughter were drowned while attempting to cross the river on the ice at Bismarck last week.

A. B. M. surviving party recently camped in Red Canyon, near Cheyenne river and examined the coal beds in that neighborhood.

C. H. Haber, of St. Louis, representing Fairchild & Company, is putting up a thirty-four foot scale on Fowler's packing house.

E. Thompson, of the Bluffs, was on the market looking for bargains. John S. Iman is on the market with a load of stock.

M. H. Jeffrey, of O'Neill, is in with a load of sheep. Walter Lancaster, of Pickering, is in with one car of hogs.

D. E. Disk, of Lincoln, is at the Exchange. E. T. Farnsworth of Blair, registered at the Exchange.

T. J. Wilburn of Greenwood, Neb., is stopping at the Exchange hotel. Eugene Munn of Swift, Neb., is a guest at the Exchange hotel.

The K. of P. executive committee met in view of the unfinished condition of the new hall, decided to remove their ball from the 30th inst., until the 30th.

The social club held its usual dance at Hunt's hall last night. Cold weather has put a temporary stop to skating operations.

Councilman Buzze asked why City Attorney Grise was found prosecuting citizens of South Omaha, when he was retained to defend their rights.

City Attorney Grise has entered into a copartnership with J. W. Edmond for the practice of law. Both gentlemen are well known in the community, and will doubtless have a fair share of patronage.

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DO DOGO PUBLICO.

A Statement Made By a Husband Is Confirmed by his Wife.

Public in General—A Good Record for An M. D.

What is more pleasing to the children, and, in fact, is not even disputing to them, or more mature years, than to sample the different varieties of candies? A candy manufactory is one of the most interesting industries that children can visit. Indeed there are thousands of people in this progressive age of advanced years who have not even the slightest knowledge of how caramels, French candies, marshmallows, butter-cups and the more common varieties which are so temptingly displayed in the show cases and windows of some of the Omaha merchants are made.

A reporter of this paper had occasion to visit the mammoth manufactory and wholesale candy warehouse of Vogel & Deaning, No. 108 Thirteenth street, a few days ago, where he met Mr. Fred Boutwell, who said: "I have seen in the business for a long time and consider it a good business. Prior to coming to Omaha I resided in Chicago and always enjoyed excellent health. I noticed, however, at times, that my lungs would trouble me. They would seem sore, and there was a straggling noise there that I knew was not right. I had constant trouble with my bowels, and was always more or less constipated; would suffer a great deal of the time with headache, with a dull pain over and around the eyes, and a sore throat, shooting pains in my chest and back. It was becoming chronic, and my wife, who was being treated by Drs. McCoy and Henry for severe trouble, induced me to accompany her to their office and consult them, which I did. The doctor examined me and gave me a careful prescription. I took according to his directions, and I do not regret the medicine. In a long time my bowels have entirely left me, and to-day I feel better than for a long time, if not better than I ever did."



MR. FRED BOUTWELL. "I wish you could see how grateful my wife is. Some time ago she had a severe cold which seemed to settle in her eye and she became totally blind in one eye. I had her treated by a number of her friends. I tell you she was in constant misery, and I do not know how she stood. The pain as well as the fact of her being blind, made her life all to gloom in her eye, and she was constantly weeping. It was very much inflamed and the clear part of the eye seemed to be covered with a white film. After reading the advertised testimonials of this medicine, I bought a bottle of it, and in a few days the pain ceased and vision returned, and in a few days she was able to see. I was so successfully treated in this city by Drs. McCoy and Henry, I concluded to let her consult them. They gave me a careful prescription, pronounced her trouble to be corneal inflammation or keratitis, and, sir, do you know that the doctor understood her case so thoroughly that in a few days the pain ceased and vision returned, and in a few days she was able to see. I was so successfully treated in this city by Drs. McCoy and Henry, I concluded to let her consult them. They gave me a careful prescription, pronounced her trouble to be corneal inflammation or keratitis, and, sir, do you know that the doctor understood her case so thoroughly that in a few days the pain ceased and vision returned, and in a few days she was able to see. I was so successfully treated in this city by Drs. McCoy and Henry, I concluded to let her consult them. 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