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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, [a.s.]
County of Douglas, [a.s.]
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 23, 187, was as follows.
Saturday Dec. 17. 15,000 Sunday, Dec. 18.
Monday, Dec. 19.
Tuesday, Dec. 20.
Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Thursday, Dec. 21.
Thursday, Dec. 22.
Friday, Dec. 23.

(SEAL.)

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public

State of Nebraska,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Hee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for
the month of December, 1885, 18,257 copies;
for January, 1887, 16,286 copies; for Februsry, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400
eopies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May,
1887, 14,205 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies;
for July, 1887, 14,036 copies; for August, 1887, 14,
161 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for
October, 1887, 14,233; for November, 1887, 16,228
copies.

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

(SEAL.)

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

My presence this day of December, A. D. 1887.

N. P. FEIL,

Notary Public.

IF we can't have a union depot why don't the Union Pacific pull down its old cowshed and build a respectable and accessible railroad station? Hasn't Omaha done enough for the road to be entitled to a decent depot?

THERE are indications that congress will take up the matter of "trusts" during the coming session. Generally speaking, they should be handled without gloves. It is time something were done to check organized rapacity.

A POSTMASTER in Washington is to be appointed and the scramble among the democratic politicians of the capital is a flerce one. More than thirty applicants for the place are besieging the white house like a pack of half-famished wolves. This is not a case where the office seeks the man.

WITH Tom Potter at its head and nearly every bureau and important post manned by Burlington railroad men, the Union Pacific has practically passed under Burlington management. The next thing in order will be a consolidation with the Union Pacific inside the Burlington anaconds.

LAMAR, Vilas and Dickinson are in a state of suspended animation. They are gradually learning that it is one thing to be invited to come up higher and another to be allowed to do so. The sentiment of the country is showing decided symptoms of repugnance against confirmation, especially so far as Lamar is

EUGENE HIGGINS was hot sacrificed to any great extent by being relieved of his duties as appointment clerk. His salary as chief clerk of the Maryland house of delegates is nine hundred dollars for ninety days' work and the office is worth five thousand dollars additional. But he is no doubt worth all this and more to Cleveland and Senator Gorman.

Ir is announced that the distillers trust is getting ready to make a general advance in the price of whisky. It is undoubtedly a fact that for a great many people whisky is too cheap, and if these should be compelled to forego its use by reason of an advance the trust will have served a good purpose. It is also probable that those who can afford to pay the advance, and will have whisky at any price, may not take kindly to having to pay more for their drinks, and thus the sentiment hostile to trusts will be enlarged, which would also be a good result. On the whole we think there is more to commend than to find fault with in the intention to put up of the price of whisky.

MEXICO is making a high bid for immigration by throwing open to settlement several hundred million acres of public land. Concessions have been made to land companies who are trying to invite colonization by all sorts of glowing promises and by contract labor. The expediency of establishing emigrant agencies in the principal cities of America and Europe is also under consideration. But immigration to be beneficial must be voluntary. This has been demonstrated in the past. The only way for Mexico to invite settlers is to be come more stable as a government, more enterprising and more cosmopol-

LAST Saturday twelve Belgian coal miners arrived by steamer at Philadelphia, and being evidently under contract they were detained by the custom house authorities. It is thought probable that these men are the first installment of the two thousand miners which the coal combination is reported to have engaged in Belgium, and which for prudential reasons they would bring over in small squads and probably land at different ports. The arrival of these men is therefore a warning to all customs officers to be on the look out for imported laborers. The Philadelphia Ledger says the coal combination has imported 20,000 unnecessary laborers in a few years to keep the other laborers in such a condition of privation that they could not afford to strike. This, however, was before the passage of the law prohibiting the importation of foreign labor, and the present course of the combination in disregarding and attempting to contravene this law is a striking illustration of its reckless char-

The approach of winter is hailed with a chuckle of delight by the dealers in agricultural implements. It is not the season for sales but is the seed time for future orders. The first snow lays the foundation for the opening of the next spring's ledger. As it flakily descends on the new reaper or covers with a mantle of white the expensive thresher lying houseless and exposed in the sodden barn yard, the implement dealer rubs his hands. He knows that wet means rust and that rust means decay and repairs, and that each accrues to his advantage. When the plow share is covered with sleet and the seeder and hay rake drip with the winter

rains, the autumn profits of the western farmer are already being subjected to a vigorous attack, whose effeet will be seen when the spring time calls loudly for the work of the blacksmith, the wheelwright, and the implement dealer. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are wasted every year in the far west through the improvident neglect of our farmers to house their machinery and implements. Chilly cattle, shivering horses, and cold swine are the destruction of the

well-filled cribs and overflowing mows. Warm stables, sheds and pens pay for themselves a dozen times over in the course of a farmer's life time. When all the vital forces of animals are directed to keeping themselves warm there is an enormous waste of food expended in making heat which would otherwise go into fat. With fat cattle at 6 cents a pound and hogs at 5 the improvidence of saving the work of stopping up cracks by extra feeding to induce warmth needs no argument. Corn at 85 cents a bushel is an expensive stove by which to warm hogs. Winter should be the farmer's home harvest. The fields are bare of crops, but there is all the more time to attend to loose fences and shaky gates. The barns and mows and cribs have received their burdens and opportunity is given to repair their sides and roofs by a timely board or shingle or a needed nail. There are groves to clean up for the benefit of the wood pile, walks to patch up in interests of dry feet and a neat dooryard, and a score of odds and ends of indoor work which, if neglected, soon call for the painter and carpenter and heavy

bills for too long postponed repairs. The provident farmer looks forward to winter as the season when he can enjoy with some leisure the fruits of his seed time and harvest, and prepare at ease for the coming year. Snow and wet have no terrors. The sheds will protect his machinery from damage, the warm barns and pens his stock. Undisturbed by storms and sleet he can revel in the cosy comforts of his home secure in the consciousness that he has provided against the wind and the weather.

War Records Threatened. It was not to be expected, after the battle flag experience of the president, that any one would be so reckless as to propose interference with other relies or records of the war, but it appears that some busybody in the war department has conceived the idea of destroying a portion of the records, and that a shut up, as it is expected they will be, committee is really at work examining | police work would be materially diminthese documents in order to inform the secretary what records he may report to congress for destruction. It is quite probable that in this instance, as in that of the battle flags, the meddlesome genius of Adjutant General Drum is responsible for the scheme, in which it would seem the secretary war has acquiesced as readily as he did to giving up or sixty-five patrolmen, as there is on the flags. But the impressive lesson taught by the first attempt to get rid of the reminder of the war will doubtless prevent any hasty and inconsiderate action in the present instance It is now well understood that there is no authority to interfere with any of the relies or records of the war unless it

shall be obtained from congress. It is not probable that such authority can be secured from the present congress. Granting that some of the records might be found to be of no apparent value, there is no reason for hurrying their destruction. Documents that may seem value less to-day might be of great importance twenty years hence. They take up room that perhaps might be utilized for another purpose, but they cannot be so much in the way as to seriously interfere with the work of the war department, and it is no expense to the government to keep them. Furthermore, whenever it shall be thought necessary and expedient to destroy apy portion of them the duty of separating the uscless from the valuable should be committed to men of the highest judgment as to the worth of historical records, and not to a committee of army officers presumably without experience or special ability for such a task. The war records are doubtless in no immediate danger.

Misdirected Wisdom.

The wisdom that discerns as the chief reason for the opposition to Mr. Lamar his course as secretary of the interior toward the land-grabbing corporations and syndicates is sadly misdirected. A Philadelphia contemporary asserts that the "chief opposition to Mr. Lamar comes from senators who are notoriously the agents and representatives of western land-grabbers," and professes to believe that had he "shut his eyes to the spoilation of the public domain the opposition to him in the senate never would have come to a head." On the other hand, there is a widespread opinion that if Mr. Lamar is confirmed as a justice of the supreme court it will be by the votes of republican senators who are not only the agents and representatives of land-grabbers, but themselves belong in that category. We have not a doubt that the result will show this opinion to be well founded.

Why should the land grabbers fear Lamar? Was his course in the senate hostile to them? On the contrary was it not uniformly friendly? What great corporation that ever sought aid of congress in any form, during the period of Mr. Lamar's membership, was antagonized by him? In what instance did he raise his voice and record his vote against the attempted spoliations of land grabbers? When Mr. Lamar of the democratic protectionists to

was appointed secretary of the interfor there is his own authority for the statement that he began a careful examination and study of the land laws with the purpose of endeavor-ing to reform what he had come to believe were grave wrongs against the government and people. Yet it was two years before Mr. Lamar became conspicuously identified with any measure of reform, and only then under the pressure of the president's direction. Meantime the corporation and syndicate land grabbers were finding protection from the secretary against the aggressive warfare of Sparks, whose decisions adverse to them were overruled with a regularity that caused the commissioner and all who sympathized with him to despair of ever being able to bring the plunderers to a just ac counting. It is well known that the first serious declaration of the land policy of the administration was contained in the letter of president drawn out by the Guilford Miller case, with which the secretary of the interior had nothing whatever to do. Doubtless fearing that the result would be favorable to the Northern Pa cific, Commissioner Sparks presented this case directly to the president, who very promptly reached a decision favorable to the settler. The president also found the occasion most opportune for declaring a policy and quite explicitly instructing Secretary Lamar that he wished it pursued. It was very likely just the policy which for two years the secretary had been vainly seeking, for he promptly adopted it and has since been apparently endeavoring to carry it out to the best of his ability.

It is useless for the advocates of Mr Lamar's confirmation to attempt to break down the real reasons for the opposition to him by inventing specious explanations. The deeply-felt distrust of him finds its warrant in a record which the more carefully it is examined the more strongly it speaks against him.

MAYOR BROATCH has received statements from nearly a score of cities giving the number of policemen employed in each and the proportion to population. It is shown that the average is one policeman to about 1,200 inhabitants. At this ratio Omaha would have eighty policemen. But there does not appear to be any sound reason why the proportion of policemen to population should be any larger here than, for example, in Kansas City or Minneapolis, where it is respectively one policeman to 1,400 and one 1,500 of population. Adopting the latter ratio Omaha would be given sixty-five policemen, and we do not think any one will question that such a force, competently managed, would for at least six months to come be ample for all the purposes of police protection. What the people desire is an early increase of the force to such reasonable number as will insure proper protection without unnecessarily adding to the burden of taxation. Experience with a small force has shown that this community is as law-abiding as any in the country, and if the dives and dens that are still allowed to run were ished, so that an addition of say twenty to the present force would count for very much more than if these harbors of vice and crime are permitted to continue. With the city swept clean of the places where the crooks do their plotting and the lawless element finds refuge, Omaha can be as peaceful and orderly a city, with a police force of sixty the continent.

THE steel-rail mills are shutting down, and the high-tariff papers are falsely asserting that the mill-owners have been largely influenced to do this by the message of the president. It is hardly conceivable that any intelligent man can be misled by such obvious nonsense. There is nothing uncommon in the shutting down of these mills. They have done so periodically for the last twenty years whenever the demand did not justify the owners in running, or it seemed to be expedient to close for some other reason. All sorts of excuses for throwing thousands of men out of employment have served in the past, when the mill owners felt themselves impregnably fortified behind the high-tariff wall, and their shutting down now is due to reasons wholly independent of the president's views. These well-protected gentlemen have had two years of almost unprecedented prosperity, and with the probability that next year will bring a reduced demand for their product and a lowering of prices they do not intend to invest any of their hard earnings in stock that may not be immediately wanted, and which might depress the price below what they deem to be a sufficient profit. Therefore they shut down, and regardless of the interests of labor or the general welfare send thousands of men into idleness. The policy is not new, and it is due now solely to the same selfish instinct that dictated it in the past.

IT is stated that as the result of an interview with the president Mr. Randall had concluded that a satisfactory tariff bill would be introduced and pass the house, and that if it failed the responsibility would be with the republican senate. The report is not to be unquestioningly accepted, though it would be gratifying to be certain that Randall said what is attributed to him. The advocates of a fair revision of the tariff, that shall give needed relief to the people without endangering any industry or operating to the detriment of labor, are less apprehensive of the republican senate than they are of Mr. Randall and the faction of which he is the leader. It is he, and not the republican senate, that defeated tariff revision in last two congresses, and the the fear is that he will be found in the same attitude in the present congress. We have not the slightest doubt that any measure of tariff revision and reduction that has the approval of Mr. Randall and passes the house will get enough republican votes in the senate to pass that body. The difficulty will be to secure the approval of the leader

measure that will commend itself to

majority of the house. THE Christmas presidential ticket of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is James G. Blaine and John M. Thayer.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The state penitentiary has a population of 334. Columbus boasts that she supplies

South Omaha with the best hogs, and has several to spare. Norfolk proposes to issue \$20,000 in bonds and invest the proceeds in a ten-

room school building. Theodore Dolly, of Stanton, quieted a lomestic disturbance by swallowing an

effective dose of poison. Donne college at Crete had its Christ-mas stocking stretched with \$13,000, the gift of David Whitcomb, a Boston ad-

Otoe and Nemaha counties have been connected by a substantial wood and iron bridge over the Nemaha river near

Burglars made their second call on A S. Thrasher & Co., of Grand Island, last week and exchanged a set of culling tools for \$40 in cash.

The Norfolk News boosts a universa truth with this four liner: "The tele-graph service of Sunday's Omaha BEE was a model of perfection. No newspaper in the west had anything approaching it." The Fremont creamery paid out dur-

ing the year \$65,000 for cream, \$16,000 for hauling and \$8,000 for labor. The total amount of butter manufactured was 491,696 pounds. There are in operation forty cream routes, and the number of patrons average over 600, having reached as high as 725.

The town dads of Ashland met in extraordinary session a few evenings ago, and celebrated the completion of works. Under the mellowing influences of Salt creek water, the members presented a gold-headed cane to Contractor Richardson, and spread upon the pages of their record resolutions of applause and thankfulness.

Judge Broady has rendered a decision in Gage county that promises to beat the Rock Island road out of a bonus of \$50,000, and save the tax-payers that amount. H. F. Cook, of Beatrice, be-gan suit last summer to injoin the levying of a tax to pay interest on the bonds. He bases his right to the injunction upon a number of grounds, the principal one, and that upon which Judge Broady decided the case, being that the proposi-tion submitted and voted upon only contained a provision authorizing the city council to levy a tax to pay the interest but did not contain a provision authorizing the levy of any tax to pay the principal of the bonds when it became due. The omission in the proposition, Judge Broady held, under the statutes, effectually defeated the bonds, and he gave judgment perpetually enjoining the city from issuing them.

lown Items.

The Illinois Central is erecting at Dubuque a \$75,000 brick depot.

Sam Ricker, of Sioux City, has gone to Bangor, Me., for a fortune of \$24,000 left him by his father.

Articles of incorporation of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad company have been filed with the secretary of state at Des Moines, capital stock placed at \$8,000,000.

Des Moines is taking steps to raise \$25,000 as an inducement to the owners of the cotton factory at Janesville, Mich., to remove their works to Des Moines, as they have offered to make such a move for the above consideration.

A teamster in Sioux City incautiously swore in court in a suit for wages, that his employers used bogus weights in shoveling out coal. When the full force of the open secret fell upon the coal men, in the shape of decreased patronage, they at once entered suit for libel and \$5,000 damages. The case will not come

up until the coal season is over. Railroad Commissioner Coffin says that the shipments of hay from northern and northwestern Iowa are so heavy the market has become glutted, and there is danger that the prices and demand for this product will be ruined. The Rock Island company has given orders to allow no more cars to be loaded with hay bound for Chicago on account of the difficulty in having them unloaded. The Milwaukee company had 1,000 cars at one time standing on the tracks in Chicago which were awaiting disposal.

Dakota.

Rapid City it shipping brick to Wyo-A new location of a valuable tin lode has recently been made near Sheridan by Henry Shank and Oscar Klein.

The supreme court of the United States has affirmed a judgment for \$20-000 secured by Richard Marer against the Northern Pacific for loss of both legs in Fargo.

Homestake Mining company, of Deadwood, has declared its one hundred and thirteenth regular monthly dividend of 20 cents per share, or \$25,000; total dividends to date, \$3,993,750.

The Republican of Rapid City warns the public against the insurance company known as the Farmer's Live Stock association, of Austin, Minn., as being the blackest swindle of the kind ever known in the country.

It is estimated by good authority that the mills of Dakota will grind 10,000,000 bushels of wheat from September, 1887, to September, 1888. If that proves correct the flour industry of Dakota will soon make itself felt in the manufactur-

'Past experience suggests," says the Yankton Press, "that the representa-tive men of Dakota can serve their territory better by remaining away from Washington than by flocking thither and making themselves conspicuous by their numbers and their adverse wants.

Railroad Notes.

It was reported yesterday that an acci-dent on the B. & M. near Falls City had resulted in the loss of thirteen lives. The fact was that passenger train No. 39, coming west ran into freight train of Dawson, a small sta

ran into freight train at Dawson, a small station this side of Falls City. Several cars, among them the baggage and express cars, were demolished. The passenger engineer was scalded. Nobody was killed. The accident was caused by an open switch.

Mr. Harry Hall, the general traveling pascenger agent of the B. & M., has been appointed to succeed the Harry Deul, as city ticket agent of that road, at the corner of Farnam and Fifteenth streets. Mr. Hall is one of best known employes of the road and one of the most successful and popular traveling men in the west, and he will be greatly appreciated in bis new position.

Mr. J. O. Brinkerhoff, superintendent of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific, is prominently mentioned as a possible sucprominently mentioned as a possible successor to G. H. Nettleton as general manager

Stolen Property Recovered.

John Lindquest lost a couple of valuable lap robes on Tuesday, which were found yesterday by Julius Narle, behind his saloon on Thirteenth street near Jones, where they had been secreted. There is no clew to the thief.

Benjamin Wood editor and proprietor of the New York Evening News, wife and daughter and Miss M. E. Mayfield are at the Millard.

DETECTIVE MCCRACKEN. He is Sick at South Omaha Instead Having Skipped.

Yesterday evening it was currently re-ported that Officer McCracken had absconded, leaving his creditors poorer by some \$300 or \$400. According to Chief Seavey, however, there need be no fears on this account, as the chief has twice received word that the missing officer is lying very sick at that the missing officer is lying very sick at South Omaha. Since his appointment on the police force McCracken has acted as detective. Last Saturday he was out the entire night attending to his usual duties. He reported at morning roll call, and in the afternoon left to look up some case. As he falled to report next morning he was suspended the following evening. The next day the chief received a telegram from him at South Omaha, explaining his absence by the fact that he was too sick to get back to the city. Yesterday one of the policemen at South Omaha telephoned to the chief that the absent officer was no better and that he would sent officer was no better and that he would be properly cared for. This will calm all uneasiness as to his disappearance.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Two Omaha Men Divide a "Pot" of \$12,500.

Yesterday evening a BEE reporter had the pleasure of meeting the two happiost men in Omaha, It was at the restaurant and saloon of F. Poppendick, at the corner of Howard and Thirteenth streets. Mirth and merriment were the order of the day and on making inquiry it was ascertained that William Poppendick, the genial host of the saloon, and Robert Price, wholesale butcher, of Tenth street, were the joint winners of a fourth share of the third capital prize of \$50,000 in the Louisiana State latters. the Louisiana State lottery. 21,301 was the lucky number and was one of the four purchased by the gentlemen named for \$20. On receiving the list of winning numbers the tacket was at once placed in the hands of the First National bank and yesterday the amount of the prize, less a small sum for amount of the prize, less a small sum for collection, was paid over by the bank to Mr.
Poppendick and the "pot" duly divided with
his pard. "No," said Mr. Poppendick, "the
money wasn't here for Christmas, but I ain't
kicking about that, it was welcome just the
same and will be a good start for the new
year. Ever speculated before—well, not
much. I have invested \$8 in the lottery on
previous occasions but never drevs anything." previous occasions but never drew anything. Mr. Poppendick came to this city from To-peko some seven months ago and is well known as a saloon man all over Kansas. Mr. Price has been in business in Omaha for a considerable time. Both gentlemen have re-ceived the congratulations of hosts of friends.

MORTUARY.

THOMPSON. J. W. Thompson, aged thirty-six years died at St. Joseph's hospital Wednesday night. The funeral will take place this morning from the residence of his brother-in-law, D. F. Kelley, 2223 Ohio. Services will be held in the Holy Family church.

in the Holy Family church.

ANDREW FORBES.

Colonel A. H. Forbes received a telegram from Detroit from George Forbes, the well known turfman of Cleveland, yesterday afternoon, announcing the death of their brother Andrew, who died yesterday, aged about forty-eight. Andrew Forbes was quite a well known politician in his native city, and has been collector of the port of customs during the Cleveland administration, and was also president of the Andrew Forbes. and was also president of the Andrew Forbes
Assembly Knights of Labor. He was a man
who had seen much of the world, was the
mate of a whaling vessel for ten years, and one of the venturesome spirits of a polar expedition. He served all through the war under the different commanders of the army of the Potamac. His life, always an honest and upright one, was much checkered by stirring events. At one time he had charge of a sailing vessel for Captain Fagin on the lakes, and saw much of a fresh water sailor's life. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Whisky Trust.

Mr. P. E. Her, of the Willow Springs distillery, has returned from Peoria, where the executive committee of the Whisky trust has been holding a meeting. The committe was composed of Joseph Greenhut, Peoria, president; George Gibson, Peoria, secretary: Geo. Duckworth, Cincinnati, treasurer; and J. Hennessy of Chicago, A. Bevis of St. Louis, Lou Green and W. N. Hobart of Cincinnati, and Warren Corning, Adolph Wolner and John Francis of Peoria. The committe wa in session for three days. The members of the trust expect to complete their organiza-tion about January 1. The amount of cer-tificates issued thus far is \$15,000,000. They claim their intention is to establish a co-oper

ative association, to operate such distilleries as can be run with profit, and closing all others, thus liming production to the alleged demands of the country. The first advance in prices will be in January. The price now is \$1.05 per gal-lon, but the distilleries claim this is below the cost. The meeting at Peoria was not a success, there being still several distilleries which cannot be brought into the trust.

It is understood that the trust contemplates erecting a large elevator in this city in which to store their grain. The movement has not assumed definite shape as yet, but the repre-sentatives of the trust are looking up a loca-

Slightly Scorched.

The smoke house attached to the meat packing house of Messrs. Stevens, Hamilton & Co., located in the southern part of the city caught fire last night and was scorched to the extent of \$100.

The burning out of a chimney on the building No. 508 South Tenth street last night created considerable excitement for a time.

Personal Paragraphs. Juan Boyle, Kearney, Neb., is in the city.

D. M. Child, of Dunlap, Ia., is at the Wind Daniel McEwen, of Rockford, Ia., is at the C. R. Benedict, of Shelby, Ia., is at the Millard. P. B. Salles, of Groton, Neb., is at the Millard. George Berry, of Chadron, Neb., is at the Frank Barclay, of Beatrice, Neb., is at the M. F. Phillips, of Hamburg, Ia., is at the D. W. Krotzer, of Atlantic, Ia., is at the

A. B. Wood, of Gering, Neb., is at the F. E. Verrill, of David City, Neb., is at the Windsor. S. A. Barstow, of Broken Bow, Neb., is in W. A. Mears and wife, of Albion, Neb., are

John J. Underwood, of Lincoln, Neb., is at

James Tighe and wife, of York, Neb., ar at the Millard. H. G. Cowels and wife, of Marion, Ia., are at the Windsor. J. L. Hutchinson and wife, of Indianola, Neb., are at the Millard.

J. D. Kilpatrick and his brothers, W. H and R. J., are in the city. Messrs. George Spangler and T. J. McKib ben, Hastings, Neb., are at the Millard. John J. Sellon is happy over the receipt of an elegant gold headed umbrella, the gift of the Olympic Theatre stock company.

Y. M. C. A. A class will be formed by the Y. M. C. A n phonography soon after January 1. Either Pitman's or Munson's system will be used. The class will meet twice a week in the even-ing. Tuition free. Address "Educational Committee Y. M. C. A."

A Fair Somnambulist. San Francisco Alta. There can

no doubt that the people who walk in their sleep are not desirable guests to have in a boarding house. They are liable to create strange confusions and disagreeable dilemmas. Up on Sutter street is a large domestic hotel, where families and single people are accom-modated with all the comforts of home. Under these circumstances it is gener ally full of people. Young married people are especially glad to find in such an establishment the conveniences of private life without the trouble and worry of housekeeping and bald-headed middle-aged gentlemen, who, in their

haste to accumulate fortunes, have put off marriage until it is too late to wed, gravitate to such places as inevitably as the needle turns to the north. The house in question was full of such people. But particularly noticeable among them were a blushing young bride, whose heavity had grave met and the such people. bride, whose beauty had grace was the theme of every tongue, and a stout, red faced dealer in old iron, whose sleek and shining appearance was only equaled by the smooth and polished sur-face of his hairless head. Indeed, it was a generally accepted rumor about the house that his slick and glistening cranium was the result of incessant polishing with a red bandana handkerchief, which, for time out of mind, had been regarded as a leading feature of his toilet. To say that this gentleman was modest would only partially convey an idea of his remarkable "backwardness in coming forward" in the pres-ence of ladies. The glances of feminine eyes would deepen the carmine hue of his countenance until the blood seemed ready to burst from his veins. And a word addressed to him in the liquid ac-

assume would cause every nerve of his body to thrill with embarrassment. Imagine the consternation of this gentleman when on returning late from dis occupied by a lady. The discourry was not made until he had partially dis-robed. Coming into his room, the moon shining brightly through the window, he began to throw off his clothes, without lighting the gas. When his coat, vest and shoes were removed, and a woolen night cap drawn comfortably over his head, his suspen-ders dangling gracefully from his waistband to his heels, and when in the act of drawing off his trousers, he act of drawing off his trousers, he was interrupted by a gentle voice from the bed, inquiring:
"Is that you, dear?"

cents which only feminine voices can

The horror of the situation rose vividly before his eyes. It was as if a lightning shock had transfixed him. His feet seemed glued to the floor. If he had had any hair on his head it would have rose on end. But the blood, which in the moment of his overwhelming astonishment had receded to his heart. now rushed furiously through his veins and seemed to concentrate in a globe of burning red in the head, from which the disheveled nightcap had fallen. "Are you coming to bed, dear?" came

again the same gentle voice.

This was too much. With a bound like a panther the gentleman leaped to the sofa, and wheeling it from the corner sprang behind it.

ner sprang behind it.

The moon pouring a flood of light through the windows seemed to have concentrated all its rays on that particular corner. It was lit up with the brightness of day. The lady saw the crouching figure, and noted the obese and ungainly form. It was not her husband. Visions of robbers, murderers and thieves passed through her mind with the rapidity of lightning. With a bound as if upraised by a galvanic shock, she sat up in bed. Then with a shrick as if all the steam calliopes in the country had been combined in one the country had been combined in one fearful disapason, she gave voice to her alarm. The noise of that awful shriek drove out of the man's heart his first alarm, and replaced it with another fright still more intense.

"Ear heaven's sake, woman, be silent!" he cried, from his crouching place in the corner.

The lady only shricked the louder. From fright the man was rapidly passing into a condition of distracted cour-

"Be quiet, I tell you!" "Oh, sir, for pity sake's don't kill "Kill you, indeed! Confound it, I'm

not going to hurt you. But get out of This confirmed her worst apprehen-sions. A burglar had invaded her room. She would have fled, but the door was locked, and her attire was not fitted for a promenade through the

But she could yell, and she did. A succession of screams filled the room that would have wakened the dead. They roused the house, and the hulls rapidly filled with frightened people. Among them came the husband of the bride. He had come home late, and not finding his spouse asleep, as he expected to, concluded she was visiting ome lady friends, and quietly tumbled himself into bed and went to sleep. The screams of the alarmed lady had even penetrated his dormant senses, and he ame rushing out with the rest.

again came "Oh, heavehs, save me," the alarmed entreaty from the bachelor's

'That's my wife's voice," he shouted and his strong shoulders carried the door from its hinges. The sight that met the startled group of people crowd-ing into the room was so ludicrous and absurd that in spite of sympathy for the terror-stricken lady they way to uncon-trollable laughter. The frightened bachelor had wedged himself between the wall and sofa until he looked as flat as a pancake. Occasionally he glanced furtively over the back of it, and then sunk with a groan. The lady was, too busy screaming to think of anything else until her husband's indignant inquiry "What the mischief are you dohere?" brought her in some degree to her senses.

"Oh, Charley, there's a burglar ih the "I'm not a burglar," cried a smoth

ered voice from behind the sofa,

is my room, and I came home to-night found a woman in it. These hysterical explanations tended in no degree to allay the amusement of the boarders. But finally an understanding was reached. The lady was a sleep walker, and in this condition had wandered into the room and gone to

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undernine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

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AN IMPROMPTU VISIT

A Reporter's Visit to the U. P. Ry. Shops

Hundreds of Employees Found There of Them-It is of Vital Import-ance to the Public. "What men say and what men do are the

"What men say and what men do are the things of paramount interest. The personal quality must enter largely into an article to make it desirable."

It was an old journalist whose position gave weight to what he said that was taking, and the scribe listened with both cars open.

"Yes" he continued to a friend sitting near him in the street car, "that accounts to a great extent for the modern interview, a thing, by the way, of comparatively recent date. It is claimed that it had its origin at no earlier time than the administration of Andrew Johnson. The Washington correspondent of an eastern daily, who is now one of the great editors of the southwest, was on intimate teams with the president, and adopted in his letters the form known as the modern interview to set forth Johnson's peculiar views and feelings. That is claimed to be the origin of it.

Just here the writer had to leave the car, Bound as he was on an interviewing trip himself, he was greatly interested in the information that the journalist was imparting, and regretted that he had to miss the rest of it.

At the blacksmith shops of the Union Pacific Railroad company the scribe met Mr. James White, one of those hardy handed sons of toil who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," during the course of the interview Mr. White said:

"Sometime about nine years ago I took what I thought was a slight cold, but it did not get well as soon as previous colds. I would get much worse than I was before. This continued for some time, when my head began to ach me and I had severe pains over my eyes and, at times, sharp shooting pains through my shoulders and in my chest, also around my heart. If I was sitting down and would rise up quickly my heart would beat every much faster and harder than usual, my nose at times would be completely stopped un, so it was utterly impossible for me to breathe through it, st other times I would soil two or three handkerchiefs aday. I would gag and sometimes vomit, which was leven and entered the property and caused me to ha

anything I took. I was losing fiesh and was becoming
LOW SPIRITED AND DESPONDENT,
and felt as though life was not worth living for,
as I was in constant misery and was inclined to
give up in despair when my attention was calle
to the advertisement of Drs. McCoy & Henry's
wonderful tweatment I made up my mind to
visit their office and see if they could do anything for me. Although my faith in either doc
tors or medicine was away below par, I took
their advice and began to use their treatment.
I began to improve and have gained sixteen
pounds since I began treatment. But as it is I
am thankful I visited their office for they
brought me safely through an attack of typhoid
fever and cured me entirely of my catarrh, and
to-day i feel as well as I ever did, and am able
to do a day's work with as much ease as ever.
I forgot to say that at times I became so hervous and irritable I scarcely knew what to do
with myself; but that has all left me, and to-day
I consider myself a strong and healthy man."



Mr. James White, as above stated, is well and favorably known in Omaha, where he has resided for a number of years, and can be found at his home, 620 North Fourteenth street, or at the shops of the Union Pacific and will fully corroborate the above statement to any one who will take the time to call on him.

Some Dangers Which Are Made

corroborate the above statement to any one who will take the time to call on him.

Some Dangers Which Are Made Known Before Consumption Appears.

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

In other cases there is a sound of cracking and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient also has not flashes over his body.

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

At first there may be nothing brought up by the cough; then there is a little tough, tenacious murcus, which the patient finds great difficulty in bringing up.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by tough mucus—so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on mucus that is raised is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now effected. With this there are of the disease attacks the lungs small masses of cheesey substance are spit up, which, when preased between the flugers, emit a bad odor. In other cases

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