## THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition including Sunday Bee, One Year For Six Months, For Three Months, The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any ad-dress, One Year

OMARA OFFICE, NOS. 211 AND 218 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIMENS BUILLING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOUR-CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and ditorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Big Publishing Company, Onaha. Drafts, checks and postodifiee orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

#### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | 8, 8, |
County of Douglass, | 6, 8, |
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. 30, 1887, was as follows:
Saturday, Dec. 24 | 15,450
Sunday, Dec. 25 | 15,000
Monday, Dec. 28 | 14,955
Wednesday, Dec. 28 | 14,955
Wednesday, Dec. 28 | 15,660
Priday, Dec. 29 | 15,660
Priday, Dec. 30 | 15,000 Average.....

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of January, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

State of Nebraska.

County of Donglass.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1887, 18,239 copies; for February, 1887, 14,18 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,236 copies; for May, 1886, 14,237 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,231 copies; for April, 1887, 14,231 copies; for October, 1887, 14,331; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 16,041 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 2d day of January, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

FOR ways that are dark and tricks that are vain that heathen Chinee, Cadet Taylor, is very peculiar.

WHAT does Jay Gould want in Egypt? That country has been in a state of chronic bankruptcy for years, and there is no active demand in Egypt for a sphynx.

THE tenth session of the Wyoming legislature meets at Cheyenne to-day. We might make many valuable suggestions to the honorable body but will venture only one. Make the session as short as possible and save the people's money.

THE Spanish government will appropriate one hundred thousand dollars a year until 1892 with which to celebrate the discovery of America by Columbus. Nothing has been done toward commemorating the event by this country, which is interested in it rather more than Spain.

THE Cherokee women don't take 'kindly to Senator Dawes' bill imposing penalties on them for marrying white men. An educated lady of that nation in a communication to a St. Louis paper puts in an effective protest and shows the senator that he is ignorant on the matter about which he proposes to legislate.

How soon will the council reach a settlement with the gas company? Keeping open accounts and running recklessly into debt is not in the interest of economy. The pay-as-you-go policy should be strictly followed. The gas expense should be limited to our resources, and the bills paid from month to month.

THE citizens of Rochester, N. Y., who went on a strike against the Bell telephone a little over a year ago and have been almost wholly without telephone service since, have come out of the fray with victory perching on their banner. The Bell telephone company is now anxious to compromise and has submitted favorable terms. As a precedent this experience is of considerable importance.

DURING the past year Ohio oil producers have made strong efforts to introduce their oil as a fuel into the manufacturing industries of the country. They have been quite successful in this endeavor. Oil has now entered largely into the economies of the manufacture of iron, steel, glass, fire-brick, crockery, stoneware, tile, etc., in almost every state in the union. This is the way to shear king coal of his power.

THE report of the Divorce Reform League which is to be published before long will be an interesting document. Among other sources of information nearly three thousand divorce courts have been called upon to furnish itemized accounts of their doings for the past twenty years. It is to be hoped the report will have a salutary influence upon public sentiment in connection with the divorce question.

LAST summer when every newspaper publisher was bidding for the city advertising by the square the wily Cadet insisted on bidding by the folio, without specifying how many words his folio contained. Now when the bids are brought in by the 100 words, Cadet bids by the inch and square. It is easy enough to compute by the folio, but when he finds himself squarely beaten by a bid that cannot be misconstrued, he swings his club over the neads of councilmen and threatens to squeal on them unless they play cat's-paw for him.

SOME of the creditors of Harper, the wrecker of the Fidelity bank of Cincinnati, are said to be moving for his release from prison and will petition the president to pardon him. Their motive is of course a wholly selfish one. They believe that if Harper were free his sup posed great business ability could be turned to their advantage, at least to the extent of enabling them to recover their losses. There is no greater knave in or out of the penitentiary than this man Harper, and the victims of his rascality can depend upon it that they will never under any circumstances see a dollar of what they have lost. He is where he belongs, and the president can be safely trusted to allow him to remain there.

Secretary Lamar's Resignation. by this decision is that federal courts, Mr. Lamar very properly tendered sitting as courts of equity, have no juhis resignation as secretary of the inrisdiction whatever over criminal cases, terior and the president did well in or cases involving the appointment or promptly accepting it. It appears from removal of state or municipal officers. the correspondence that the secretary It is a further step toward relieving mathas remained in the position since he ters of purely state concern from the inwas invited to the vacant justiceship in terposition and authority of the federal the supreme court in deference to the judiciary, and therefore possesses far desire of the president, as well as to more than local interest and significance. close up certain matters he had inaug-The decision will undoubtedly attract urated. He decided, however, that it wide attention and be generally ap-

proved.

was not desirable to continue in the

office in view of the fact that the de-

cision of the senate on his appointment

to the supreme beach might be de-

layed for some time, and mean-

while the obstacle to action.

which his remaining in office would

present, on the appointment of his suc-

cessor and that of the new postmaster

general might embarrass the public

business. The decision is commendable,

and now that Mr. Lamar is out of the

way of the confirmation of Mr. Vilas as

secretary of the interior, and Mr. Dan

Dickinson as postmaster general, the

senate will very likely at once give its

consent to these appointments. There

has been some objection raised to Mr.

Vilas, on the ground of his connection

with certain interests which as secre-

tary of the interior he would be enabled

to favor, but there does not appear to be

anything in this of sufficient importance

to receive any serious attention from

the senate. Undoubtedly the country

will within a few days have a new chief

of the interior department and a new

Mr. Lamar might win greater credit.

as having a desire to relieve the ad-

ministration of embarrassment and sub-

serve the public interest, if he were to

now request the president to withdraw

his appointment as a justice of the

supreme court. He acknowledges that

action on his nomination is likely to be

delayed some time, and while the filling

of the vacancy to which he has been ap-

pointed may not be urgent there are ob-

vious reasons why Mr. Lamar, under

the circumstances, should not allow

himself to be the cause of any

delay. He must certainly realize that if

finally confirmed he would enter upon

the duties of his judicial office without

the confidence of a very large portion of

the people, a situation which a high-

minded man would not deliberately ac-

cept. The fair conclusion from

Mr. Lamar's apparently deliberate

purpose to hold on to this ap-

pointment must be that he is

intensely anxious to wear the judicial

robes of the highest tribunal, and this

will but strengthen the impression that

he has a purpose to serve not wholly

Meantime it is interesting to observe

that the more carefully the case of Mr.

Lamar is considered the more strongly

appear the objections to him, and

the more widely diffused the opin-

ion becomes that his appointment was

a mistake which the senate should not

approve. Even the New York Times,

which has vigorously befriended Mr.

Lamar against the charge of entertain-

ing political views that unfit him for

the highest judicial position, is able to

see that there are other reasons why his

confirmation is not to be desired. That

paper says the nomination "is one that

could be fairly criticized," and frankly

observes that "it it is obvious to those

who consider Mr. Lamar's qualifications

carefully, that whatever may be his rel-

ative merits, he is far from being an

ideal judge." It argues that his age is

against him "when we consider that

his duties would be almost en-

tirely novel, and that the most

supple mind does not master new and

difficult tasks readily atsixty and past.'

It remarks that his habit of mind "lacks

the penetration and the original force

that are as valuable, and it may be said

as essential, to the efficient judge as im-

partiality." The Times grants that he

has not the reputation of being learned

in the law "or even of possessing that

command of its principles and its his-

tory that makes a senator an authority

on questions of the constitution." And

the Times admits that the school in

which Mr. Lamar was trained, "the

point of view to which he has been ac-

customed, the associations by which

he has been surrounded, may

entire respect to him be regarded as not

fitting him, if they do not distinctly

unfit him, for the work of a supreme

court justice at the present time and for

the half score years which he would

have to serve." The most irreconcilable

opponent of Mr. Lamar's confirmation

could offer no more conclusive argument

against him. It embraces all that has

been said by others in opposition to him

and much more. The assumption of the

Times that republican senators have

given no consideration to what it cites

as fair and reasonable objections to Mr.

Lamar is of course wholly gratuitous.

It is not probable that the men who

have served with Mr. Lamar in the sen-

ate have failed to observe the de-

fects which the Times sets forth, nor is

it probable these senators are blind to

the value of the "reasonable grounds"

of objection which these defects present.

In short, from whatever point of view

regarded, the nomination of Mr. Lamar

to the vacant justiceship was a blunder

-due, manifestly, to the "positive af-

fection" which Mr. Cleveland in a

rather puerile way proclaims -- and re-

publican senators will do their duty in

refusing to permit the blunder to suc-

with

without injustice and

personal. .

postmaster general.

Civil Service Reform in Danger.

In making up the house committees Mr. Carlisle made sacrifices to precedent in several cases, but in none more conspicuously than in the construction of the committee on reform in the civil service. The chairman of that committee, Mr. Clements, of Georgia, was one of the "second place" men in the last house, and the fact is recalled that he was the only member of the committee who favored a bill to repeal the civil service law. He submitted a minority report declaring his belief that the law is not valid. He characterized the examinations as theoretical and hair-splitting tests, found fault with the method of holding examinations, expressed his belief that all the employes of a government should be taken from the dominant party, and declared that he feared the law would set up a permanent officeholding community. There is no renson to suppose that Mr. Clements has changed his opinion, so that if another effort should be made, as one probably will be, to repeal the civil service law. it will be assured of friendly treatment in the committee on the reform of the civil service. The second man on the committee, Stone of Missouri, is also unfriendly to the law and will act with the chairman. The other members of the committee, it is assumed, would oppose a repeal of the law, but it is easy to see that as the committee is constituted the advocates of widening the scope of the law and making it strong will get no encouragement.

It may be remarked in this connection that criticism of the committees is generally far from flattering to Mr. Carlisle, and this is true more largely of democratic than republican papers. Some of the former have gone so far as to say that the worst enemy of the president, planning his best to embarrass the administration and defeat its policy. could not have more shrewdly arranged the important committees for this purpose than did Mr. Carlisle. Of course the speaker had no such object, and the result of his work in forming the committees simply proves that it is a sort of duty for which he lacks both the cour age and the tact.

THE heartless policy of the coal producers of Pennsylvania is shown by some figures of the Philadelphia Record. That paper has done a great service to the people of Philadelphia by supplying them with coal at a little below the retail market price, a course it began in 1884. It reduced the price of coal from \$6.50 in that year to \$4.90 per ton in the beginning of 1887. Then came the combination between the railroads and the coal producers, under which the consumers of Philadelphia and the entire country have been put completely at the mercy of the pool. As the result coal now commands in Philadelphia \$7 per ton, "and," says the Record, "as coal can be mined, transported and profitably sold here at \$3.25 per ton, it is evident that the coal consumers of the city, who use 2,300,000 tons of anthracite every year, are compelled to pay more to the coal combinations in extortionate charges than they pay in taxes for the support of the city government." Consumers of anthracite coal everywhere suffer an equal extortion with the people of Philadelphia, and in most localities perhaps greater, so that these protected plunderers are getting tens of millions in tribute annually from the whole people. Now, in the very heart of winter, a formidable strike is permitted to occur which if prolonged will bring on a general coal famine before the present month is out, and meanwhile the combination will reap all the benefit it can by still further advancing the price of what coal it may be enabled to market. The Record asks how long will the peo ple of Philadelphia submit to this policy of combination and extortion, and the question may be enlarged to embrace the whole country.

Now that the council and police commission are working in harmony, much can be done and should be done to render our police force more efficient. If any man on the present force has proved himself incompetent, or has not the physical ability to perform the active duties, he should be retired. The force should be recruited strictly on a non-partisan, non-sectarian, business basis. Politics, religion and personal favoritism should be entirely disregarded in the selection of our police force. The pay of policemen should be graded. Men who enter the force should be begun with about \$50 per month for the first six months, \$60 for the next six months, \$70 for the second year, and \$80 thereafter. No removals should be made except for cause, and strict discipline should be rigidly enforced. While the council is disposed to be very liberal in its levy, there is no excuse for exhausting the levy by increasing the force to its utmost limit. Fifty policemen for the next six months ought to be sufficient, and if at the end of that period more are

## needed they can easily be added.

They Are Free. The mayor and city council of Lincoln are no longer under the constraint of federal judicial authority. The decision of the supreme court of the United States in the habeas corpus case, rendered yesterday, set them free. They are to be congratulated upon the result, not merely because of the personal annoyance and embarrassment they have been relieved of, but for the reason that their contest has settled an important

question of general application. This decision makes a valuable addition to those that had preceded it defining the powers and jurisdiction of federal courts. It declared the whole proceedings before Judge Brewer with regard to the Lincoln officials to have been illegal. The federal court was entirely without jurisdiction, and the action of the judge was a usurpation. The question settled

Protected. Philadelphia Record.

Labor is "protected" in this great and grand country. But the unfortunate sewingwomen in New York who get \$1.50 a dozen for making trousers, 15 cents apiece for vests, and 12 cents a day for crochetting shawls, do not want to be "protected" any more just at present. Their hearts are full of thanksgiv ing for the protection they enjoy, with hun ger to nag them on and monopoly to grind them down.

Loyal Sentiments.

Schuyler Quill, Governor Thayer voiced the sentiment of alf Nebraska republicans and loyal people when he wrote to Senators Manderson and Paddock recently urging them to vote against the confirmation of L. Q. C. Lamar as a justice of the supreme court of the

United States. He said: "As a citizen of the United States and a republican, I respectfully and most earnestly protest against the confirmation of L. Q. C. Lamar as a justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was in heart and principle just as much a traitor as Jeff Davis. He was a bold and defiant advocate of the dissolution of the union in 1860-61. He has never recalled his treasonable sentiments. A man with such a record should never be placed upon the bench of the supreme court of the United States by the votes of republican senators, as he is not a fit person to interpret the constitution of the United States."

. Couldn't Do Better.

New York Tribune. As they are talking of starting a "wet" campaign in Atlanta, Ga., they couldn't do better than to secure the services of Colonel Rainwater of St. Louis, Major Drinkwater of Denver, General Rosewater of Omaha, and Captain Broadwater of Minnesota.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The demand for labor continues surprisingly large. The stovemakers would like to reduce

wages 10 per cent. Petroleum has been struck seven miles from San Antonia, Tex.

Three more gas wells are being bored in the Murraysville district. A party of northern men have just bought

3,000 acres at Chipley, Fla. A Richmond foundry turns out 100,000 pounds of castings per day. The fish-packing industry is becoming

very important one in Florida. Francis Murphy, the temperance apostle, is working the Pittsburg mills.

A Sheffield manufacturer is going to build tool works at Birmingham, Ala. The Western Pennsylvania stove foundries have shut down for three weeks.

Six thousand furnace men have been locked out in West Cumberland, England. A saw mill at Starde, Fla., has orders for four months to run night and day.

New York parties propose to start a large cotton compress at Greenville, S. C. Another eighty mile railroad has just been projected from Austin, Tex., northward. The Bricklayers and Masons' Internationa

Union will meet in Boston in January. he construction of scores of business Cotton batting is to be made at Eureka blocks and residences. Springs, Ark., by a co-operative company. A Philadelphia company is building a 30x

300 foot cottonseed oil mill at Houston. A fence builder at Sanford, Fla., is filling up his shop with wood-working machinery. Large sales of coal and timber lands are

being made in the Kanawha valley, W. Va. Another cotton factory is to be built at Watkinsville, Ga., to be run by water power The influx of northern people into Florida has stimulated all kinds of industries there A great many new heating and puddling furnaces are being added in Pittsburg mills. A \$150,000 blast furnace will be erected next year within four miles of Chattanooga

A brick concern has started at Decatur Ala., that will make 2,000,000 bricks per A great deal of machinery is being pur chased in the north for southern machine

Andrew Carnegie will put up \$5,000 for the Edgar Thomson Employes' Protective asso ciation. There is very little inactivity in the New

shops.

England states, and everything looks well for the winter. It is expected that a 10 per cent reduction

will go into effect in the two steel rail mills at Scranton. Minneapolis, Minn., is buying 12,000 feet of

thirty-six inch water-pipe from a Louisville pipe-maker. The smoke-stack of the Allentown thread mill will be 227 feet high, the tallest in the

United States. So far this year 1,328 miles of railroad have been laid, in which Alabama takes the lead with 437 miles

The Sprague people are crowded with orders, and have now eighty motors running in New York city alone. The outlook among the tool and implement

works in the west is good. There are no

strikes or agitations. Arkansas builders cannot wait on the sun to dry brick, but are buying machinery to be run by steam power.

About 250 members of the British Iron and Steel institute will spend six weeks on a trip to America next fall.

Canadian labor is still going and coming, and is a little easier to get along with than the foreign mill labor. A \$2,000,000 iron and coal company has just

been organized at Timeville, Ky., the centre of a rich mmeral district. One steel firm at Pittsburg proposes to put up two mills, one fourteen-inch and one

twenty-eight-inch, for corrugating purposes

The Baby and the Soldiers. Chicago Ledger.

Rough and ready the troopers ride, Great bearded men with swords by side; They have ridden long, they have ridden hard, They are travel-stained and battle scarred; The hard ground shakes with their martia tramp, And coarse is the laugh of the men of the camp.

They reach a spot where a mother stands, With a baby clapping its little hands, Laughing aloud at the gallant sight Of the mounted soldiers fresh from the fight The captain laughs out: "I'll give you this, A handful of gold, your baby to kiss."

Smiles the mother: "A kiss can't be sold But gladly he'll kiss a soldier bold. He lifts up the base with a manly grace, And covers with kisses its smiling face, Its rosy cheeks, and its dimpled charms

"Not all for the captain," the soldiers call; "The baby, we know, has a kiss for all."
To the soldiers' breast the baby is pressed By the strong, rough men, and by ressed; And louder it laughs, and the mother fair

Smiles with mute loy as the kisses they share. "Just such a kiss," cries one trooper grim, "When I left my boy I gave to him; And just such a kiss on the parting day

And their eyes were moist as the kiss they STATE AND TERRITORY.

I gave to my girl as asieep she lay." Such were the works of the soldiers brave

#### Nebraska Jottings. Blair is feeding a multitude of crow

The shipments of corn from Oakland Eugenie, the little daughter of Major Barriger, who resides at 513 north Twenty-second last month aggregated 80,000 bushels. street and aged 334 years, died yesterday A monster wild cat and a fifty-six after a painful attack of diphtheria. Three pound beaver were bagged by Henry West near Albion last week. more of the major's children have been attacked with the same sickness and friends L. C. Mick, a merchant at Salem, hope that their attack may not be attended

cooled a burning thirst for liquor with a revolver recently. Death was painless Two more of the twenty locomotives ordered by the B. & M.for the Cheyenne branch have arrived at the shops in Plattsmouth.

Columbus is beginning to realize the benefits of canneries and creameries, and is moving to secure the establishment of one or both. The coroner of Dodge county retired

from active business last week, and generously furnished himself as a subject for his successor. He took laudanum. The Beatrice Canning company has a

record of 2,000,000 cans of corn and to-RAIDING THE COUNCIL AGAIN. matoes since its inception. In 1887 over 600,000 cans of corn and tomatoes were

packed from 2,500 loads of produce raised upon 750 acres of land by several The Same Old Gang of Schemers at hundred farmers within a radius of ten Their Usual Game. miles of Beatree, and it will require about 1,200 acres to supply the factory

the boxes of muskets stored in the Fitz-

gerald block for years. These muskets are the remnants of a lot of 700 pur-chased by Mr. Fitzgerald over twenty

years ago as argument for a party of

Fenians, who were prepared to partici-pate in the proposed Fenian invasion of Canada in 1868, Inroads have been

made upon this well-equipped armory

for various purposes, from time to time, the last occasion being the equipment of

a militia company at Omaha two or

three since. The muskets remaining

Wyoming.

The glass works at Laramie will

The territorial fish hatchery has been

Specimens of official gall occasionally

crop out on the frontier. Sheriff Sharp-

less, of Cheyenne, has filed a claim for

the reward of \$500 offered by the county

murderer. The official is not satisfied

The Pacific Coast.

been convicted of manslaughter and

sentenced to ten years' imprisonment

Eugene Semple, in his annual report

to the secretary of the interior, esti-

mates the population of Washington territory at 143,669, an increase of over

Black Bart, the famous highwayman.

will be a free man on the 21st inst., and

if he may be relied upon, he proposes

to lead an honest life. Certainly the

express company and the post office de-

partment will join in the hope that he

will not return to the exciting pastime

The total number of sales of San Fran-

ciscocity property last year amounted to

nearly 5,000, and the amount of the

whole was \$20,680,746. The increase

over 1886 was 66 per cent in the number

of sales and 33 per cent in the amount of money which changed hands, show-

ing that the great bulk of the property

sold were small lots or small houses

Six-sevenths of the properties sold was

paid for in cash, for the releases of

mortgages amounted to \$7,881,775, while

the new mortgages recorded were \$11 .-

255,274; the new money borrowed being

seventh of the new money invested in

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

J. W. Andrews, of Fremont, Neb., is at the

W. H. Howe, of Cowles, Neb., registered

T. Carrabull of Sioux City is stopping at

Clarence Brown, of Chicago, is stopping at

D. Guernsey, of Alma, has four cars of

George Meisner, of Shelton, is in with two loads of cattle and one of hogs.

George Liniger, cashier of Meisner's bank

J. W. Kelly, of Kelly & Englesprecht, is in

with a load of hogs and sheep from Beaver

City officials can't get their pay increased

W. H. Randall and J. P. Becker, of Colum-

ous, are in the market with four cars of

Another week has passed and no arrests have been made. Judge Reuther is having a

It costs \$10 to get a plumber's license in South Omaha. What fortunes can be made on a \$10 investment.

Warner A. Root, of the Hoof and Horn, re

turned last night from Beatrice, where he

Some one touched the till of the Little Gen

restaurant Sonday night, during the momen-

A shoemaker named Lukes sued Barney

Blume for ₹200 damages, for retaining his tools and some leather for a debt, and thus

depriving him of a chance to make a living.

The case was called before Justice Levy, but had been settled out of court.

James Nelson sold out his blacksmithing

business to C. F. Smith, telling him it was free from all encumbrance. Smith found it was mortgaged, and as Nelson would neither

settle the mortgage nor refund the money he received from Smith, the latter swore out a

Quite a number of residents are losing

friends and and relatives just now. Sun-day Al Lempke was notified by telegraph that his father had died in Baltimore, and

yesterday Dr. Kirkpatrick and Harry Webster, of Saxe Bro.'s, each received a sim

lar telegram announcing the death of their

fathers in Illinois and Atlantic City respect-

upset while crossing the railroad track, leav-ing him senseless in front of an approaching

store where Drs. Enser and Ernhout at

MORTUARY.

BARRIGER.

Buy Up the Stock

Secretary W. S. Wiley, of the Water

Works company, is in Boston. It is reported

that the object of his visit is to close up with

eastern holders of water works stock, all of

which is to be bought up by a syndicate of

Information for Her.

The lady who called at the central station

Saturday in search of a lost child, can hear

something to her advantage by calling again

a few minor contusions he is all right.

with an unfortunate result.

locat capitalists.

had been visiting friends.

warrant for his arrest.

ively.

tary absence of the proprietor.

until their present term of office expires. So

Shelton, is looking around the yards.

thus \$3,374,000, something over one

San Francisco is \$191,608,444.

and to pay \$1,000 fine.

15,000 in the last two years.

of "holding-up" stages.

city real estate.

at the exchange.

at the Exchange.

says the statute.

the exchange.

City.

cattle.

measles.

for the capture of Harry Patterson,

with salary, expenses and mileage.

replenished by a consignment of 126,-

000 brook trout from Massachusetts.

have never been unpacked.

begin blowing this month.

this coming season. The company has a capital of \$100,000. A reminiscence of the fenian days of How Councilmen Can be Mesmerized '66-8 was brought to light in Plattsmouth last week by the removal to Lincoln of

JUGGLERY, JOBBERY AND BOODLE

and Bulldozed by Men Who Hold Clubs Over Their Heads.

Three weeks ago the city council instructed the clerk to invite proposals for city printing, which really means official advertising for the year 1888. Mr. Southard thereupon published a notice inviting bids for city printing, to be left at his office up to 4 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, December 27. Bids were filed by all the daily papers, but the council held no meeting that night, nor did it open the bids at the special held Thursday, December 29. Last Tuesday the bids were finally opened and referred to the committee on printing. They are reported by the present official paper, the Republican, as follows:
"The bid of the World was as follows: By
the square, 10 lines, 48 cents for the first, 38
cents for the second, 28 cents for the third,
and 21 cents for the fourth and each subse-

quent insertion, or 40 cents per square each insertion, or 37 cents per folio. "The Herald will do the work for 27 cents for the first, 23 cents for the second, and 17

cents for each subsequent insertion per square of 10 lines nonpareil. "The BEE bids 100 words 1 insertion, 25 cents; 2 insertions, 50 cents; 3 insertions, 60

The Sun declares that the past year has been an exceedingly eventful one to cents; 4 insertions, 80 cents; 5 insertions, 90 cents, and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion, all in the morning BEE. For insertion Cheyenne, and aside from the losses suffered by its citizens engaged in the in the evening BEE, in conjunction with the morning BEE, as follows: One insertion in cattle business which will be retrieved during 1888, or at the furthest in '89, the evening BEE, 1/4 cent per word; I in evening and 2 in morning, 1/4 cent; I in evening there are many reasons for gratitude. and 2 in morning, 36 cent; 1 in evening and It has been a year of substantial imin morning, 1 cent; 1 in evening and 4 in morning, 1% cent. Local notices: 1 in evenprovements; a year of important proects; a year of fortunate consummaing and I in morning, 25 cents per line. All notices in combined editions more than 5 tions. The principal improvements were the extension of the Burlington road, completion of the Union Pacific

times, ¼ cent per word in evening and 1 cent per word in morning. "The Omaha Republican bid was as foldepot and territorial capital, extension lows: Fifty cents per inch for the first in-sertion, 25 for the second, 10 for the third, 10 for the fourth, 10 for the fifth, and 10 cents of the Cheyenne & Northern, erection of additional buildings at Fort Russell erection of a territorial asylum for the for each subsequent insertion. Also 40 cents per square for the first, 15 cents for the secblind, deaf and dumb, inauguration of mail delivery, electric fire alarm, street cars, board of trade, territorial fair, and ond, 10 cents for the third, 10 cents for the fourth, 10 cents for the fifth and each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to be inscrted at 1/2 cent per word for each insertion."

It was manifest to everybody who heard these bids read that the BEE was by far the lowest bidder. The World's bid for 100 words was 37 cents. The Herald's bid was 27 The assessed value of real estate in cents for ten lines of nonpareil, equal to seventy words,, or about 38% cents per 100 words. The Republican's bid was 50 cents The Indians of Fraser river country are being decimated by the rayages of per inch, or eighty-four words of nonpareil, or a fraction over 60 cents for 100 words. The Republican's bid by the square at 40 cents is equal to 59 cents for 100 words.

The Bek's bid for the morning edition was Frank Fuller, who killed Archbishop Seghers in Alaska last summer, has

25 cents per 100 words, and for the evening edition 50 cents per 100 words. Its bid for the morning edition was less than one-half of that of the Republican, and for the evening edition, per first insertion, it was 9 cents lower than the Republican for 100 words, or a difference of 18 per cent.

The council committee on printing consists

of Councilmen Kitchen, Manville and Ford. Last Thursday Councilman Manville met Mr. Rosewater at the First National bank and calling him aside, said: "We are going to award the printing to the Beg this year. Kitchen insists on giving it to the Republi-can, even if it is the highest bidder. You know Kitchen is a partner of Cadet Taylor's brother in the Gate City Land compa he is bound to go against the Bes. I self and Ford have agreed to award it to the

BEE. Everybody in the council, when the bids were read, said the BEE's bid was the lowest. But we went further, and called on one of the clerks in the court house, who has been a printer, and he figured it out for us plain enough that the BEE is way below everybody."
"Well," said Mr. Rosewater, "I have not

approached any councilman on the subject. We are the lowest bidders, and of course under the law we are entitled to the contract. Our bid is lower than any that the city has had for twenty years. "Well," replied Mr. Manville, we are going to fight it out in spite of Kitchen."
"What can Kitchen do for the Republican
if it is not the lowest bidder?" asked Mr.

Rosewater. "They can muddle it up," replied Mr. Man-ville, "by re-advertising and dragging the matter along. The Republican contract

loesn't expire until a new contract is made.' On Saturday morning Manyille again met Mr. Rosewater and reassured him that there would be no monkey work this time, and that the council would do the square thing. Such assurances were also volunteered by Council men Lowery and Lee and others.

But on Saturday night when the council committees met for their regular weekly conference in the council chamber, Cadet Taylor, O. H. Rothacker and Smith, the new president of the Republican, took Ford and Manyille in hand, and by bull-dozing and threats got them to sign the report, which had been prepared for cat's paw Kitchen by the boodle gang, in which report they rec-ommend that the council shall reject all bids and re-advertise, under the pretense and re-advertise, under the pretense that the committee is unable to tell which is the lowest bidder. This report will be presented to the council Tuesday night If it is adopted the delay will insure the printing for the Republican for another

month, and possibly longer, as the same tac-tics can be continued indefinitely.

It may not be out of place in this connec-

tion to recall the jugglery and trickery which were resorted to last summer by Cade Taylor and his copartners in rascality and jobbery. In June the council invited bids for the old fiscal years' printing when the law only allowed the contract to be let to January 1, 1888. The Republican filed three separate bids, and when all other bids were withdrawn under a misapprehension, Cadet Taylor withdrew two of his bids and left the highest one which charged the city mor than double the rate of his present contract. The council by a snap judgment awarded the contract and the next morning, by the city atterney's conni-vance, the mayor's signature to the contract was obtained under false pretenses. piece of rascality was enjoined by Judge Groff, who for protecting the city against sharks was subsequently made a target of the Republican's mud-battery, and beaten for the straight republican nomination by these jobbers. No sconer was Judge Groff's in-junction issued than a resolution was adopted by the council practically nullifying the in junction, and the Republican was given the printing temporarily at last year's contract This was not only a defiance of the court but a downright swindle of the tax payers, inasmuch as the Republican has of irculation in Omaha worth mentioning, and ts advertising space can be

body at one fourth of the Bre's rate. Judge Wakeley stepped in and granted an injunction against this piece of scullduggery Then the council turned around and voted E. Meyers had a narrow escape from death yesterday. His team ran away and the official printing to the Herald at the same rates. Finally, after wrangling and fussing over two mouths, Cadet Taylor filed a new bid at 30 cents per folio, while everybody else was bidding by the square. The folio, he claimed, was 100 words, and the contract engine. A lady, whose name could not be learned, dragged him off just in time to save his life, and he was taken to Mclcher's drug was awarded to the Republican on those terms with a proviso, cunningly injected by tended him. Beyond a badly bruised leg and the city attorney—who has been play-ing into the hands of this corrupt gang from the outset—that the Republican contract should continue indefinitely until another contract should be let. The game now is to prevent the letting of any contract except to the Republican. There's liable to be some music in this renewal of boodle methods and bogus bids.

> Mr. Mount's Discovery. A discovery was made yesterday by Commis

sioner Mount at the court house that will save to the county several hundreds of dollars. In an old cabinet in the county clerk's office was found an immense amount of sta tionery that has laid there for three or four years. It is estimated that the find is worth petween \$600 and \$700. Why it has lain then so long no one seems to know.

Lost His Pension Certificate. Munro M. Childs, of Lennox, Lincoln county, Dakota, writes to Chief of Police Scavey that while here attending the Grand Army of the Republic freunion on the 8th of September last, he lost his pension certificate, No. 207,536. He requests that the post com-mander make inquiry whether any of the

Omaha members found the document.

## CAR CLEANING.

The Manner in Which the Celbrated Pullman Cars are Cleaned.

A Large Force of Mon Constantly Employed in the Yards Near the Transfer Who Make That Business a Specialty.

Few persons who have enjoyed the luxury of a journey in one of the sumptatous cars of the Pullman Palace Car company snow the frouble and expense the company are at to keep the magnificent palaces on wheels in order and repair. A rejecter for this paper recently visited the yards near the transfor depot, and saw the modus operandi pursued by the employes in renovating the cars as they come in from the long trips. The reporter is indebted to Mr. Frank Dahistrom for the information. During his conversation with Mr. Dahistrom the reporter learned the following harrowing experience which that gentleman recently passed Frank Dabistrom for the information. During his conversation with Mr. Dabistrom the reporter learned the following harrowing experience which that gentleman recently passed through. Mr. Dabistrom said, "Hived in Hoston, Mass., for awhile, and then obtained a good situation at Provilence, R. I., where I worked for two years, when I made up my mind to make a change, and as the western fever was then at its height I was induced to leave there and landed in Omaha something over four years ago. I noticed while in the New England States that I was always more or less troubled with colds in the head, and had pains through my chests and shoulders with a continuous headache. My nose was nearly all stopped up so that I became accustomed to breathing through my month altogether. When I lay in bed at night the mucous would gather in my throat and lodge there, and in the morning it would gag me, and it was of no unfrequent occurrence that I would have to vomit before I could rid myself of it. Then I began to notice that my hearing was more or less affected and

I BEGAN TO FRAR DEAFNESS
as I had a constant ringing and buzzing noise in my head and ears. I thought that after I changed my residence the climate would be beneficial, but such was not the case. Instead of getting better I continued to grow worse, my appetite was poor, especially was this the case in the morning, at which time I could scarcely eat my breakfast at all, and what little food I did eat seemed to distress me very much. I had a belching up of wind and would feel sick for more than an hour after eating. My food did not seem to digest. I was constipated nearly all the time, and suffered from headache which I attributed to the stomach caused by indigestion. Whenever I would stoop down to pick up anything I would become to the stomach caused by indigestion. Whenever I would stoop down to pick up anything I would become

cited. I continued to grow werse and worse and became

Low spirited AND DESPONDENT.

and felt as though I was going to die. I worried myself considerable and probably that helped to make me worse. I always felt tired and drowsy with ne ambilion to do snything. I did not sleep soundly at night, and what little sleep I did get was attended by the most horrible dreams imaginable, and would lay awake for hours fearing if I should go to sleep I would have a repetition. My feet were nearly always cold, my cyes were red and frequently swollen, and at times my nose would discharge thin white mucus, and when loosened would be kind putrid. My breath was offensive and seemed to be short, so much so that I could only walk a short distance before I would have to stop and rest.

"I grew rapidly worse, and was about to give "I grew rapidly worse, and was about to give up my situation here when I noticed the successful treatment of Drs. McCoy and Henry, and finally I was induced to visit their office for consultation. After a careful examination I was told I was suffering from Catarch of the nose, throat and stomach, and that they could help me, and in all probability cure me entirely. They would not, however, promise me positively that they would core me. I began treatment about the first of October, and visited their office at regular intervals, following their directions to the letter, and I must say that I never felt better in my tife than I do to-day, and I certainly owe my life to those gentlemen, for I do not have a single symptom of my former trouble, and I cheerfully recommend the treatment of those gentlemen to any one suffering



PRANK DAWLSTROM,
the subject of the above sketch, now resides at
No. 311 William street, and is employed by the
Pullman Palace Car company, and will verify
this statement to any one who may call on him.

FETID NASAL CATARRH.

Its Symptoms and What it Leads To -The Miserable Feeling, Etc.

Its Symptoms and What it Leads To—The Miserable Feeling, Etc.

This form of catarrh is essentailly a disease of the masal cavity proper and does not extend to the vault of the pharynx, For a while a dry catarrh may, and very frequently does, develop in that region as the result of structural changes within the tissues of the mucus membrane. The symptoms mainly consist in the accumulation in the masal cavity of offensive masses and cruists together with more or less of a fluid discharge. The masal cavity thus obstructed, breathing is more or less difficult.

The sense of smell is impaired, if not entirely lost, The special liability to take colds on the least exposure exists, and the susceptibility to changes of temperature and the influence of a damp atmosphere frequently causes thickening of the nasal mucus membrane. As the secretions go on from the surface of the mucus membrane, the masses are lifted from their bed, and still losing their moisture, large crusts are gradually built from below which mould themselves in its marrow portions in such a manner that the sufferer is unable to distodge them, and remain in position for days and even weeks. The odor is offensive in the extreme, as a result of long retention, during which time the putrefactive changes are constantly going on. The sufferer may be entirely unconscious of the offensive breath, but others readily notice it and endeavor to shun the companionship of such person. This affection is usually classed among the intractible, and oftentimes incurable diseases, but is treated successfully and is quite amenable to treatment if the instructions and treatment is carried out faithfully, and the physician thoroughly understands his business. It must be conceded that a specialist paying particular attention to catarrh and lung trouble certainly is better qualified to treat with success all such cases, because he is thoroughly posted on all the modern appliances in medical science. nodern appliances in medical science.

## CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

The Successful Methods as Used by Drs. McCoy & Henry. treatment for catarrh, lung trouble

The treatment for catairh, lung trouble, asthma, theumatism 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 those who are not thoroughly acquainted with those troubles are liable to fail, when a skillful specialist who has devoted years to that particular business, as lirs, 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 known of consumption and other chronic diseases up to date. With them it is no longer speculation and experiment—it is strainful own of treatment, resulting from high intellectual and scientific attainments, added to a thorough medical education in the greatest American masters of medicine and surgery. These gentlemen have added to the exhaustive knowledge of their specialties a reputation for moderate charges, as their consultation is

## DOCTOR

# J. CRESAP McCOY,

Late of Bellevue Hospital. New York,

Dr. Columbus Henry

(Late of University of Pennsylvania)
HAVE OFFICES
No. 310 and 311 IN RAMGE BUILDING.
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where all curable cases are treated

Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's disease, Dysjensty, Rheumation, and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases pe-culiar to the sexes a specialty. CATARRI

cultar to the sexes a specialty, CATARBU CURED.

CONSULTATION at office or by mail, \$1.

Office nours—9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 1 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m., Sundays included.

Correspondence receives prompt attention.

Many disenses are treated successfully by Drs. McCoy and Henry through the mails, and it is thus possible for those unable to make a journey to obtain successful hospital treatment at their homes. their nomes. No letters unswered unless accompanied by

te in stamps.
Address all letters to Drs. McCoy and Henry,
Rooms 310 and 311 Ramge building, Omaha.