THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE HER PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY REE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | 8.8. |
County of Jouglass, | | 8.8. |
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, 1837, was as follows:

Saturday, Dec. 24. | 15,450 |
Sanday, Dec. 25. | 15,000 |
Monday, Dec. 26. | 14,275 |
Wednesday, Dec. 27. | 14,275 |
Wednesday, Dec. 28. | 15,030 |
Thursday, Dec. 29. | 15,030 | 15,116 Average.....

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

State of Nebraska, S. S. S. County of Douglass, S. S. S. Geo. R. 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, 16,209 copies; for February, 1887, 14,178 copies; for May, 1886, 14,257 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,331; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 16,641 copies. for September, 1887, 14,348 1887, 14,333; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies. GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn and subscribed to in my presence the 2d day of January, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

THE supreme court decision in the Lincoln city council case is a big feather in Mr. Lambertson's cap.

GERMANY is shipping cargoes of cheap coffins to England. Here is an industry in which England is sadly behind.

A SAN FRANCISCO railroad man who claims to know what he is talking about says that Gould is making strong efforts to have the Central Pacific mortgage foreclosed by the government. This is another stupid canard.

ONE of the assemblies of the Knights of Labor of Pennsylvania has set a good example by declaring that the workingmen of this country will consult their own interests by favoring a judicious revision of the tariff.

MEXICO is granting mining, agricultural and other concessions right and left. The government of that country has wisely come to the conclusion that northern blood must be infused into her industries in order to secure progress.

APPROPRIATIONS, it is reported from Washington, are to be scant this session in order that the democrats may make political capital. Wise economy is always desirable, but there is such a thing as being too close with the national funds.

GENERAL BRAGG, of Wisconsin, declared at the democratic national con- had. The Pioneer Press says: "To-day vention of '84 that he "loved Creveland for the enemies he has made." His reward for this declaration, the Mexican mission, comes a little late, but better so

ACCORDING to the Salt Lake Tribune, which has made very extensive inquiry concerning the condition of cattle on western ranges, the recent storm caused only small losses to stock owners. The present winter promises to be a good one for western cattle.

A VERY vigorous movement is making in Philadelphia in behalf of tariff reform. A mass meeting will be held on the 27th of this month, and among the signers of the call are a great many business men and manufacturers, some of them representing among the largest houses and industrial enterprises in that city. They are also of every shade of political opinion. Many working men are likewise manifesting sympathy with the movement. The promise is that the meeting will be an imposing affair, which cannot fail to exercise a very considerable influence.

THERE seems to be a serious disposition on the part of the new district attorney of New York, Colonel Fellows, to signalize his early administration by instituting a prosecution of Jay Gould and Russel Sage on a charge of grand larceny. We are not aware of the full nature of the circumstances on which the charge would be based, but the dispatches indicate that it is the unlawful conversion of property by trustees. Such a prosecution would be one of the most sensational of the time, but it is to be expected that some way will be found to prevent it. The slippery individuals implicated would make a very considerable sacrifice rather than be pil loried before the world for grand lar-

IT is not surprising that Mr. Randall is entirely satisfied with the make-up of the house committees, in view of the generous consideration that was shown himself and his friends. It was a great concession to Randall that he was retained on the appropriations committee, but the favor shown him extended far beyond this. Of the twelve democrats in the present congress who in the last voted with him to prevent consideration of measures to revise the tariff, six now hold chairmanships, and some of the others are provided for so that their places are about as good as chairmanships. This is conspicuously so in the cases of Foran and Gay, uncompromising allies of Randall, who are on the approprintions committee with him. The former of these, who represents the Cleveland, O., district, is as firm a supporter of the high tariff as there is in congress and will be completely under the control of Randall. The influence of the Pennsylvania congressman must certainty have been used to effect these disposals of his friends, and it remains to be seen whether these concessions are to be re-

Loans on Farm Mortgages. We referred some time ago to the

industrious effort that had been made by eastern journals to discredit western farm mortgages, and presented some evidence, chiefly as to Nebraska and Kansas, showing the groundless character of the assaults made by itinerant or commissioned correspondents upon the credit and honesty of western farmers. The unjust and unwarrantable attacks have, however, not wholly ceased. Periodically there appears in the eastern papers a repetition of the alleged insecurity of loans on western farm mortgages, and the writers of these screeds bolster their depreciatory statements with a few scattered facts, always to found, of foreclosure and losses, which being duly embellished and sent out as tion Wednesday, December 11.

evidence of the general risk that eastern capital runs in making this class of investment. It might not be impossible to discover the inspiration of these unworthy and unjustifiable attempts to put a barrier in the way of western development and enterprise. It would be a safe inference, we think, that it comes chiefly from the real estate and other speculators of the east, to whom the diversion of money to western investment is necessarily a check upon their operations, while at the same time making money in the east more valuable Obviously if these speculators could frighten eastern capital away from the west they would obtain a most important advantage, and it cannot be regarded as a far-fetched

presumption that they would seek to do this, But if they have been at all successful thus far it is only to a very moderate degree. The moneyed institutions of the east that have deals in western farm mortgages and found them among the safest and most profitable of all their investments, are not likely to be persuaded against continuing this so far entirely satisfactory policy by the totally inadequate evidence of the hired emissaries of eastern speculators. These institutions have the facts of a long experience before them and they are pretty sure to be guided by them. They may perhaps become a little more cautious and circumspect, which in the end will be better for every honest and thrifty farmer, but they will continue to employ their money where they have demonstrated it can be used with the greatest profit, and as safely as in any other investment ex-

cept government securities. The St. Paul Pioneer Press has prosecuted an investigation regarding loans on farm mortgages in the northwest, and the result is a complete refutation of the depreciatory statements of the eastern papers. Inquiries made of several financial firms that loan eastern and foreign capital on farm mortgages elicited the uniform statement that their experience with such investments had been entirely satisfactory. It was shown that the percentage of foreclosures in Minnesota and Dakota, where the average amount of the loans actually placed does not exceed \$600, is under two per cent. of the whole amount of the loans placed, and a very large percentage of the mortgages are paid at maturity entirely out of the farmers' profits. All these firms agreed in saying that they regarded farm loans as the most desirable to be the loaning business has assumed large proportions, not less than between \$40,-000,000 and \$50,000,000, it is estimated being invested in mortgages on the farm lands of the northwest. The records of any other business in the country may be searched in vain to find a safer employment for capital. Of all this vast amount of money placed in trust, less than 2 per cent has to be recovered by foreclosure proceedings. The prompt payment of interest is more marked than in the banking business. And the fact that an average of 7 per cent of these loans is paid before they mature makes its own comment upon the material condition of the country." The same conditions of steady improvement and increasing resources that render farm loans in Minnesota and Dakota safe and profitable prevail at least equally in Nebraska The agricultural growth of this

The County Jail.

state will compare favorably with

that of either of the states of the

northwest, and the average prosperity

of Nebraska's farmers is as high as that

of the farmers of any state in the union.

We believe, also, that the record will

show that farm loans have been paid as

promptly and generally in this state as

in any other. It may be too much to

expect that the unwarranted attacks on

the credit and honesty of western farm-

ers will wholly cease, or that they will

not be made periodically in the future

as they have been in the past, but so

long as the facts so completely refute

them as they now do, they cannot effect

their object of inducing eastern capital

to abandon investments whose safe and

profitable character has been attested by

ample experience.

The stories of convicts and jail birds cannot always be relied upon. A vagrant, drunkard or crook is apt to lie or exaggerate about prison officers and prison treatment. It is generally true. however, that where there is a great deal of smoke there must be some fire. The pretended revelations about beastly conduct, cruelty, and robbery in our county jail must be taken for what they are worth. But there are some features of the Douglas county jail management that require prompt and decisive action by the county commissioners. First and foremost, the jail should be relieved of at least one-half of its inmates. There are now one hundred and twenty-five persons confined in the county jail when its capacity is for about fifty inmates. A large majority of the persons now confined in the jail are held there for trivial offences, and were sentenced by the police court. These should be taken care of by the city. If the present prison facilities of the city are insufficient let the city authorities make provisions for temporary quarters. Next in importance is an increase of the jailer's force. There should be at least two deputies to assist the jailer. This would give a relief every eight hours to | progress of the hearing. Miss Campbell the jailer on duty. A great deal of scan-

of prisoners as assistants to the jailer. Less than a year ago a man convicted of manslaughter was allowed the freedom of the jail, and in his capacity of "trusty" he virtually had charge of his associates. The "trusty" system should be prohibited. So far as cleanliness is concerned there is no doubt that the jail has been well kept, but the system of employing female prisoners to do pit eleaning is not conducive to good discipline. While the reports published about the jail are no doubt sensational, they may serve a good purpose in awakening a proper interest in the internal management of the county

Worthy of Consideration. There is still one vacancy in the directory of the Omaha board of trade, which is to be filled by a special elec-

A prominent member of the board of trade writes to the BER as follows:

I am quite sure that you will agree with me that the directory of our board of trade should contain the names of the represents tives of the leading industries of this city and if we are to establish a board of tradand do any business at all we must have representative, especially from the grain

If it is in sympathy with your ideas, will you kindly make mention of this through the columns of your paper, and if you think it advisable, would like to have Mr. Mer riam's name mentioned, because he is a rep resentative of the leading grain house in this city; and I know personally that he is will ing to give this matter his time and attention, and will do all that he can to further the interests for which the board of trad was organized.

The BEE has no disposition to champion the candidacy of any member of the board to the vacant directorship, but it considers the suggestions made above as worthy of consideration. The gentleman who offers the suggestions assures us that his desire to see Mr. Merriam on the board is not inspired by any personal motive, but only the wish to make our board of trade more efficient by placing its management in the hands of business men who are engaged in handling the products of Nebraska, and are familiar with the practical workings of boards of trade.

THERE are none so blind as those who will not see. Councilman Kitchen pretends that he cannot tell who the lowest bidder is on the city printing bids. He says that the BEE's bid is by the hundred words, while the Republican bids by the inch and square. How was it last summer when Cadet Taylor was bidding by the folio, while all the other bids were by the square? Mr. Kitchen appears to have had no trouble then in reducing the bids by the square to folio measurement. He reported in favor of the Republican by making one hundred words the standard. Now when the BEE bids by the standard which the council established last summer at Mr. Kitchen's instance, and he finds that the Remblican is underbid by the Herald and BEE both. Mr. Kitchen pleads the baby act and pretends he cannot compute the bids. We boldly assert that there is not a tenyear-old boy in the public schools who could not tell which is the lowest bid. For the benefit of Mr. Kitchen, we will state what is known to all printers, that an inch in nonpareil measure has twelve lines, and that the average number of ords in a line of Omaha newspape columns is seven. This makes the inch of nonpareil equal to eighty-four words, while the square of ten lines is equal to seventy words. Now, the Republican's bid is 50 cents per inch for the first insertion, or 40 cents per square, while the Herald's bid is 27 cents per square, and the BEE's bid 25 cents for 100 words. Does Mr. Kitchen see the difference in these bids? If not, he does not want to

ARBITRATION, which has been very nearly an utter failure in New York, appears to have proved gratifyingly successful in Massachusetts. The creation of a board of arbitration in the latter state was done at the request of the Knights of Labor, and this organization seems to have shown a proper respect for the principle for which it urged legislative recognition. The message of the governor strongly commends the board, and the Boston Globe, which is not in political sympathy with the state administration, is equally hearty in approving the work of the board. That paper says that before the board was created there were strikes and labor troubles in nearly every city of the state, whereas now there is hardly a strike in the whole commonwealth and nearly all the troubles that grew out of former difficulties have been adjusted. This is very satisfactory testimony, and will go far to modify the opinions held by some that arbitration by state boards cannot be made successful. It is quite possible that the present or some future year may show less favorable results, but enough has been demonstrated to prove that where there is a willingness on the part of both employers and employed to submit their differences to arbitration, and there is mutual confidence in legally constituted arbitrators, a state board is a convenient and salutary provision. Of course the essential conditions to success are respect for the principle and faith in those to whom its application is committed.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable breach of promise case has been on trial in New York for some time past, terminating yesterday in a verdict for the woman in the case of \$45,000. A Miss Campbell, a spinster of forty, was wooed some time in the past by the wealthy coffee merchant, Arbuckle, who is past sixty. The lady claimed that she received from him a proposal of marriage which was accepted and the fact duly communicated to her family and friends. The chief defense of Arbuckle was that the proposal of marriage came from Miss Campbell and was not accepted. The coffee merchant failing to keep his alleged promise, Miss Campbell estimated his loss to her at \$100,000 and instituted suit for that amount. A great deal of insipid lovemaking by letter was produced on the trial, which served to entertain and amuse thousands of people during the was fortunate in convincing the jury dal has been caused by the employment | that she was entitled to a verdict and

was accorded a little less than half what she asked for. If Arbuckle is wise he will pay the award and have done with the matter. An addition of a cent or two to the price per package of his well known brand of coffee would make him whole again financially in a few

months.

WHETHER the administration element of the democracy of Pennsylvania is to dominate the organization of the state committee, or the protectionist faction is to continue in control, is just now the source of an interesting contest. The present chairman of the committee is an ardent friend of the democratic protectionist leader, who is making every effort to continue him in that position, it is presumed with the idea of weakening the Cleveland power in Pennsylvania and dividing whatever benefit may be had therefrom. Ridiculous as it may seem there is a belief that Randall has presidential aspirations. The present indications are that the committee will be a Cleveland organization, and that there will be no trouble in securing a full and hearty Cleveland delegation to the national convention.

OMAHA board of trade stock has proved a very good investment. The original stockholders have paid all the way from \$125 to \$250 per share. The more recent members have paid \$500 for membership, entitling them to one share. Each share of that stock will be worth \$1,000 in less than five years, and pay a dividend of ten per cent on that amount. The rents of the chamber of commerce building already exceed \$20,000 a year, with a fair prospect of increasing to \$30,000 during the coming year. Ten thousand dollars pays the interest on the bonded debt and expenses of running the building. With a sinking fund surplus of \$10,000 a year the debt will be wiped out in less than seven years.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Speaker Carlisle is fifty-two years old. General Lew Wallace is at work on a new Beauregard is still as active as a man of

thirty. Heine, the poet, is to have a monument at

Dusseldorf. W. W. Story, the poet-sculptor, has one

the largest studios in Rome. Senator Cameron owns \$1,000,000 worth of land in the vicinity of Washington. The New York Press club is talking of

crecting a monument over Horace Greelev's General Sheridan has been elected president of the Army and Navy German club of

Washington. James Russell Lowell has purchased for a summer residence an abandoned little red

house on a farm at Ashfield, Mass. Baroness Althea Salvador, the Paris correspondent of a number of American newspapers, is an American girl from Chicago. Jay Gould has spent \$100,000 on his old

New York residence at No. 579 Fifth avenue, and this will be his home when he returns from Europe. Congressman Scott of Pennsylvania is worth anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. He began life as a clerk on a

canal boat at the age of twenty. John Sherman is a great financier, but he hates new books. In this respect he is the counterpart of the general, who detests any-

thing new or fresh except kisses. House," is still in feeble health, but he is rapidly growing stronger. He will make full recovery if he does not strain himself by overwork.

Isaiah Williamson of Philadelphia, is the richest bachelor in the United States. His fortune of \$20,000.000 was made in the dry goods trade, and yields him an annual in como of \$1,500,000.

Levi P. Morton and his wife have been warmly welcomed in Paris. Not only the American colony but Parisians prominent in society and politics have joined in the demonstration of popularity which has greeted the ex-minister and his wife.

Conkling's Commendation. Boston Herald.

Roscoe Conkling is quoted as having a high opinion of Mr.Robert T. Lincoln's availability as a candidate for the presidency. This coincides with the general judgment though the general judgment is not greatly strengthened by it. Mr. Conkling was never noted for political sagacity, and he is a badly soured man in his view of public opinion. He remembers that Mr. Lincoln was with him in advocating the selection of President Grant for a third term, and this is a potent appear to his prejudice. It is possible that Mr. Conkling might show some interest in Mr. Lincoun's election if he were nominated -a different kind of interest from that he showed in Mr. Blaine's.

Smiles and Tears.

Morris H. Turk. My lot is cast with those who tread The humbler walks of life; with feet That oft are weary—begging bread And blistered with the dust and heat. And all the story of my years Is but a tale of smiles and tears. I may be earth's most favored king; A ruler of the land and sea:

he winds of every clime may bring A tribute of respect to me— Yet all the story of my years Is but a tale of smiles and tears It may be that my life hath wrought Some mighty truth from chaos, when The way was dark and no one sought To cheer the burden'd hearts of men

Still, all the story of my years Is but a tale of smiles and tears. It matters not what rank I hold Or whether young or whether old, I reach the goal of mortal life, For all the story of my years Is ave a tale of smiles and tears.

For all the stories of my years Are but the tales of smiles and tears

UNDER A STREET CAR. John Bahters Had His Foot and Leg

Horribly Mangled. John Bahters, the 'night watchman at the street car barns near Hanscom park, met with an accident shortly after 6 o'clock last night that will main him for life if it does not terminate even more seriously. Near the corner of Leavenworth and Virginia avenue, he was attempting to get on the front platform of car No. 22 to ride as usual with the driver to the barn, when his foot slipped from the slight step, throwing him to the ground. His left foot fell in front of the car wheels and was run over and crushed into a shapeless mass. The lower part of the leg was also mangled, necessitating amoutation, The unfortunate man was taken to his home. a couple of blocks above the scene of the accident, where he was given proper medical care, but the shock from the accident may possibly be too much for his system to stand. At the time of the mishap, although the car was heavily loaded with people, it was thrown from the track. No blame whatever is attached to the driver, Herman Hitt.

SIXTEEN COUNCILMEN MEET.

Regular Weekly Session of the City Solons.

A WAR OVER THE CITY PRINTING.

The Members Go Into a Committee of the Whole to Consider the Bids-Must Advertise Over Again.

Details of the Meeting. Sixteen councilmen answered to their

names when the roll was called at the regular weekly meeting of the city council last night. It was long after 8 o'clock when President Bechel mounted the rostrum and told the councilmen, who were distributed all over the room in secret conclave, to take their places and proceed to business.

The following communications were received from the mayor: Approving ordinances passed at last meeting; vetoing special ordinances appropriating moneys for the construction of sidewalks, veto approved; appointing Frank P. Zimmer apothecary at the county building, approved; appointing John Turnbull license inspector, approved; appointing W. J. Kennedy, E. M. Stenberg and J. H. Lacey appraisers, to determine the damages, if any, to property owners for grad-ing Thirty-first avenue from Farnam street

to Dodge street, approved.

A communication from the city engineer relative to telephone poles on Leavenworth street between Sixteenth and Twenty-eighth streets, was referred to the city attorney.

From the board of public works—Balance and Hard Musch works. due Hugh Murphy for sewer in sewer dis-trict No. 44, \$58.63, to be paid; Harber Asphalt Paving company, repairing pave-ment on Saunders street near Cuming, \$12, ordered paid; C. L. Davis, \$104, building watch house Sixteenth street viaduct, re-ferred to committee on viaduct and bridges; communication from C. C. Myers, architect be sent him on account of salary owing him by the city, referred to committee on public property and buildings. From the city attorney-Submitting ordi-

requiring special policemen to give band and security, requiring assistant city attorney to give bonds, creating a board of health and providing for the issue of \$25,000 bonds of the city of Omaha; approving ac-tion of council in assigning \$1,145 due Thompson, Delaney & Co. to the United States National bank; approving the ex-emption from taxation of the Park avenue United Presbyterian church; an opinion that the city is not liable for ex-penses incurred at the late general election when the question of school bonds was voted upon; also one that it is the duty of the Comaha Belt railway to reconstruct and trees. upon; also one that it is the duty of the Omaha Belt railway to reconstruct and keep in repair the bridge at the crossing of the belt railway and Park street; favoring the reduction of taxes on the household furniture of John H. Clarke for the year 1886 from \$500 to 200.

to \$200. A communication from J. S. Halbert asking damages by reasons of alleged errors and illegalities in the grading of Division street on Twenty-fifth avenue was referred to the city attorney.

A communication from Stutt & Hammil asking for an amicable adjustment of a claim held by them against the city was referred to the city attorney.

The claim of William Anderson for \$125

damages through a defective sidewalk was placed on file.

A Hoppe complained that he fell into an excavation on Dorcas s treet and received personal injuries to the amount of \$5,000. Re-

Ferred to the city attorney.

Samuel Stover, a sewer inspector, put in a claim for work that he held himself in readiess to do during the month of December. Referred. The following resolution by Mr. Hascall

was referred to the committee on sewerage: Resolved, that the committee on sewerage investigate the conduct of the sewer inspec-tor and ascertain whether he is performing the duties of such inspector, as numerous complaints are being made to the effect that he is negligent and inefficient.

The resolution caused considerable debate, in which Councilmen Hascali, Ford, Kaspar and Snyder took part.

J. H. Butler was reappointed sergeant-atarms and an assistant to the city attorney to
arms that damage suits brought against the and Snyder took part.

city at \$75 per month.

The proposition of W. J. Connell for revising and compiling the ordinances of the city was reported back by the committee on judiciary, who recommended that he be employed at his own figures of \$2,000, he to pay

The following resolution by Councilman Bedford was adopted:
Resolved, That the city attorney be and is hereby instructed to draft an ordinance divid-ing the city of Omaha into three park districts. First, all that part of the city from Harney, south to the city limits; second, from Harney, north to Cass; third, from Cass, north to the city limits,
By resolution of Councilman Bailey the

street commissioner was instructed to place an obstruction across all sidewalks and alleys that he may consider dangerous on streets recently graded.

The committee on police recommended that

the city attorney be instructed to confess judgment in all claims filed in the district court by policemen who have not received their pay. The report was adopted. The committee on fire and waterworks re-ported favorably on the assignment of the waterworks company to the American Water

works company of Chicago.

When the report of the committee on printing was called for, Councilman Kitchen sub-mitted a report, saying that he was the only

one who had signed it.

Councilman Ford jumped up and said that he would sign it to bring it before the house, but he would not vote for it. He did so.

The report recommended re-advertising for bids and the rejectment of those already tendered and the the preparations of the Bernstone of the large tendered and the the preparations of the Bernstone of the large tendered and the the preparations of the large tendered and the second control of the large tendered control of the large dered, and that the proposition of the BEE, Herald, Republican and World will be con sidered only in the matter as follows: That all bids shall be upon a basis of 100 words of nonpareil type for one insertion

2. That bids for the second and third in sertions shall be submitted separately and on a basis of 100 words of nonparell type. Councilman Ford arose and said that some weeks ago he was in favor of giving the printing to the Ber, but he had changed his mind for some reasons known to himself and chiefly as he was of the opinion that the bids submitted by

the Herald were the lowest.

Councilman Kierstead here interrupted the warrior from the Third, by giving him some instructions in arithmetic There was a great difference between the bids of the BEE and the Herald. "The former agrees to print 100 lines for the same amount that the Herald exacts for printing but seventy The Bee has a morning circulation of over The Bee has a morning circulation of over 7,000, and an evening circulation of over 7,000, a combined circulation of 15,000," said Mr. Kierstead, "and it is the lowest bidder."

Councilman Manville expressed himself as somewhat befuddled. First he thought the Bee the lowest bidder, now it occurred to him that the Horald was the lowest, and he was anylous that the council go into commitwas anxious that the council go into commit

tee of the whole on the bids. Councilmen Ford, Kitchen and Kierstead had a harmless exchange of words as to what had transpired in a committee meeting on printing when the bids were being con Councilman Hascall said he wanted to vote for the paper that agreed to do the printing by the yard. He confessed that he was somewhat befogged, and favored council go-ing into a committee of the whole.

Councilman Ford moved that the contract be awarded to the Herald and made an attack on the morning Beg, and for an out sider seemed to know a great deal about its circulation in the city. He wanted to bet that the morning paper did not have 200 ubscribers in the city.

Mr. Kierstead considered the morning Be

ore valuable than the Republican and Her ald combined. The morning Ber is looked and sought after by contractors everywhere, and that's the people the council want to reach. He offered as an amendment to Ford's motion that the BEE be given the printing. This was promptly seconded by Councilman Counsman, but for some reason neither motions were put.

Councilman Ford took advantage of the caim by withdrawing his previous motion, and substituting one that the council is the whole The model.

go into a committee of the whole. The mocated the chair for Councilman Lee On motion of Councilman Burnham the

bids of the BER, Herald and Republican were

Councilman Kierstead again called the attention of the councilmen to the fact that the BER was the lowest bidder, and moved that it be given the contract. Councilman Kaspar seconded the motion in an able and concise manner, and said that the bid was the lowest ever submitted for doing the city printing. He concluded by saying the BEE had a larger circulation than the Herald and Republican

combined.

Councilman Ford moved that the report of the printing committee be adopted, and that the city clerk be instructed to re-advertise for bids. Councilman Kitchen seconded the

Councilman Rierstead said it would be doing injustice to the Bar to re-advertise. It
had complied with the rules made by the
council when the last award for the printing
was made, and it should not now be dealt
with in such a shabby way.

Councilman Burnham spoke in the same
strain, and asked that the contract be given
to the Bar.

A standing vote being called for the report of the committee on printing was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Ford, Lee, Bechel, Manville, Kitchen, Boyd, Snyder, Van Camp, Baily, Hascall. Nays—Burnham, Counsman, Kasper, Kierstead, Bedford, Lowry.

The committee then rose and the council

adjourned without considering the reports of

FAIR AND EXPOSITION.

The Association Holds Its Annual Meeting-The Fair Abandoned.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Omaha Fair and Exposition association was held yesterday afternoon at the chamber of commerce with Churchill Parker, the president in the chair. Of the 505 shares 326 were represented. The report of J. H. Mc-Shane, the secretary, showed the gate receipts of the fair for the year 1887 to be \$20,164, against \$8,026 for 1886. The report of the treasurer, Mr. H. G. Clark, showed the expenses for the year to be \$29,815.16, and the total receipts \$42,013.98. In making the balance the insurance money was not included. The financial success of the last fair was declared to have been unequaled by any other fair ever held in the state.

On motion of Mr. Black, Messrs, Gibbon and Hartman were appointed as an auditing committee to examine the books of the treas-

urer and secretary.

The president then read his annual address, which congratulated the association on its

The election of directors was next announced, when Max Meyer asked the presi-f the stockholders had not better decide first whether they were going to continue the first whether they were going to continue the fair before they proceed to the election of any further officers. The president replied by admitting that there had been some talk of abandoning the agricultural and other exhibits connected with the fair, and said that a discussion of that question would be now in order. Mr. Martin, of Arendorf & Martin, was connected to the continuous of the tin, was opposed to the continuance of the fair except merely the racing exhibit, as the fair as usually conducted had not met with the cordial co-operation of the people, and that the capitalists had been cold and renlered no assistance whatever. He said the association had only one-quarter the capital

Joseph Garneau, jr., said it was now impos-Joseph Garneau, jr., said it was now impos-sible for the society to hold a complete agri-cultural fair, and was in favor of holding simply a race meeting in September. The fair then would be no worse than the Lin-coln fair, and all the association asked for was an equal basis. He therefore made a motion that the association hold a race meet-ing and as good a fair as receible minus the ing, and as good a fair as possible minus the agricultural exhibit till the expiration of heir present two years' lease. After some further discussion this motion

vas unanimously carried.

The president next appointed Messrs. Gib-Martin, Falconer, Nels Patrick, and Ford a committee to select five directors. They recommend for that place Messes tors. They recommend for that place Messrs. Churchill Parker, R. Kitchen, H. G. Clark, James Garneau, jr., Max Meyer and J. H. McShane. Messrs. Meyer and Garneau begged to be released from such an appointment, and Messrs. J. J. Brown and C. T. Goodman were nominated instead. The nominees were all unanimously elected.

Mr. Clark, as chairman of the committee appointed to look up a desirable location for the future fair grounds of the association after the expiration of the present lease, re-

after the expiration of the present lease, reported that as yet none had been found that would prove suitable at und that would prove suitable at price that the board was willing recommend to the stockholders. He said that a bill was now before congress to sell Fort Omaha, and he thought that if proper efforts be put forward by the association and citizens that it is possible these grounds might be getten and donated for agricultural and fair purposes; and if not they might a east get them at a nominal figure. No pla had been matured, but it looked as though it might be a feasible thing to do. Certainly there are no better grounds in or about the city of Omaha. They comprise eighty acres of level ground, and nearly all the building rould come into play for fair purposes. Upor being asked if there were any other grounds which the committee had in view he replied that they had been considering the Parker tract, eighty acres of ground lying about forty rods northeast of Fort Omaha.

The report of Mr. Clark was favorably re ceived by the stockholders, after which the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

'Corner Grocery" at Boyd's Last Night. Dan'l Sully and his excellent company appeared at Boyd's opera house last night be

for a large and wildly demonstrative audience in the "Corner Grocery." It is the same old "corner grocery," ludicrous, extravagances absurd exaggerations, ridiculous, hurly-burly and all. How such an egregiously thin conglomeration of guff, slush and nonsense as the "Corner Grocery" can hold a civilized audience for ten minutes is one of them. minutes is one of those things no fellow can find. Sully should stick to "Daddy Nolan," or give his patrons something new.

The successful presentation of this piece at the Grand opera house last Monday evening conduced to another large audience at the same place last evening. The piece moved with remarkable case, and every feature was warmly appreciated. There is sufficient in the play to expect a present of all tastes. in the play to entertain people of all tastes and dispositions, while the scenic beauties of the piece add an attraction which make the production one of the most agreeable

Real Estate Transfers. Transfere of January 10, furnished by C E. Mayne Real Estate and Trust company

Jas. J. McLain and wife to Theresa Kahn, lot 11 blk 78, South Omaha, inson, lot 45 67 23 blk 5, Albright's annex to South Omaha, w d....... David R, Archer and wife to Joseph

W. Bishop, 85 35-1000x107 82-100 feet beginning at ne cor lot 106, Cise's add first going south, thence west, w d.. Dexter L. Thomas and wife to John Steel, lot 13 and 14 bik 11, Hanseom Piace, q c.
Edward J. Wohlers et al to Henry
Bolln, lot 7 blk 2, Gate City park w d
John W. Griffith, trustee, to William
T. Shawgo, lot 19, blk 5, Barker place, w d

John W. Campbell and wife to Same
nw ne 6 16 13, q c

John L. Pierson and wife to Perry L.

Wright, wh of ulf of lot 2, Hascail's sub of 49 and 50 S. E. Rogers, Okahoma, w d. George E. E. Barker et al to Mary A Gordon, lot 7 and 8 blk 10, Orchard

H. Wheeler, lot 27 28 29 69 Northside add, wd. Thomas W Blackburn and wife to B 2,000 M Webster, n 48 ft of s 50 ft, lot 8 blk 8, sub of J J Redick's, w d. Margaret D Williams and husband to A T Smith, s 30 ft of n 60 ft, lots 8 and 9 blk 10, Patrick's 2d add, w d. Mary H Williams to same, same, w d. John P Williams and wife to same, lot 3,500

9, Fairmount, wd.
Albert S Billings and wife to George W Logan, lot 6, Billings' sub of lot 2 blk 17, W Omaha, wd.
Henry Ambler et al to Herbert F Bundy, lot 15 bik 6, Ambler place wd. Dewitt C Bryant et al to Charles C

Norton, lot 3 blk 79, S Omaha, w d...

ALLIANCE. YOUNG CIANT

The Coming Metropolitan Town of Northwestern Nebraska.

BOX BUTTE COUNTY'S FUTURE.

Opening of New and Most Important Division and Junction of the

Great B. & M. Route and

Its Prospects. Alliance.

February 25 of this new year will mark an mportant chapter in the history of Box Butte county, as indeed of the entire north west of Nebraska. The boundaries of Box Butte encompass one of the handsomest tables of rich and arable lands to be found within the fertile limits of Nebraska, and the county is already settled by an intelligent and energetic population.

Within the next thirty days the B. & M. R. R. in Neb. will have its iron laid to section 36 in township 25 north, of range 48 west, in Box Butte county, Nebraska, and, at the date named above, February 25, the Lincoln Land company will have surveyed and platted, ready for sale and occupancy, the town of Alliance, located upon the land above described.

At this point is formed the junction of the the B. & M. now surveyed, one extending west on the Snake river into Wyoming and the other running northwest through the

This conveyance opens into Nebraska at this point, the immense trade which must be eventually handled on these lines.

Wyoming, Montana and western Dakota from their mountains will yield such supply of minerals, coal, oil and building stone as will create a new source for these great rul-ing features of trade for the western and middle states, while the Powder, Yellow-stone, White, Niobrava and Snake rivers, from their fertile valleys, will send forward their great yield of live-stock and agricultural products, all of which, from the country tributary to the new lines will center the world's markets through the Alliance. Even a cursory examination of a map showing the geography of this new and undeveloped ter ritory, will give a clear idea of the favorable conditions attached to this location as a futare jobbing, distributing, and even manufac

turing point.

The northwest must have a commanding point for trade and its distribution, and, cer-tainly, the very basis for a city of this char-acter exists with this new and well chosen location, which, together with its superior railroad facilities and conditions promises fairly for that center.

A large area of agricultural land between the Niobrara and Snake rivers secures a cer-tain and reliable local trade of the best char-acter, so that there would seem here in all

scter, so that there would seem here, in all respects, to be the fairest opening for energy and capital now offering for the investor and trader socking the best chance.

Division and junction facilities will at once

be established at this point, and regular trains will be running between Omaha and Lincoln and Alliance by the 25th of February.

The site, the prospects suggested in this outline of the future of the country referred to, are not frequently offered to people who lesire to make a home or lay the foundation for a future success. On the contrary, in the majority of instances, the most that is offered is a barren country, devoid of natural advances and wanting above all things in a railroad, without which the develop-ment of the section would be

ment of the section would be slow, tedious and unprofitable. But such is not the condition of the country referred to. It is blessed with all the gifts of heaven and supplied with all the advan-tages which enter into the building up of a new community. It yet holds fortunes for the energetic and industrious settler as well as inducements for the capitalist which can scarcely be experienced elsewhere. This is the greatest of the few opportunities re-maining in this state and wise people will not be slow to avail themselves of it. Licensed to Wed.

The following licenses to marry were issued vesterday by Judge Shields: Name and residence. Alfred R. Kleckner, Omaha,..... Anna Lanobs, Omaha,..... Frank Ingler, Omaha,..... Annie Holtz, Omaha,....

Internal Revenue Collections Yesterday's internal revenue collections amounted to \$9,463.76.

BABY HUMORS

And Ali Skin and Scalp Diseases Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, be was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike falling, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 24th of last July, when we began to give him CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of RESOLVENT about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady. In all we used less than one half of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a little less than one box of CUTICURA, and only one cake of CUTICURA SOAP.

H. E. HYAN, Cavuga, Livingston Co, Ill, Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, 1887.

C. N. COE, J. P.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Cutricula Resolvent. I did so, and in a day I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you very much, and would like to have it told to the public.

EDW. HOFMANN, North Attleboro, Mass.

CUTICUBA, the great skin cure, and CUTICUBA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICUBA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvest, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Dute & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. 25 Sond for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beauti-





