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.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and post office 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.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglass, }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Jan. 6, 1888, was as follows:

	Morning.	Evening.	Total.
Saturday, Dec. 31	8,125	7,550	15,675
Sunday, Jan. 1	.....	.....	15,000
Monday, Jan. 2	8,000	7,310	15,310
Tuesday, Jan. 3	7,090	7,350	14,440
Wednesday, Jan. 4	7,575	7,300	14,875
Thursday, Jan. 5	7,580	7,275	14,855
Friday, Jan. 6	7,585	7,350	14,935
Averages	7,544	7,356	15,086

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of January, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglass, }

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, 16,329 copies; for February, 1887, 14,178 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,061 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,533; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

THE oldest settler says Thursday's blizzard was the worst he ever saw. That ought to settle all controversy on the subject of blizzards.

FOR months the New York papers have been prating about criminal prosecution of Gould and Sage. That great feat is always about to be done.

WHO is to be Mr. Sparks' successor is still a matter of uncertainty. One thing is certain, however. He should be a man with backbone enough to resist the pressure of land grant monopolies.

OMAHA is likely to have still another tax-eater—a city physician at a salary of $1,800 a year. That a city physician is needed there is no doubt, but just why the salary should be more than doubled is something the taxpayers would like to know. It is about time to call a halt on the unwarranted increase of tax-eaters by the city council.

GOVERNOR ZULICK, of Arizona, is charged by opponents who wish to have him removed, with a long list of sins of commission and omission. Whether these charges are true or untrue it will not be an easy matter to dislodge Mr. Zulick. He is a protege of Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, who is noted for his bulldog tenacity in staying by his friends.

THE longest and most memorable contest for the speakership of the house of representatives resulted in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks, February 2, 1856, on the 133d ballot. The surviving representatives who voted for him propose to hold a reunion at Washington on February 1, at which General Banks himself will preside. The survivors are few, and John Sherman and Justin S. Morrill are almost the only members of the Thirty-fourth congress who are still active in public affairs. Among the survivors is Aaron H. Cragin of New Hampshire, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, and William Cumback of Indiana. The reunion will doubtless be a most interesting occasion.

THE seismic disturbances felt at a number of points in the south on Thursday must have been most uncomfortable reminders of the visitation which brought such disaster to Charleston in the summer of 1886 and was more or less calamitous elsewhere. These latest disturbances were not more severe than several that have been felt in the same localties within the past pear, and are not to be regarded as necessarily premonitions of any serious shocks to follow. It is remembered, however, that some reputable seismologist not more than a year ago predicted unusual disturbances in the earth's interior about this time or a little later, though if we remember rightly he did not expect them to be severe on this continent.

THE report of the board of managers of the National home for disabled soldiers shows that these retreats of disabled and impoverished veterans are now filled to their utmost capacity. The report states further that if the government intends to care for all disabled soldiers it will be necessary to materially enlarge the existing accommodations. There should be no niggardliness in this direction. Union veterans who are incapable of earning a livelihood should be cared for during their few remaining years. The country will cheerfully bear any additional burden to keep its gallant defenders from want and misery in their old age.

IT appears that until now the judges of the supreme court of Wisconsin have enjoyed the privilege of riding free on the railroads, but owing to the noise made about it by the meddlesome newspaper men these functionaries have reluctantly decided not to accept any more passes. The whole judicial establishment of Wisconsin, even down to justice court officials, is said to have been under obligations to the railroads for free passes, and if the railroads have not done about as they pleased in that state they have been careless of their opportunity. It is to be hoped there is no mistake about the statement that this pernicious custom has been done away with. The impartiality of Wisconsin judges will be much better assured, where railroad interests are involved, if there are no free passes confronting their conscience.

Mr. Chandler's Zeal.

It is not altogether certain that the zeal of Mr. William E. Chandler in behalf of the colored voter in the south will be as serviceable to the republican party as he doubtless desires and expects it to be. For we assume that his solicitude in this matter is intended as a republican protest, to which he would commit the whole party, against whatever denial of their political rights the colored voters of the south suffer from, and not altogether an effort on the part of Mr. Chandler to promote his claims to recognition, if not to leadership. We are not blind to the fact that the new senator from New Hampshire likes to be known, and that he aspires to be in the front rank, if not at the very head of the column. But we are disposed to give him credit in this matter for a sincere belief that it is the present and immediate duty of the republican party to press the issue of colored suffrage in the south.

It cannot be fairly questioned that in portions of the south the colored voter is not given a fair chance at the ballot box. In one way or another his right of suffrage is rendered worthless to him. He counts in the population and thereby enables the south to get its representation in the congress, but in a number of states his existence as a political factor does not appear in the voting returns. A careful compilation made by Mr. Murat Halstead has very convincingly shown this. There was ground, therefore, for the bill introduced by Mr. Chandler in the United States senate, very soon after he had taken his seat in that body, providing for a federal supervision of congressional elections in several of the southern states. There is very little probability that with a democratic administration to appoint the officials authorized by the bill the supervision would amount to much, yet it is not questionable that congress has the right to make such provision in the case of the election of its own members. But the zeal of Mr. Chandler knows no limitations, and the allegation that in a municipal election at Jackson, Mississippi, the colored voters were notified that they would not be permitted to take part in the election was sufficient to induce him to bring it to the attention of the senate as a matter of national concern demanding investigation. The resolution to investigate was passed by a strict party vote, and Mr. Chandler scored his first success in his effort to make colored suffrage in the south an issue. Inasmuch as congress would be powerless to apply any remedy for outrages against the rights of suffrage in the case of a municipal election, the value of the proposed investigation, except for political purposes, is not apparent.

Granting that the outrages charged are clearly proved, as very likely they can be, to what extent can they be made available for political purposes? We apprehend that the popular mind will not be found during the present years readily susceptible to issues of this kind, and that it may be disposed to resent any urgent attempt to force them upon its attention. There is to be, as it seems to us, a pretty thorough exclusion from popular consideration of all matters purely political, and more attention given to questions of a practical character. Every just man will concede that the colored voters of the south ought to have secured to them the full enjoyment of their political rights, and every good citizen hopes that the time will come when this shall be accomplished, but just now the paramount and pressing issue is to secure to millions of people, white and colored alike, in every section of the land, relief from the oppression of unnecessary taxation and from the exactions of the unjustly and unwisely protected monopolies, corporations and trusts. This is the overshadowing question about which the people are most concerned and from the consideration of which they will not be diverted by any side issues that Mr. Chandler or any other politician may raise. We do not see, therefore, that the zeal of the New Hampshire senator, in the direction it has taken, is likely to be of any service to the republican party, and it is possible that it may be carried so far as to become hurtful. There are circumstances in which the people become impatient of the expedients of the politician, and we believe these exist to some extent at present. There is opportunity for the republicans in congress to exhibit some statesmanship in dealing with the questions that are urgent and of the gravest importance to the welfare of the whole people, and these are numerous enough to occupy their whole attention. If this opportunity is neglected the party may not be able to satisfy the people by referring to its record, however meritorious, on side issues.

Let Them Rise and Explain.

Mayor Broatch has set himself right before respectable and law-abiding citizens of this community by firmly adhering to the position he had taken against licensing saloons and other resorts that are known to be disorderly, and have been so designated by the chief of police. When one of the reporters of the BEE charged Mayor Broatch with having changed front on licensing the keepers of houses that had been the habitual resort of thieves, thugs and crooks, he labored under the impression that the action of the license board in the case of J. A. King was unanimous. Mayor Broatch most emphatically denies that he voted a license to King, after having rejected his first application. The mayor states that he was overruled by the majority of the board.

The license board is made up of the mayor, president of the council, and the city clerk. William F. Bechel and J. B. Southard are therefore responsible for the reactionary course of the board. We ask Bechel and Southard to rise and explain what prompted them to change their minds. What influence was it that brought about this disgraceful flop? Do they propose from now on to override the mayor and the chief of police in their efforts to close the dens and dives? Do they propose to stand in with the keepers of resorts that harbor crooks and thieves? If so, an outraged community will know the reason why. Public officers do not prostitute their positions without something more than mere personal friendship as a consideration; and if it is personal friendship, decent people will hold their noses as they pass by our hightoned president of the council.

THE section to the charter relating to the city advertising requires the council at the beginning of each year to invite proposals from the daily papers published in Omaha, and expressly directs that the paper making the lowest bid shall be awarded the contract and declared the official paper for the year. The only condition made by the charter is that each paper entering the competition shall have a circulation of not less than 2,000 daily, and be in existence at least six months before the letting. This leaves the council no option as regards city circulation or personal preference. They are in duty bound to let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, provided that such paper has been published more than six months and has a general circulation of more than 2,000. In the face of this and in spite of the clear definition of the law made by Councilman Burnham, a majority of the council have directed the city clerk to rule out the morning BEE as a competitor, and deliberately put up a job, whereby the official advertising is to be kept by the present organ. This piece of lawlessness is simply a renewal of the law-defying tactics and crooked methods of Bellwether Hascall and his chief lieutenant, Councilman Bechel. Both of these men know the law as well as anybody. They know that they are prostituting their positions for contemptible personal revenges, and favoritism to the gang of jobbers that bolstered them up in their attempt to create anarchy in Omaha last summer by starving the police.

THE Missouri circuit court has decided that a railroad company must deliver freight promptly when time is specified. A cargo of steers billed to Kansas City did not reach the market at the time agreed upon and the shipper lost nearly a thousand dollars by a drop in the market. The court rules that the company must indemnify him. This is a good precedent. By such decisions railroad companies are taught that their patrons have some rights that must be respected.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Lord Salisbury's latest address, delivered at a conservative club banquet at Liverpool, is well calculated, if we may judge from the brief description of it at hand, to stir the indignation of every friend of Ireland's cause. He is reported to have said that the dark cloud is lifting over Ireland, a resolute government having had its effect. He believed the country was in process of extrication from the commercial calamities of the last twelve years. Desirable as it would unquestionably be to secure improvement in the material condition of Ireland, it is difficult to see how the policy of political persecution and oppression pursued by the government can effect anything for that condition. It is an altogether novel theory that commercial improvement in a country may result from exercising the sternest restraints upon the opinions and actions of a people and visiting severe penalties upon those who have the manhood to resist such tyranny. There is no evidence that the assumption of Lord Salisbury is in the least degree true, and if there were it could not be urged in justification of the course of the government toward Ireland. But apologists for tory misgovernment appear to be satisfied with any pretext or pretense, however unwarranted and shallow. A measure to placate the Irish landlords has been brought before parliament, known as the Irish land purchase bill. It may properly be termed a scheme for the spoliation of the general public for the benefit of a class, and as that class is very strong in its influence with the government the scheme may succeed. The English land-owners perceive in it a way to escape the loss that threatens them. England is only a few years behind Ireland in this land agitation business. The average rent of English farms is but little less than $10 an acre. On some valuable farms it is $15, but the average is a little less than $10. The nominal value of the land is the rent capitalized. If money is worth 3 per cent a year, an estate is held at a valuation of which the rent is ordinary interest. But the real value of the estate is what the farmer can afford to pay, not what he has been required to pay. The Irish land purchase question only paves the way for an English land purchase proposition when the land agitation is transferred to England. The unionists, under the lead of Lord Hartington—one of the largest land-owners in the United Kingdom—make land purchase the corner-stone of their policy. They will have no home rule in Ireland until the land-owner is taken care of. The proclamation of the county of Meath appears to have been a most arbitrary proceeding on the part of the viceroy of Ireland which forcibly illustrates the viciousness of the crimes act. It seems that the viceroy had rented a hunting seat in the county. A convention of farmers resolved not to allow hunting over their farms, and thereupon the county was proclaimed. Here is a law that permits an individual, representing the sovereign power of Great Britain, to wreak his vengeance on a whole county because its farmers would not agree that he might at will ride helter-skelter over their growing crops. It is almost incredible that a statute giving to one man such arbitrary power would be tolerated by the English people of this day, in whose hands rests the power to remove this reproach upon the nation.

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The European news of the past week has been more pacific than otherwise, yet there have been some incidents, as Austria's calling out her reserves for drill in Moravia and Russia's dispatch of more infantry to Poland, which are not without a degree of ominous significance. On the other hand there have been reports of Russian disarmaments and of the dismissals of troops whose enlistments have expired which the optimists have received as greatly reassuring. In point of fact, however, no material change has occurred in the situation. The embargo put by winter upon active operations while Poland, Galicia and Silesia may be buried under common snowfalls gives an outward tranquility which is not the result of any harmony yet attained in the rival courts. With the coming of spring it will be more possible to determine whether there has been any real advance toward a solution of the deep-seated troubles. Meanwhile the attitude of England seems to have become a little better defined. It is quite certain that she takes no active part in the alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, but that her influence will be thrown with them should Russia adopt an aggressive Balkan policy. It may be going too far to say, as a Constantinople correspondent asserts, that England has definitely promised to send two squadrons to the Black sea should Russia attempt to occupy Bulgaria, but she is probably ready to act in concert with the three allied powers to prevent Russian subjugation of the principality.

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Calcutta advices announce that large bodies of Thibetans are entering Sikkim; that Thibetan intriguers are becoming very active, and that a display of force will have to be made on the frontier. Sikkim is a small, protected state in the northeastern part of India, between Nepaul and Bhotan. In one way or another Thibet, which for centuries has deserved as much as Corea the epithet of "hermit kingdom," is likely to become more open to external influences. The intrusions of Thibetans on the frontier of India may promote counter-movements. A few years ago the Indian government succeeded in opening communication with Thibet, with a view ultimately to securing traffic between that country and India. The merchants of Nepaul had long before made themselves the intermediaries of trade between the two countries, but Chinese influence has for generations been exerted in the direction of keeping Thibet shut up against communication with the outer world. The interference of its people in the affairs of Nepaul, which is now the scene of commotion through the return of one of the exiled princes heading a revolutionary movement and their swarming into Sikkim, may lead to complications that will in turn bring their own country into greater contact with India.

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The intelligence that the Turkish government has undertaken to revise the school laws with the evident intention of suppressing foreign educational institutions in that country will excite very general interest, for no step could be taken which would be so distinctly detrimental to the interests of American missionary work throughout the Ottoman empire, and those interests are vitally identified with all our interests there. According to advices which have reached the headquarters of the American board at Boston, the new laws provide that no foreigner shall open a school without a special firman from the sultan himself, and forbid any Ottoman subjects attending such a school till he shall have taken a course of religious training in one of the schools of his own country. Foreign schools are to abstain entirely from religious instruction, and those already established are to be suppressed unless they conform to the new regulations within six months. The effect of the enforcement of such a law upon Robert college would be disastrous, and the sultan has good reason to wish for such a result, for no other agency has been so influential in spreading the leaven of civilization and independence of spirit through his dominions. The American minister at Constantinople, Mr. Strauss, has protested against the new law and has urged the other embassies to unite in opposing it.

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With both German and British explorers busy in the great island of Papua, important additions have been made within the last few years to the knowledge of its interior. The two great rivers which Mr. Bevan has recently explored to distances of 100 miles from their mouths are on the southern coast. Any immediate value they may have to commerce will no doubt be as highways for products of the interior. An island close upon the equator, and with a large part of its coast region unhealthy, especially in the vast swampy regions, would hardly attract settlers; but the indications of gold recently discovered may draw adventurers where the fine and valuable timber and other products would appeal in vain. The recent return of Mr. Bevan to Brisbane will soon be followed by the detailed account of his latest discoveries. It is rather remarkable that an island of such extent, seen and visited much more than three centuries ago, should still be to so large a degree unexplored.

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A great deal of anxiety exists throughout Germany regarding the present illness of the emperor, which seems to be more severe than he has before been afflicted with for a year. The popular solicitude would doubtless be greater but for the apparent improvement in the condition of the crown prince, whose throat difficulty is giving him less trouble and is now believed by the ablest physicians not to be cancer.

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French affairs present few features of general interest. The new government seems to be moving in the careful and conservative path it was expected to tread, giving its attention to home affairs and not bothering with the business of its neighbors. No one, and particularly no well-wisher of France, will doubt the wisdom of this policy.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

C. P. Huntington's wealth is estimated at $50,000,000.

Thomas A. Edison promises to astonish the world with another invention.

Julian Hawthorne is reported to get $1,000 apiece for editing Inspector Byrnes' detective stories.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is to give a ball January 23 that will eclipse anything ever seen in New York.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, objects to people taking off their hats to him. He says he was a poor man once himself.

Prof. Langeley, recently elected secretary of the Smithsonian institute, is one of the lions of Washington society.

Queen Victoria has knighted Edwin Arnold, author of the famous poem, "The Light of Asia." Let the knight proceed to shed more light.

John C. Reid, managing editor of the New York Times, who lately has been in very poor health, has sailed for the south of France, and will be absent several months.

The marquis of Lorne, who ruined his political prospects by marrying his sovereign's daughter, has determined upon a literary life, and will write for the magazines.

It may be that Dr. Mackenzie don't know what ails the crown prince's throat, but a man who can get $45,000 of fees for concealing his ignorance is better off than the average wise man.

It is proposed to mark the 100th anniversary of Daniel Webster's birth, January 18, by the formation of a national association of political scientists, for the non-partisan consideration of important economic questions.

Cardinal Manning is a frequent guest at luxurious banquets, but in the midst of such feasts generally makes his dinner off a baked potatoe, a piece of beef and a glass of water. The cardinal rises at 5 o'clock in summer and 6 in winter.

Mr. George Bancroft accounted for his own longevity the other day with three reasons: First, that he was the middle child in his father's family, equally distant from the youngest and the oldest; second, that he had always gone to bed at 10 o'clock, unless it had been impossible; and, third, that he had spent four hours each day in the open air, unless prevented by a storm.

The Last of Earth.

Kate Putnam Osgood.

Death—is it death?
The shadow following still upon the sun
The one same end of all things yet begun,
After the glory of life the sudden gloom,
After the strife the inexorable doom,
The frozen breath!

Nay, rather see
Where the new grave lies sodden in the rain,
How the bare earth quickens to growth again
Waiting the wonder season's lavish dower
Young rootlets creep, a wealth of grass and flower
Ere long to be.

When death has passed
Into the land of silence and of cloud,
The leafless land wherein no bird is loud,
Life lingers yet with song and blossom rife,
Lo! step for step go over death and life—
But life is last!

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Rushville and the Indian agency are hooked by telephone.

A movement has been started in Crete to call an election on the question of issuing $25,000 in bonds to be used in building and furnishing a high school.

Norfolk offers three reasons why the town must become a center for wholesale houses—railroad facilities, nearness to customers and geographical position.

Brewster, the seat of Blaine county, is now in its glory, having been designated as a postoffice. Ladora, its suburban rival, has been swallowed by the union.

The Campbell Press announces that "the devil and ourself will run the Press hereafter." Contemporaries and admirers of the firm are assured of a foretaste of the future.

The Lincoln freight bureau is negotiating for the Iowa breweries closed by prohibition. An unmeasurable consumptive market at home is the hilarious inducement offered.

There is now no earthly excuse for Omaha mossbacks living. Hearses can be had for $1 a trip and coffins will be supplied gratis. Gentlemen, get a Forest Lawn move on yourselves.

A painful anxiety pervades the columns of the press of Iowa and Nebraska, as to what Governor Larrabee said to Governor Thayer at their recent meet in Des Moines. The unanimity of the inquiry proves that a cheerful raise of the elbow is acceptable at all times, and liquidates the debt of age.

The Plattsmouth Herald punctures a local bubble thus: "Whenever it becomes necessary for a newspaper to keep itself before the public by sensational contrivances the public have discrimination enough to take the gush with many grains of allowance. The jail management in Omaha may be bad enough and can doubtless be overhauled without any such exaggerated, overworked, florid buncombe. Rats!"

The Crete Vidette advises the people, "Save your sympathy for the men who marry graduates of the cooking department of the Omaha high school. Girls who are too dainty to enter the home kitchen and take a few lessons such as nobody but 'mother' can give are not fit for wives and are lacking in the upper story just enough to consider the school lessons a series of jokes and the cooking professor a huge old fool."

Iowa Items.

Dr. Gillespie is being tried in Charlton on a charge of grave robbery.

The Y. M. C. A. of Sioux City is planning to build a home to cost from $60,000 to $75,000.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the Iowa railway company of Marshalltown, capital $18,000,000, and by the Cedar Rapids and Southwestern railway, capital $15,000,000, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids.

Samuel Farr, living three miles south of Des Moines, while looking over his pasture, found a canvas bag containing fifteen counterfeit silver dollars, together with three or four pounds of metal, as also a number of tools, dies, etc., used in the manufacture of the bogus circulating medium.

Mr. Edwin E. Griswold, publisher of the Exponent at Dell Rapids, Dak., was married to Mrs. Ada M. McGee, at the the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wisdom, in Marcus, Ia., January 4. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold propose to settle in Englewood, a suburb of Chicago, in a few weeks.

Dakota.

Antelope county is feeding 4,000 cattle this winter.

There is not a licensed saloon in Clark county.

There are thirty-eight licensed saloons in Deadwood.

The apparatus has arrived and a signal station will be established at Rapid City in a few days.

The latest scheme of a Dakota ranchman is to apply a heavy coat of paint to his cattle as a protection against the storms.

The question of tobacco raising is being discussed in Morton county. Farmers who have experimented with the plant in a small degree have met with good success.

Montana.

Deer Lodge's building improvements for 1887 foot up $107,000.

The past year $100,000 was expended in new buildings at Dillon.

One hundred miners are now employed in the Timberline coal diggings.

The aggregate shipments of first class ore by the First National bank of Dillon for ten months in 1887 foots up 1,660,000 pounds.

The press of the territory vigorously denounce Senator Cullom's bill which seeks to annex Beaverhead and Missoula counties to Idaho.

The Peerless Jennie mine, near Helena, is yielding ore valued at $7,000 per car load. The vein is 100 feet wide and there are several streaks of rich ore from 10 to 18 inches in width.

Opposition to Lamar Not Partisan.

Chicago News.

The few—the happily few—independent newspapers that favor the confirmation of Lamar to the supreme bench accept him as a reconstructed rebel solely upon the strength of his Sumner eulogy. With that purely sentimental and largely lip-loyal address filling their whole mental horizon it is very natural for these independent newspapers to mistake the opposition to Lamar as inspired by partisan and sectional politics.

But the objections to Lamar's confirmation are personally constitutional and ineradicable. He lacks professional qualification for the position. He was admitted to the bar forty years ago. For ten years he practiced his profession in obscure towns in Georgia and Mississippi. He was elected to congress in 1857, and from that time abandoned the law for politics. After the failure of his confederate mission to Russia and the close of the war he was elected to the chair of history, political economy and social science in the university of Mississippi; and later he was put to teaching the rudimentary principles of the law to students. In 1873 he again entered congress and bade a farewell to the law.

The insincerity of Lamar's protestations in his Sumner eulogy has been established by his voting against a resolution declaring the war amendments to the constitution as binding as the original articles, and in his denial that Jefferson Davis was a traitor. Mr. Lamar is an indolent rhetorician, and he chooses to profess his acceptance of the arbitrament of the war he always manages to couple with it some expression that reserves to him and the south that construction of the constitution which was utterly confounded by the war. This is the reason why Mr. Larmar is not a fit man to be confirmed to a place on the highest tribunal for the construction of the constitution of the United Stats.

It is nothing to the point that the republican senate which confirmed Lamar as a cabinet officer cannot consistently object to his proposed elevation to the bench, as Harper's Weekly contends. A cabinet officer is a subordinate of the president. An associate justice of the supreme court is a member of a co-ordinate branch of the national government.

A Strange Story By Gypsies.

Indianapolis Journal: A gentleman from Randolph county, who was in the city yesterday, reports that a country neighborhood near Winchester is considerably excited over an incident which occurred there a few days ago. A young married man named Fetters was killed in his stable four or five years ago, and his death was generally attributed to accident. He went to the stable to feed his horses late one evening, and his wife, hearing a noise, entered the stable only to find her husband unconscious and dying. A dark bruise was found upon his head, and the blood oozed from his ears and nostrils, showing that he had been struck by some heavy instrument. One of the poles used in separating the stable into stalls was down, and it was believed that this had been, in some way, thrown against Fetters when he entered the stable and had caused the fatal wound. This explanation was accepted until a day or two ago, when some gypsies stopped at the house of the widow and wanted to tell her fortune. She refused to have anything to do with them. One of them insisted, however, and when again refused, said: "Well, I will tell you some things about yourself anyhow Your husband was killed five years ago in the stable and you thought his death was due to accident. But you were mistaken. You were milking near by and when you ran to the stable two men ran out and disappeared in the woods. One was a very large man and the other was small. Their object was to rob your husband, who had a large sum of money in his pocket. But your coming prevented the robbery."

With this the gypsies passed on, and the widow recalled the fact that her husband, on the day of his death, had sold his hogs and had the money sewed in the watch pocket of his pantaloons, where she afterwards found it. The gypsies detailed all the circumstances of the death of her husband with such minuteness that the widow believes him to have been the victim of a horrible crime instead of an accident, and many of her neighbors share this feeling with her.

Grandma Garfield Ill.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—"Grandma" Garfield, as President Garfield's mother is called by those who know her, is ill at the old homestead at Mentor. Although not very sick, it is thought her end is drawing near, as she is very aged.

BABY HUMORS

And All Skin and Scalp Diseases Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he 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 liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th 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. RYAN, Cayuga, 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 CUTICURA 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.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA 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; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS

Of females instantly relieved by the new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and weakness, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first and only pain-subduing Plaster. 25 cents.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Their Use and Abuse by the Traveler

How they are Taken Care of by the Pullman Company—An Interesting Interview With an Employe.

Few persons who have enjoyed the luxury of a journey in one of the sumptuous cars of the Pullman Palace Car company know the trouble and expense the company are at to keep the magnificent palaces on wheels in order and repair. A reporter for this paper recently visited the yards near the transfer 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 Dahlstrom for the information. During his conversation with Mr. Dahlstrom the reporter heard the following harrowing experience which that gentleman recently passed through. Mr. Dahlstrom said, "I lived in Boston, Mass., for awhile, and then obtained a good situation at Providence, 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 mouth 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 FEAR 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 that would fill me so full 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 dizzy, and would frequently stagger or would have to have support until the faint spells would pass away. I was irritable and morose and was very easily excited. I continued to grow worse 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 no ambition to do anything. 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 eyes 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 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 Catarrh 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 cure 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 life 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 from Catarrh."

FRANK DAHLSTROM,

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.

This form of catarrh is essentially a disease of the nasal 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 nasal cavity of offensive masses and crusts together with more or less of a fluid discharge. The nasal 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 narrow portions in such a manner that the sufferer is unable to dislodge 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 people.

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.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

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

The treatment for catarrh, lung trouble, asthma, rheumatism and other chronic diseases can only be applied successfully by one who has investigated and made a life-long study of such diseases. Careless doctors and 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 Drs. McCoy & Henry, will succeed. Nothing but the very best treatment known to medical science is given to all patients, and it can be safely said that these gentlemen are masters of all that is known of consumption and other chronic diseases up to date. With them it is no longer speculation and experiment—it is straightforward treatment, resulting from high intellectual and scientific attainments, added to a thorough medical education in the greatest American hospitals and under 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 fee is but $1, whether at their office, or an opinion given by mail.

DOCTOR

J. CRESAP McCOY,

Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,

AND

Dr. Columbus Henry

(Late of University of Pennsylvania)

HAVE OFFICES

No. 310 and 311 IN RAMGE BUILDING, Corner Fifteenth and Harney sts., Omaha, Neb., where all curable cases are treated with success.

Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. CATARRH CURED.

CONSULTATION at office or by mail, $1.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m., Sundays included.

Correspondence receives prompt attention.

Many diseases 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.

No letters answered unless accompanied by 4c in stamps.

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