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 Ber 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 BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, S. S. County of Douglass, Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pu lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the ending Jan. 13, 1888, was as follows: Baturday, Jan. 7. Sunday, Jan. 8. Monday, Jan. 9. Tuesday, Jan. 10. Wednesday, Jan. 11. Thursday, Jan. 12. Friday, Jan. 13.

Average.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
14th day of January, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, S. S. S.

County of Bouglass, S. S.

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, 16,290 copies; for February, 1887, 14,458 copies; for March, 1887, 14,460 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for July, 1887, 14,433 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,152 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. Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 2d day of January, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE glass manufacturers of Pittsburg propose to found a "city of glass." That will be one of the places where throwing stones will be a dangerous pastime.

WHILE Jay Gould is off on his way to the pyramids, Church Howe is out in western Nebraska looking up branch railroads which Gould's Missouri Pacific anaconda proposes to swallow.

A NEPHEW of Brigham Young. elected to the legislature of Utah, has just introduced a bill into that body for an act for the suppression of polygamy and regulation of divorce. No wonder. He saw how it was himself whenever he paid a visit to his uncle's house,

THE value of preparing school children for marching out of a burning building was illustrated in Chicago recently. Fire proke out in one of the school houses of that city and the pupils were quickly and quietly formed in line by the taps of a bell and marched out in safety.

IT is proposed that congress should erect a monument at Frederick, Md., to Francis Scott Key, the patriotic author of "The Star Spangled Banner." The country owes to the memory of this man who kept alive patriotism by his soulstirring songs a fitting tribute in marble.

MRS. LANGTRY is having more trouble with the fence she had built in front of her residence in New York than she ever had with Freddie. She has just been told that her fence infringes on the public sidewalk and that she is violating the law in maintaining a nuisance. Nobody told her as much when Freddie was around.

THERE is much delight expressed by the democratic press over Senator Hale's discoveries in the garden of civil service reform. All the organs take especial pleasure in noting that the civil service law has proved no barrier to wholesale removals, and that at the end of three years less than a tithe of the former republican officeholders can be found after the most rigid search. Who ever imagined that they would be? The law from the beginning was drafted and passed with no idea, on the part of anyone but the theorist, that it would materially interfere with the distribution of party patronage. It never could have been passed at all had congress. which is nothing if not partisan, not known that its construction would never stand in the way of the usual rewards of party fealty. "Civil service reform" has been efficient in reforming republican officeholders out of office and in filling their places with democrats. It has afforded a new rallying cry for hypocrisy and has given the administration bulwark behind which it has been oble to safely and expeditiously carry on its campaign for the complete control of the federal offices.

THE venerable mother of James A. Garfield, familiarly known to the country as "Grandma Garfield," died at Mentor, the home of Mrs. Garfield, yesterday morning. The deceased was eighty-six years old, and had been failing under the increasing infirmities of age for several months. She was among the pioneers of the Western Reserve of Ohio, and possessed all of the sterling and sturdy qualities that distinguished the early settlers of that once inhospitable region. Being widowed while her children were still young, many years of her life were passed in a hard but patient struggle to maintain her family. She was successful and was amply repaid in seeing all her children became useful men and women, one attaining the highest station in the gift of the people as the crowning achievement of a most honorable career as a soldier and statesman. This most excellent mother was profoundly honored and beloved by her children, and by none more than by her distinguished son, who publicly attested his affection before the world, at the time of his inauguration, by kissing in the presence of the assembled thousands the aged mother to whose love and care he owed so much. The tragic death of President Garfield was a terrible blow to his venerable mother, but she bore it with that christian fortitude that had sustained her in the many severe trials of her earlier years. Since that event she has made her home with Mrs. James A. Garfield-now absent in Europe-re-

ceiving all the care and devotion that

Caection could inspire.

The Doctors and the Newspapers. Our recent exposure of a medical impostor affords a text for a letter on the relations of the medical profession to the press, from the pen of Dr. Morsman. The doctor holds the press chiefly responsible for the ills the public suffers at the hands of "medical frauds and upstarts," and scores the newspapers for allowing their advertising columns to be used by them. On this point, much

can be said on both sides. -First and foremost, the American press cannot subsist on its receipts from subscriptions. Their chief source of revenue comes from the sale of advertising space. The running expenses of a metropolitan daily range all the way from \$500 to \$2,000 per day. The greater portion of this outlay must be met from its advertising receipts, unless, indeed, the paper is subsidized by some great corporation or kept up by political contributions. To strain all advertisements by rigid inquiry into the character and moral standing of its patrons would create a deficit which in due time would result in bankruptcy. It is not true, as asserted by Dr. Morsman, that the newspaper is tacitly a guaranter of the integrity of its advertisers. How could it be? Could the business manager or advertising agent pry into the private affairs and methods of doing business of every commercial patcon? Are they expected to make chemical tests of all the baking powder, condensed milk, sonn, hair oil, yeast, tooth powders, plated ware, boot blacking, lubricators, mineral waters and insect powders? Are they expected to test all the various devices and machines which are offered for sale through the press? Are they to examine personally all the professors of Sanscrit, Greek, Hebrew and French who advertise, and guarantee the competency of music teachers, actists, and last, but not least, dentists? There are frauds in all professions. How is the newspaper to distinguish between an honest lawyer and a shyster, between a clumsy mountebank and a graceful dancing master? Is it not preposterous to hold a newspaper as a responsible guarantor for its advertisers?

But Dr. Morsman draws the line sharply at the medical code. He tells us that when a doctor advertises extensively he is a quack. Is that really true? Are not regular practitioners constantly advertising themselves in their own peculiar way? Does | progress that is making toward the atan accident ever happen that calls for the surgeon or physician which is not departments of human activity it will utilized to advertise the attending doctor in connection with the report of the accident? It is always "Smith, Brown or Jones was thrown from his buggy and suffered a fracture which was skillfully treated by Dr. Sawbones," etc. The medical code does not prohibit regular doctors from filling whole columns of newspaper space with descriptions of their operations, provided always that they get their advertising at the expense of the publishers. Translated into plain English, the doctor who pays for his advertising is a quack, and the doctor who deadbeats the papers is strictly honorable and trustworthy. Such a code is a disgrace to

any profession. The BEE has always been an uncompromising enemy of quacks and imposters, but it cannot approve medical ethics that degrade an honored profession to mendicancy.

We have exposed and literally driven away from Omaha many medical imposters, but we cannot draw the line at men who do not pay for advertising. Some of the worst upstarts and frauds in the profession hold diplomas from legalized quack factories. When asked why the newspaper men do not select their medical advisers from among those who occupy the most advertising space, we in turn ask why don't the doctors who do not advertise swallow their own prescriptions?

We are told that the only way in which reputable physicians can apprise the public of their own skill and professional fitness is to abstain from advertising. We might as well be told that the only way a minister can prove his fitness to preach is by conscientiously abstaining from paying fare on a railroad. Would it not be more effective and honorable for the regular physicians to pay for space in the leading dailies of their city and advertise the name and address of every reputable and competent physician? If that is against the code we move that the code be smashed and a new one adopted based on horse sense and business principles.

Railroad Training Schools. Why should there not be schools for the instruction and training of men in the practical duties of railroading? General James H. Wilson, of Delaware, in a communication to a prominent railroad journal, thinks there should be, and makes a very strong argument in support of his views. His position is approved by a number of eastern papers, and so far as we have observed the consensus of opinion is favorable to the establishment of such schools. The suggestion of General Wilson is that there should be schools for instruction in every branch of the work of operating railroads - engineer, brakeman or switch-tender, dispatcher, superintendent or manager. The idea is not wholly new, and in part it is already being carried out by several railroad companies. The Pennsylvania company has for many years had in operation at Altoona a school from which numbers of the most useful and distinguished railroad men in the service of that company have been graduated. Its curriculum, however, is confined to training in the mechanical branches of the railroad service. It is broad enough for those who desire to discharge the higher duties of the railroad official, but it does not teach those at the lowest rung of the ladder, as the fireman, brakeman or switch-tender. Nor is it open to every one who would become a student in the science of operating railroads, as the school will accept only those whom the company is likely to subsequently need in its own service. The Philadelphia & Reading and the Baltimore & Ohio companies have similar training schools, or shops, but wholly in the mechanical branches of the service. The project of General

system that would enable all classes of railroad employes to receive careful and thorough training.

It is said that the subject is receiving the thoughtful consideration of more than one of the managers of the great corporations. If such is the fact there is reason to expect that in time other roads will follow the example of those which already have training schools, extending the system so as to give instruction to other classes of employes than those engaged in the mechanical branches of the service. The fact is fully realized that practical experience must continue to be the chief educator of railroad men, but it is reasonably urged that a man who can learn by experience could learn twice as rapidly if he had a thorough technical knowledge of his business. Every day hundreds of men largely or wholly unacquainted with railroad work are being employed in this service. However relatively unimportant their duties they carry with them a degree of responsibility. However vigilant and careful superior officers may be there will occur exigencies when they will not be on hand to direct, and calamity can be averted only by the prompt and intelligent action of a subordinate, perhaps a fireman or brakeman. An employe ignorant of what the emergency required would be helpless to save himself or others from disaster. A few weeks ago on an eastern road a locomotive, from which the engineer and fireman were absent, ran away with a well-filled passenger train. The baggagemaster at great peril to himself clambered over the tender into the engine box and saved the train from wreck. He knew the danger and had the knowledge and courage to avert it. A man ignorant of what to do, but with judgment enough to see the danger, would have sought simply to save himself by leaping from his car. Knowledge in such an exigency is not only power, but it is an incentive to heroic effort. The man who knows what ought to be done is very likely to put forth his bravest efforts, when an extraordinary

demand comes, to do it. The feasibility of establishing such schools as General Wilson suggests is a matter which the railroads must themseives determine. The merits, however, of a system of technical instruction and training for railroad employes are, we think, unquestionable. In the tainment of greater proficiency in all not be surprising if in time railroad training schools become general.

A Barmecide Feast.

There is a story in the Arabian Nights about a princely merchant in Bagdad who invited a hungry mendicant to a feast where many rare and savory viands were served up on silver platters. The beggar was overjoyed at the sight of the appetizing courses. "Dost thou like this dish?" asked Barmecide, the master of the house, as the slave passed the smoking dish under the nose of the famished guest.

"It smells delightful," replied the mendicant. "Then," said the host, "pass it along and serve us a fresh course.

Dish after dish thus passed under the nose of the wretched and hungry beggar without even a bite to satisfy his crav-

The feast to which the Union Pacific managers have so often invited Omaha is served up much after the Barmecide fashion.

Fifteen years ago they exhibited a plan of a magnificent \$200,000 union depot. "Dost thou like this structure?"

"We are delighted with it," said Omaha. "Then," said Ali-Baba-Dillon, "pass

it across the river." "What do you think of this grand depot?" said Mr. Callaway two years

"It is superb, and just what we need," exclaimed Omaha, "we have hankered after it lo these many years."

"Then," said the U. P. mogul, "pass it into the pigeon hole."

And now Omaha is invited to the third course of the U. P. depot roast.

It is magnificent, but it is still on paper. We suspect that Haroun-Al-Potter is only tempting Omaha with one of his savory Arabian-night dishes.

THE necessity for a law explicitly defining the powers of the secretary of war and of the lieutenant general has been shown by the differences that have arisen between them within the past year. The secretary of war has assumed powers deemed to be arbitrary the effect of which has been to cause a great deal of irritation and to disturb the cordial relations that ought to subsist between the head of the war department and the head of the army. General Sheridan has prudently avoided anything like an open collision, though he has felt compelled from time to time to protest against innovations that threatened to be damaging to the interests of the army. Secretary Endicott has on more than one occasion shown an unfriendly temper toward Sheridan, and has persisted in much of his objectionable policy despite the requests and remonstrances of the lieutenant general. A bill has been framed defining the powers of the secretary of war and the lieutenant general, which will be introduced in the house as soon as it shall receive the approval of the former. The danger is that when Mr. Endicott gets through with it the measure will be simply a bill to allow the secretary of war to continue in the course he has been pursuing. It may be presumed, however, that congress will see the unwisdom of permitting this, and that a bill will finally be passed that will remedy the existing causes of controversy. The entire army is interested in having this accomplished as a necessity to the discipline and welfare of the service.

THE occurrence of several accidents during the past month in which the car stove has played its usual part, calls renewed attention to the struggle to compel the railroad corporations to replace the deadly car heater with some other contrivance for warming their coaches. Wilson contemplates a comprehensive | A movement was made at the last ses-

sion of the Nebraska legislature to force the companies to that their cars by steam. It was smothered in committee on the representation of the corpora-tion attorneys that steam heating was entirely impracticable. Since that time a number of railroads have adopted steam heating on their systems both for long and short distances. The genius of inventors has been at work and steam heating has been found to be not only practicable but easy. There is no reason why the rail coads operating in Nebraska should not afford their patrons as good conveniences as those given our neighbors. The car stove is an abomination which is doomed as soon as the public is made to understand that it can readily be supplanted by a safer and

remove it. POLITICAL POINTS.

more convenient method of heating.

The toleration of the car stove up to the

present time has been the result of ig-

norance as to what could be done to

The Rev. Burchard's outspoken approval of President Cleveland is a sweet boon to the republicans.

J. P. St. John considers it just too sad to see the Plumed Knight become the champion of the tobacco worm.

They talk of printing 1,000,000 copies of Sherman's speech on the message and circulating them for campaign purposes.

It is predicted that a high license and local option bill will be passed by the Massachusetts legislature during the coming session. The Wheeling Intelligencer says Senator Vest is opposed to educating the ignorant because he fears it would make republican

votes. Governor Oglesby has hopes of renomination since the half-dozen other candidates in the field have each considerable strength, but no power to harmonize the factions.

Would Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, and the politicians who are attempting to aid him in the passage of his educational bill, be so ready to help the south if they did not know the money would come out of the treasury?

The Boston Journal (rep.) thinks that the simple fact that Mr. Carlisle has made up the civil-service reform committee in the interests of the spoilsmen and reactionists, ought to detach every mugwump from alliance with the democrats.

Mr. Robertson of Baltimore has made a motion in the Maryland house for the appointment of a committee of seven on civil service, to whom all matters relating to the civil service shall be referred. The matter was referred to the committee on rules.

The Portland, Me., Press (rep.), which formerly supported the Blair bill, summarizes with approbation Superintendent Marble's recent letter against the measure, and says: "It is quito evident to the most careless observer that discussion has not helped the bill in public favor."

The calculations of the managers of Senator Sherman's presidential boom include, it is said, solid delegations from Vermont, Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, Ala-bama and Ohio, and half of the delegates from New York, Tennessee, Texas, Missouri, Georgia, Kansas and Kentucky.

George Gorham, ex-secretary of the senate, is of opinion that the only available re publican candidate is the man for whom Roscoe Conkling will condescend to stump New York. The only man who fills this bill wears a beautiful little spit-curl in the exact center of his forehead.

As a candidate for the presidency, Henry Clay was before the people three times in 1824, 1832 and 1844. The friends of Blaine, who find so much in their hero that recalls the character and career of Clay, may derive encouragement from this fact. As Blaine has been beaten but once, he must have two more chances before his presidential record will completely resemble that of Henry Clay.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, an Iowa woman who has combined temperance reform, republican campaign speaking and a law practice, has addressed a circular letter to the local execu tive officers of the Women's Christian Tem perance union, asking them to write personal letters to Iowa congressmen stating the desire of temperance people that all revenue laws touching the manufacture or sale of liquors may be repeated.

Some one approached General Sherman the other day, says the New Orleans Picayune, with the old talk about his being a strong candidate for the presidency. The old gentleman said that he would not have it on any terms. "But," said he, "I will be as public spirited about it as Artemus Ward was about the war. You know he said this bloody war should be prosecuted if it took the last one of his wife's relations. If the republicans want a candidate, there is my prother, John Sherman. If the democrats want a candidate, there is my brother-in-law Tom Ewing."

Rich Soil For Mischief. Anniston (Ala.) Hot-Blast.

Coal "trusts" and kindred associations make good soil for the seeds of anarchy to sprout in.

A Fine Police System. Philadelphia Times,

Who wouldn't live in Dakota? They make policemen of the Indians, but it is against the law for them to arrest white men.

A Dirty Trick. "Death has played a dirty trick on this own," says an Arizona paper, "by sneaking in upon us and bearing off the only bartender who knew how to mix a Tom and Jerry to circulate through the system.

What \$10,000 Would Do New Orleans Picamone.

The city of Louisville has spent over \$10,000

in preparing for the Moody and Sanky meetings there. That sum would feed all the starving poor of the city for an entire win-Much Worse. New York Telegram

And now they are trying to organize a na

tional convention of lawyers to promote the science of law. There may be something worse for this country than cyclones and blizzards. The Right Sort of Practice. Chicago Times.

As soon as the German crown prince was 'given up" by the doctors he began to grow better. This shows that the doctors can cure

a man if they only go about it in the right

way. A Bad Business. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that the man who adopts politics as a profession has less surance of due reward for his labor,

anxiety and his perplexity than any other

The Matter With Cincinnati. Chicago Herald. "What is the matter with Cincinnati," asks the Enquirer, "that all the blizzards, earthquakes and big snows give her the go-by!

enough for one poor town to stand. A Weakness for Towels. Detroit Free Press. The Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, lose 100,000 towels per year, the most of which are

carried off by female guests. They would also take away 200,000 cakes of toilet soap per year if they had the opportunity

Who Makes the Profit?

Chicago Journal. With the cattle industry ruinously depressed, and the lowest wholesale price for dressed beef ever known, prices at the retail markets have undergone no change, and the hand of the salesman is pressed as heavily as ever on the scale in weighing the through the same medium regarding the remeat. What is making this enormous interlation of medical quacks to newspapers. mediate profit!

A Friend of the People.

Wood River Gazette Attorney General Leese of Nebraska, is making an immortal record for himself as a friend of the people in their struggle with corporations and monopolies. Mr. Leese should not forget, however, that it is a politi cal sin (1) to menace monopoly. The exper ience of Van Wyck should teach him this.

Regardless of Expense.

Off City Bliggard We have decided that all subscribers who call at this office and pay for the Blizzard a year in advance, commencing January 1, shall have their receipts written in red ink. will, of course, entail considerable additional expense, but we're making money and can afford it. 1

Nebraska's Heroic Teacher.

Denver Republican. It was a brave young girl who, having charge of a school in Nebraska of thirteen children, rescued them all in one of the se vere blizzards which recently swept over that state. The storm tore the roof off the school house. But the teacher tied the pupils to each other and then to herself, and marched through the snow and the gale to a farm house three-quarters of a mile away. If it had not been for her courage and presence of mind they might all have perished

Congressional Stock-Jobbing.

Pittsburg Dispatch.. In a corner of one of the corridors running around the house of representatives is a small space fenced off by a railing. Within is a telegraph instrument and a lady operator From the instrument a wire extends to the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., New York. It is the private wire of that firm. Over it is sent daily news of every bit of legislation of interest to the house, and over it also, are sent confidential telegrams, usually in cipher, to members of the house, giving them advice and instruction. This may seem queer, but it is alfact.

At the Needle.

In the garrets and the cellars In the close and noisome places, Where the breeze is never blowing. Where the sunlight cannot enter, From the sunrise to the sunset, From the sunset on to midnight, Sit the weary, woful women, Working traddles, working bobbins, Working many kinds of needles, In their dull and ceaseless toiling, Victims of a competition That is cruel, bitter, ruthless

Full of hurry, full of worry, With the children grouped about them, ittle hands stretched upward vainly, Little mouths so vainly pleading, They must work, all else forgetting, Swiftly plying weary fingers, From the sunrise to the sunset, From the sunset on to midnight, With an auxious fear upon them, Whether, when the work is fluished They will get the meagre pittance

None need wonder if, despairing, They should loose their hold on he Saving "Why should I be living! What is life that I should choose it? Only endless toil and sorrow, loyless, rayless, helpless, hopeless!" Yet they labor, worn and woful, From the sunrise to the sunset, From the sunset on to midnight, Getting for the ceaseless striving Just enough to keep them toiling, Only that, and naught beyond it

Who can save them? Who can help them? Who can change their sad condition Giving joy and hope in place of Endless toil and slow starvation? Surely, in a land of Christians, Helping hands must raise the helpless, Showing something more than mercy To the weary, woful women, Victims of a competition. That is cruel, bitter, ruthless.

AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION. Representative Men From Hastings

Consult With Omaha Merchants. Several prominent Omaha business men in formally met at the chamber of commerce yesterday afternoon, and welcomed to the city C. E. Dietrich, president of the Hastings board of trade, and E. C. Webster, a member of that body. President Her, of the local board of trade, was present. Various topics relative to Omaha's interests and the whole state in general were freely discussed. There was an almost unanimous protest expressed by the gentlemen present against the proposed action of a two-cent per mile passenger rate on Nebraska railroads, the speakers main taining that such a move would be injudicious and wholly unwise, as it might possibly revert against a movement underway for the reduction of freight rates on Nebraska's main staples, corn, hogs and live stock. It was pointed out that the passenger traffic was almost composed of through passengers, and that the reductions would not be of as much benefit to the farmer and stock-raiser as a reduction of freight rates.

About 6 o'clock the meeting dispersed, and

it may be possible that its views will be pre-sented to the state board of commissioners.

W. Shepherd, of Harlan, Ia., is at the Mil W. A. Bridges, of O'Neill, is at the Mil A. D. Chapman, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Paxtsn.

Personal Paragraphs.

R. W. Officer, of Hastings, Neb., is at the E. G. Wetzel, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the

Dr. F. G. Stuver, of Harlan, Ia., is at the Dudley Smith, of St. Joseph, Mo., is at the Millard

Fred G. Jaeger, of Sargent, Neb., is at the E. T. Brown, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Millard. Niel Anderson, of Davenport, Ia., is at the

Dean Addis, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the O. M. Brown and wife, of Chicago, are at the F. D. Helmer and wife, of Chicago, are at

F. H. Simmins, of Minneapolis, Minn., is G. W. Meredith, of Ashland, Neb., is at A. Christeson and wife, Lincoln, Neb., is at the Paxton.

Mrs. J. H. Thomas, of Minneapolis, Minn. is at the Paxton. J. N. Fillmore and wife, of Denver, Colo. are at the Paxton.

John Chatser and wife, of Nebraska City. Neb., are at the Paxton. W. G. Smyth, business manager for Tom Keene, is at the Millard.

Mrs. M. M. White and Mrs. C. B. Allan, of Lincoln, Neb., were at the Paxton yesterday. Mr. S. Danzinger, traveling agent of the Phillip Best brewing company, of Milwau-kee, is in the city for the purpose of estab-lishing an agency for the company's goods. Mr. O. M. Carter, who for many years has

Mr. O. M. Carter, who for many years have resided at Ashland, has resumed his resi-dence in Omaha. He came to Nebraska twenty-seven years ago, and fifteen years ago he was a leading merchant in Omaha. He is well known throughout the state. Mr. They probably think that Halstead is quite Carter who remains president of a bank at Ashland, brings with him the loan and trust company, a strong financial institution, the management of which is in his hands.

THE MEDICAL MEN. A Protest From One of the Profession

Against Advertising. OMARA, Jan. 21.-To the Editor of the BEE: In your issue of last Sunday I read your exposure of Powell Reeves. If the facts are as stated, which I see no reason to doubt, the BEE deserves credit for having exposed a fraud. Having given the Bee its well-merited commendation, I would like, with your permission, to say a few words

It is freely admitted by all that the ranks of medicine and its specialties are infested with imposters and scoundrels who flourish at the expense of the public and who rob their victims not only of money, but often imes of what is more valuable, their healt and their time. Now, the medical profession as a body, would be only too glad to rid itself of this incubus, but it is absolutely impotent Several attempts have been made but they have been futile, and no attempt will succeed so long as the newspapers throughout the country permit these men to use their columns and their influence to further their

fraudulent designs.

Now I do not wish to throw any stones at the newspapers. I believe that the American newspaper is the best in the world, and there are very few editors who do not set a high standard for themselves and live up to it too.

For this very reason newspapers are a
great power. Nothing that is published in a

scurvy sheet can do harm because it has no influence. But the clean, reputable newspaper has a great influence even through its ad vertising columns, and although it may not say so, it is tacitly a guaranter for every advertiser who uses its pages.

Now it is a well known fact that every re

putable paper endeavors to "strain" its ad-vertisements. No paper would accept an ad-vertisement for burglar's tools nor for

avowed means to produce abortion, nor any other similar thing that would be dangerous to the public, even if there was no law in the way. Let a bank open in Omaha of a decidedly suspicious taint, a bad and unsafe reputation, and I doubt if a newspaper in the city would knowingly publish its advertise-ment. But they do publish day after day the advertisements of medical frauds with, to say the least, strong reasons for suspicion. Now, if newspapers admitted that they were simply money-making concerns, that they solicited such news as would make their paper seil and such advertisements as paid the best, the public would be on its guard, but this is not the case. On the contrary they set themselves up as arbiters of publi morals, and the criterion by which all publi standards are to be guaged. And the reputable paper becomes all this. Why then will its managers lend it to further the designs of a fraud and a scoundrel because he is a medical one? Are they not particeps criminis?

The medical profession is the noblest in existence. I say it without any qualification No other class of men have from time in memorial done so much for mankind and at so little recompense and such great sacrifices as medical men. Almost all the sciences in their earliest times had their in ception and their growth in the brains and by the labors of medical men. Valuable works have been given to the world that never yielded their authors a penny. They have always been foremost in the science of hygiene, have made it what it is and will make it what we all wish it to be. The modern practitioner spends his money

and his time fitting himself at a time wher other men are getting their start in life. He starves along until his abilities are recog nized, and on the shady side of life begins to acquire a competence. The medical man who gets rich out of his practice is a curios-They deserve the best that the newspa er men can give them.

But you say, "How can a newspaper dis-criminate!" It is easy enough. The medi-cal code forbids all kinds of advertising except the very simplest. When, therefore, a medical man presents the usual quarter, half. or whole column ad, he is on the face of or whose command, he is on the lace of it a suspicious character. If not a fraud he has at least departed from the ranks of honest practicioners when he re-fuses to be guided by the code which governs them and attempts ta take an unfair advan

tage of them.
But the newspaper argument has always been that the medical code is wrong and old-fashioned regarding this matter and that practicioners ought to advertise. The argument has its origin in self-interest and is as shallow as its origin would indicate. The moment the bars are let down and advertising becomes allowable the newspapers would be filled with stuff as bad or much worse than the average quack could con-ceive, and he who had too much pride, dig-nity and modesty to glaringly blazon his own skill and merits would have to take a back skill and merits would have to take a back seat, although the better man. The compo-tition between quacks already breeds adver-tisements unfit for publication. What would they become if this competition was general! It would soon be so that no decent man could be a successful practitioner and retain his self-respect. The charlatan would occupy the field. The newspaper man gives the lie to his own argument. He never selects his medical adviser from among those who occupy the most advertising space.

I wanted to say something about patent

nedicines also, but I have occupied too much space already. I am not financially interested in this matter. I graduated in medicine and practiced it, but abandoned for my present occupation, because it was distasteful to me, but I have been through all its trials and I think it is shame that the press should lend itself and unstarts to the detriment of frauds and upstarts to the detriment of honest practitioners and the general public. Without the aid of the reputable press these imposters could not succeed. Respectfully, A. Morsman, M. D.

AMUSEMENTS. BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE.

Minstrelsy is to be represented at Boyd's opera house next Wednesnay and Thursday nights by the Gorman's spectacular mu strels, the leading members of which were, for many years, the mainstay of Haverly's mastodons. The company is well spoken of everywhere, as being refined and original. The three Gorman brothers, John, James and George, who give name and being to the organization, are well known to the lovers of burnt-cork numer. The company includes E. M. Hall, the famous banjo player, the Quaker City quartette, the diamonds and

thirty others. THOS. W. KRENE. The popular tragedian, Thos. W. Keene will give a brief season of the legitimate drama at Boyd's opera house next Friday and Saturday. Mr. Keene has been so long a favorite with lovers of the drama that words spoken in his praise are scarcely necessary. He ranks second to no American tragedian in his well-known characters. "Othello," Friday night, Keene as "Iago;" "Julius Saturday matince, and "Richard III. day night. The sale of seats opens Thursday morning. BOYD'S TO-NIGHT.

This evening at Boyd's, the magnificent German company which appears here every Sunday night, will present the beautiful entertaining and laughable piece by L'Arronge entitled "Dr. Klaus." This is one of the most entertaining pieces in the repertoire of most entertaining pieces in the repertoire of this company, an organization which is now acknowledged to be stronger than that of any similar organization in a city of the size of Omaha in this country. The cast of this piece includes all the members of the country especially Messrs, Puls, Koch, Eisemann (the new leading man) Kraft, Baureis, Lindemann, Meuschke and Madames Puls-Ahl, Meuschke and Baureis. The entertainment this evening will be for the benefit of Mr. Baureis, the stage manager of the company. Baureis, the stage manager of the compan Mr. Baureis' work in connection with this company, as also in the attempt to establish the German drama in this city has extended over many years and he deserves well at the hands of his friends. He is an actor of pronounced merit and his every appearance conduces in a great measure to the success of the pieces produced. Mr. Baureis ought to have a big audience to-night.

Commencing next Thursday night, and during the balance of the week with Saturday matinee, the celebrated "Hidden Hand" company will be presented with the little soubrette, Cora Van Tassel, in the leading role. The special scenic and a tion of this piece are a view of the Hudson river by moonlight, the Brooklyn bridge with cars passing to and fro, boats plying the Brooklyn illuminated, a view of Broad the Tombs police court, Hurricane hall, and a true representation of a southern plan tation before the war. Besides, there is the haunted house in the woods, a rain fall of

real water, the caverns of Luray, Va., a mar cene, a flood in the James river, is also in-roduced. The company is a strong one, and the play will be put on in a very attractive manner. Miss Van Tassel assumes the rold of Capitola and carries it through with her usual vivacity. The company is far above of the public.

Twenty-five years ago lectures on hygiens were very popular and exercised a marked influence over the habits of the people. The war diverted attention from them as it did from other subjects. Now, that the issues it started are pretty well settled, the public mind turns again with increasing avidity to the more peaceful pursuit of health and tran-quility. Few things more facilitate this pursuit than the lectures which will commence in Exposition hall Monday night, January 13, and be given by Dr. O'Leary. He is amply equipped with models, manikins, skeletons and all manner of means of illustration. The course will continue through

Death of J. G. Goodman.

J. G. Goodman died at his residence, corner Ninth and Dorcas streets, yesterday afternoon, at the age of thirty-seven years, A wife and five children mourn his death. The funeral will be from the late residence, The funeral will be from the late residence, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and inferment in Prospect Hill cemetery. The deceased is a brother of C. F. Goodman, and until recently resided at Tekamah, Neb.

Want to Be Teachers.

A number of lady and gentleman applicants for the positions of school teachers were examined as to their qualifications by County Superintendent of Education Bruner yester-

Internal Revenue Collections.

The receipts of the Omaha internal revenue office yesterday were \$6,626.16. Inconsistent Greenbackers.

Washington, Jan. 19.- [Correspondence of the BEE. |-The inconsistency of the position occupied by the greenbackers in the house, and the inconsistent theory of their principle, has been pretty well shown during the past few days," said a member of the house this morning. "The greenbackers have fought the consideration of the Wilkins bill to increase the circulation of national banks to the full par value of bonds deposited with the treasurer, which would put in the hands of the people about \$20,000,000 more money. As I understand it, the greenbackers are what they are in theory because they want to see more money in circulation, and they base their principle on paper. Of course, so far as circulation among the people and security an object of circulation are concerned there is no difference to the people between national bank notes and greenbacks. The only objection the greenbackers urge to the increase of it is a favor to the banks. I would like to know how the greenbackers would circulate green backs if the government was authorized to-day to issue twenty car loads of them They have to get into the hands of the people some way, for some purpose, and cannot be handed out like hand-bills. It occurs to me that this last fight of the greenbackers is the most absurd of all their follies, and that it is to be the straw which will break the party's back, if indeed there is any such thing as a greenback party."

Arbitration vs. War. Washington, Jan. 21 .- A memorial from the Massachusetts committee of fifty recently formed to co-operate with the British deputa tion of peace and arbitration representing 233 members of the house of commons which visited Washington in November, was presented to the president to-day by Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, representing the commit-

tee. The memorial is signed by the governor of Massachusetts, the mayor of Boston, Presi deat Elliott of Harvard university, Presidence Steely of Amherst college, Edward Everet Steely of Amherst college, Edward Everett
Hale, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Joseph
Cook, Andrew P. Peabody, Leverett Salstontall, Andre Rice, Charles Theodore Russell
and many of the leading scholars and business men of Massachusetts. Mead,
in behalf of the committee, urged
the importance of the opportunity offered
by the proposition of the British memorialists
for a definite step toward the inauguration of
a settled policy of arbitration with Great a settled policy of arbitration with Great Britain, which could not be without signal influence upon the world at large. The president, while conscious of certain political dificulties, expressed a warm the general cause and his belief that the time could not be far distant when nations would look back with amazement upon their present system of wars. A similar memorial from Massachusetts committee will be pro-

sented by Mr. Hoar in the senate Monday. Small Hope For Thoebe. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- The action of the house in adjourning to-day without disposing of the Thoebe-Carlisle case, rendered it im possible that the vote by which the resolution for the reopening of the case was defeated yesterday, can be reconsidered except by unanimous consent, the time within which such motion could have been entered as one of privilege having expired with to-day's session, although there is a rumor that Mr. Carlisle will on Monday address a letter to the house asking that the case be reopened, which is declared by that gentleman's friends to be without foundation. Even if such communication should be received its suggestiens could only be acted upon by unanimous consent, unless the order for the pre-vious question under which the house is now

operating should be considered as withdrawn.

Parcel Post Convention. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 21.-The postmaster general states that the convention for parcel post service between Canada and the United States has been signed by himself and Postmaster General Vilas, and only requires the signature of President Cleveland to make it legal. The terms agreed upon were satisfactory to both governments, and it has been arranged for service to commence March 1. Nicholas M. Bell, superintendent of foreign mails said to-night that the provisions are in every respect the same as the provisions of the purcel post convention now in force between the United States and kind or nature, which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country shall be ad-mitted to the mail exchanged between the United States and Capada and classifications. No accounts will be kept between the two countries, but each government will retain all its own postal receipts. Mr. Bell said that this convention will make one of the postal territory of the United

States, Mexico and Canada. Mr. Carlisle Interviewed. Washington, Jan. 21.-An Associated Press reporter to-night inquired of Speaker

Carlisle what truth there was in the report that he would on Monday send a letter to the house requesting that the Thoebe-Carlisle case to be re-opened and that a committee be sent into the Sixth Kentucky district. The speaker authorized the following denial of the report to be made public: "I have not contemplated such a step. The house must take its own course in the case without any dictation or attempted dictation from me."

Chairman Barnum Refuses to Talk. CHICAGO, Jan. 21 .- William H. Barnum, chairman of the national democratic committee, was here to-day. He arrived this morning, did not register and cautioned the clerks against revealing his presence in the hotel to newspaper men. A note sent to him asking for an interview was returned with the re-

mark that he was too busy. A Pilgrimage to Palestine.

New York, Jan. 21.—The Very Reverend Charles A. Tissani, S. F., of the commissariat of the Holy Land, is preparing a great pilgrimage of American Catholics to Palestine for the spring of 1889. The pilgrims will go by way of Paris and Rome and will probaaudience from his helibly receive special nunces, Pope Leo XIII.

Cold in New York.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Jan. 21 .- In the Mohawk valley this morning the mercury ranged from 122 to 302 below zero. This afternoon Cherry O. Benton, a well-known man, was badly frozen while driving from