THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday BEE, One Year. For Six Months. For Three Months. The Omaha Sunday BEE, mailed to any address, One Year. OMAHA OFFICE, NOS.914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOUR-TRENTH STREET. TRENTH STREET. CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Europe of the Bas.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
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. 20, 1888, was as follows:
Saturday, Jan. 14 15,325
Sunday, Jan. 15 15,325
Monday, Jan. 16 15,335
Tuesday, Jan. 17 14,25
Wednesday, Jan. 18 15,200
Thursday, Jan. 19 14,935
Friday, Jan. 20 15,030

Average. 15.105

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of January, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,

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, 18,289 copies; for February,
1887, 14,178 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227
copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July,
1887, 14,336 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227
copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July,
1887, 14,336 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies;
for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October,
1887, 14,331; for November, 1887, 14,256 copies; for
December, 1887, 16,041 copies.

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

THE school board squandered \$440 on telephones last year. One hundred dollars more would have paid for an additional teacher in the primary grade.

When the democrats in congress get through with "downing" Sam Randall they may have time to turn their attention to the important questions of the hour. The outlook is doubtful, however.

BELVA LOCKWOOD thinks her presidential campaign in 1884 blazed the way through the dense forest of popular ignorance to the white house, for the coming woman-president. It is not improbable that she will blaze away again in 1888.

TULLAMORE jail will know no more the Irish patriot, William O'Brien, whose incarceration since October for addressing National league meetings has given the English tories no end of trouble, and has strengthened the league tenfold throughout Ireland.

THE superintendent of the city hall building has drawn \$500 out of the city treasury for three months' pretended supervision, when in fact less than \$1,000 worth of work was done on the building during that time and the contractor was at work about three weeks out of the three months. Talk about

A NEW idea is being discussed among the striking miners in Pennsylvania. This is that all the men who are out of the question of tax reduction. All work shall apply to the poor authorities who, under the law, must support them. Such a departure, it is thought among the strikers, will bring the rich corporations to terms, as the expense will fall principally on the latter.

THE fact should be widely disseminated that it was the Andrew Jackson league of Chicago that took the first step to read Mr. Randall out of the party The question of precedence in this matter may some day become one of controversy, and it is therefore well to make the record while the fact is fresh. Monor to whom honor is due.

THE farmers of western and northwestern Canada are justly indignant over the dog-in-the-manger policy of the Dominion government in refusing to allow producers to ship their grain through this country to eastern Canadian points. The consequence is a loss of at least ten cents per bushel to the farmers and an increase in the earnings of the Canadian Pacific road, which is thus enabled to avoid competition with the Northern Pacific.

THE disposition of the house of representatives regarding the Pacific railroads will be clearly disclosed in the ac tion that shall be taken on the resolution of Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, authorizing the institution of judicial proceedings against the various companies and directing the attorney general to bring suit in which Stanford, Huntington, Crocker, Dillon, Gould and others shall be included as defendants.

THE new postmaster general has a fine opportunity to make a record in his department by helping to create adequate mail facilities for the west. The officials at Washington have little knowledge of the rapid development of this section of the country or its needs for increased postal facilities. They should be thoroughly enlightened on this matter. There is no excuse for the miserable makeshifts in relation to postal matters which western cities and towns are now forced to adopt. Mr. Dickinson can do much to remedy this

THE charter (Section 136) gives the mayor the superintending control of all the officers and affairs of the city except where otherwise specially provided. It makes it his duty to see that the provisions of the charter and ordinances of the city are complied with. It empowers him to require any officer of the city to exhibit his accounts. It is made the duty of the mayor in section 137 to be active and vigilant in enforcing all laws and ordinances, and cause all subordinate officers to be dealt with promptly for any neglect or violation of duty. It is the manifest duty of Mayor Broatch to call Superintendent Whitlock and several other city officials to account for the impositions they have practiced on the

Congressional Inefficiency.

Congress has now been in session six

weeks and the sum total of the work in

both houses is the passage of eight bills.

There has been an immense waste of time in uncalled adjournments, dilatory work of committees and speeches for buncombe only. The senate has done a great deal of talking, in which Mr. William E. Chandler and Mr. Eugene. Hale have been prominent, but they have accomplished little besides assisting to fill 650 pages of the Congressional Record. Five thousand bills have been introduced and haif as many more are in process of construction. If the work of congress can be gauged by the bill producing power of its members, the present one does not seem to be behind its predecessors. But, apart from this, there has been absolutely nothing accomplished in response to the demands of the country for legislation which will meet the pressing requirements of the day. The president's message on the tariff has been discussed pro and con, with more or less ability on both sides, but the work of formulating a measure for tax reduction has made no progress. The reports of the Pacific railroads commission have been received and appropriately referred, but the task of passing a measure which will secure for the people of the west some relief from the exorbitant exactions of the allied monopoly through the squeezing out of a half million of water from the Pacific railroad stock, has not yet been taken up. Thousands of special pension bills have been introduced by senators and representatives to please anxious constituents, but the problem of well considered pension legislation, which shall meet the defects of existing laws for the relief of worthy persons, while at the same time not opening the doors of the treasury in a discriminate pensioning of all applicants, yet remains unsolved. The house has discussed for several days the problem of national bank circulation and the future basis for a staple currency, but the final passage of a measure which is so greatly needed to reassure the public that there will be no immediate contraction in currence, as feared, seems yet a long way off. A dozen other problems, admitted to be pressing, have not even been taken up.

It is the usual condition of affairs in a congress before a presidential election. Both parties are fencing for position in the approaching campaign, and the interests of the people are of much less importance to their representatives than the defeat of opposing political parties. Every presidential candidate, either in person or through his friends, is talking for effect, and the administration wing of the democratic party is apparently more anxious to consolidate rival factions of revenue reformers than to give the relief to the taxpayers of this country for which the president appealed so earnestly in his message. The valuable time of the session is being dribbled away day by day in a discussion of insignificant and triffing matters. while the great questions which effect all the people of the country are allowed to remain pigeon-holed in committees or filed away in the desks of senators

and representatives. The house of representatives is of course chiefly responsible for the refusal to take up and press to an issue revenue measures must originate in that body, and, as the democratic party has a clear majority in the lower house, the public will not allow them to evade the responsibility. Both houses, however, have shown a listless indifference to the wants of the people for which they deserve and are receiving, as they should, severe censure from the independent papers of both parties.

Municipal Patriotism.

There is an urgent demand in every city in this country for a deeper interest and solicitude on the part of its citizens respecting the character of municipal government, and the management of affairs by the executive and legislative representatives of the people. The citizens of no city that we know of can be excepted from the charge of a general lack of that earnest and vigilant concern in their local affairs which they ought to have, and which is comprehended in the term municipal patriotism. The great majority of business men, absorbed in their personal affairs, find no time to give to the consideration of local politics and the business of the community of which they are a part, upon the wise and efficient conduct of which the security and prosperity of their own interests so largely depend. Very many professional men, equally devoted to their personal work, give little or no attention to the character of the municipal government under which they live or the method of its administration. For the most part these classes have a distaste or a positive dislike for local politics, which they permit to grow upon them until there supervenes a complete indifference to results. Municipal affairs are thus allowed to fall into the control of self-seeking and unscrupulous men, and not until their administration becomes so corrupt and demoralized as to be no longer tolerable can the indifferent and unpatriotic citizens be aroused to a serious view of the

situation and induced to act. It required the disclosure of farreaching demoralization in the municipal government of Chicago, through which grasping monopolies were insidiously increasing their power and tightening their hold upon the people, to arouse the careless citizens to the necessity for reform. Local politics had fallen under the control of the worst elements, whose creatures filled public positions of trust. These men became readily subservient to the schemes of the wealthy gas and street railway syndicates that saw in the city a great field of speculation and profit, with the result that there is now a struggle to determine whether the people have any rights which the monopolies must respect. The effect, however, has been to impress the hitherto indifferent citizens with a sense of local duty. As a citizen, who has not neglected the obligations of citizenship puts it, the "people are just beginning to learn that

many of us have lost sight of the fact that good citizenship has a duty quite as important to perform nearer home. There has been too much of the feeling that it is disgraceful for a man to take an active part in local polities, at the same time that local politics was the only kind of polities in which the earnest, honest citizen could be of any material service to the community in which he lived. It is in the city where the wisdom and patriotism of the American sovereign are most needed." The soundness of this will be admitted

by all intelligent men. The experience of Chicago and the problem that now confronts the people of that city may be repeated in any other city where the invitation to corporate rapacity is strong. The syndicates that have planted themselves there and will fight hard to maintain their hold are on the tookout for opportunities to practice a similar policy elsewhere. They are sleepless, indefatigable, unscrupulous. The safeguard of the people against their machinations is in having honest and incorruptible men in charge of the administration of municipal affairs. Such officials will not be secured where local politics is in the control of the rabble and self-seeking demagogues. The highest duty of all good citizens is to cultivate and observe all that may be implied in municipal patriotism.

What the Farmers Have Done. The farmers of the west being almost manimous in demanding that the tariff shall be reduced, in order that they may thereby secure a share of protection in the way of lower prices for the manufactured articles they must buy, it is in order to inquire what the farmers have done to advance the commercial prosperity of the country and hold the balance of trade. It is a fact well known to all who are familiar with the subject that the manufacturing industries of the country have contributed and are now contributing very little comparatively to the nation's foreign trade. The value of the exports of all domestic products during the year ended June 30, 1887, was \$703,022,923, of which the value of the products of manufacture was but \$136,735,105. The value of all other exports, including cotton and tobacco, was \$320,687,470, and the balance of \$245,600,348 was in food products contributed by the farmers of the west. It was the surplus product from the labor of the unprotected agriculturists of a dozen states that kept the international trade balance in favor of this country, sold at prices established in the free trade markets of Europe by which the value of all their product is determined.

What was true of last year with respect to the trade balance has been true of every year that the balance was in favor of this country. In 1876, the first year in which the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports, the food products constituted but little short of one-half the entire value of the merchandise exported, and the memorable years of 1879, 1880 and 1881, when there was a great scarcity of food products in Europe, the contributions of the farmers of the west were fully one-half of the merchandise exports of those years. During the eleven years since 1876 the contribution of these farmers o the export trade of the country has been of the value of three and one-half billions of dollars. All this time the western farmers have had to compete with the cheapest agricultural labor in the world, market their products at free trade prices, and pay for everything used on their farms and in their homes the high-tariff prices demanded by the

manufacturers of their own country. Is it surprising that these laborious and patient tillers of the soil are beginning to find the burden they have so long carried growing intolerably oppressive, and have concluded that the time is come to demand just and necessary relief? And in view of all they have done for the national prosperity have they not a most proper claim to a fair and candid consideration of their condition and wants?

The Wage Forfeit System, Mr. Goodrich of the Cable Tramway company has given his views concerning the obnoxious rules of that corporation to which the Knights of Labor have protested. He defends the payment of \$25 as forfeit on the ground that it aids to impress a man with the feeling that his place is one of responsibility. "We exact a bond of our cashier," he says, "and in a minor way we expect some pecuniary showing from certain other employes." The BEE does not dispute the right of that company to place any of its employes under a sense of responsibility. Placing its cashier under bonds is a usual business form of protecting a corporation's pecuniary interests. For conductors and gripmen to give bonds would be eminently proper. Railroads and express companies exact bonds from agents and employes who handle money or valuables. These bonds are given as a guarantee against embezzlement, no agent or employe is compelled to forfeit any part of his wages whether he leaves the company on long notice or abruptly. As long as the employer reserves to himself the right to dismiss his workmen at pleasure, it is unjust and unreasonable for him to withold any part of his wages actually earned, if the workman sees fit to quit. If this forfeiture policy were applied to houseservants or day laborers, it would practically leave it optional with employers to confiscate their wages on the most flimsy pretext. But we do not believe this forfeiture system would stand the test of the courts, because it is in its nature compulsory and one-sided so long as it gives the employer the privilege of retaining any part of the wages under pretext of recouping himself for alleged damages.

Monthly Payments in the Army.

Senator Manderson has introduced: bill to secure payment to the enlisted men of the army monthly, instead of once in two months, as has heretofore been the custom for making these payments. there is such a thing as municipal understand that this bill has received patriotism. The country has had so the strongest endorsements from the much national patriotism that a good | military authorities, and it should be |

speedily enacted into a law. There can be no good reason why the troops should not be paid as frequently as are the employes of our large railroads and manufacturers. In fact there are some cogent reasons why they should be so paid which do not apply to such employes. More frequent payments, it is claimed and believed, will secure greater contentment, fewer courts-martials, less dissipation, and fewer desertions-which generally come from discontent. So far as the experiment has been tried, such has been the result.

The bill proposed by Senator Manderson, while not increasing the number of officers as now on the Army Register, will result in the recirement of not less than seven of the present force, on account of disability and age, and a corresponding increase from new appointments. Such new appointments may be made from civil life or from officers now in other departments of the army. No new appointment has been made in the pay corps for over six years, and if this bill is enacted into a law President Cleveland will have the gratification of appointing from seven to ten paymasters during the remainder of his present term of office; and this seems to be the only chance an influential citizen can have for a commission in the army. Those who want these places should not all speak at once, but it would be as well for them to put their shoulders to the beam and help to get the act passed, and thus render some preliminary service to the enlisted men of the army before putting on their uniforms.

THE board of education has referred the project to erect an additional school building on the high school grounds to Mr. Connell, the board's attorney. What use was there of referring it to Mr. Connell or to anybody else? The board has no right to violate faith with the citizens of Omaha who voted the bonds on the expressed condition that the money should be expended in the enlargement of the high school building. Whether lawful or unlawful the scheme to erect a separate building should be dropped, because it is in bad faith.

Two of the deputies of City Clerk Southard are sons of councilmen. One of these receives \$125 per month, and the other \$100 per month. Southard had no authority whatever to appoint these deputies much less to fix their pay at such extravagant figures. Does anybody imagine that Mr. Southard would have thought of picking out these particular deputies if they were not the sons of Counsman and Manville? That made him solid with the council-combine in general and Manville and Counsman in particular.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The king of Porhigal has had an attack of pleurisy, which has become acuté.

The Princess Waldemar, of Denmark, has been getting into a nice royal scrape through handling forged dispatches to the czar. The Austrian Crown Princess Stephanic, while curling her hair recently, ran the hot

curling tongs against her eyelid, and was laid up for a week. The Shah of Persia is to have a brass band added to his establisment, and his subjects

are going about muttering on the sly: "Oh, Shah! On, Shah!" The Austrian court has decided to receive the Baron and Baroness Albert Rothschild after having shut the doors upon them for

twenty years. The baron and his lady are now almost too far advanced to care for court When Emperor William first met Von Moltke after the dawn of the present year, he asked him whether he had begun it asleep or awake. "Asleep," said Moltke. "Well,

it out." King Kalakaua has put all his real estate in trust to secure the payment of his debts. He owes \$250,000, exclusive of \$71,000 due the Chinese merchant, which was paid to the king as a bribe to secure monopoly of the opium trade.

then," said William, "I think you may sleep

Dr. Manson, an English physician, has been summoned from Hong Kong to take medical charge of the young emperor of China, this being the first occasion on which a foreign doctor has ever attended a member of the imperial family.

Prince Chun, the father of the reigning emperor of China, is not dead as was reported in the cable dispatches some two weeks ago, but merely suffering from a passing indisposition due to a treatment of powdered otter's liver to which he had been subjected by his native medical attendant.

The dress reformers are after the Empress of Japan, who recently ordered a whole wardrobe of fashionable gowns from M. Worth and M. Felix. The same steamer that carried her dresses to her carried also a remonstrance from the English Rational Dress society in the form of a letter. The society was far too cunning to send her specimens il-Instrative of their hobby to put alongside of the Parisians' triumphs of art.

Now Look for Gore.

Washington Critic. "You bet your life I'm an Omahoss," ex claimed an Omaha jawsmith during a heated political duscussion at Willard's the other evening. "Aw, come off," said a Kentuckian, quietly, "hosses don't bray."

Important Possibilities.

New York Tribune.

The discovery that a vestibule train running twenty-five miles an hour can emerge from a collision without serious damages suggests important possibilities. If the vestibule system affords such protection to life and limb, it ought to be adapted to geneneral use. Is there any serious obstacle in the way!

Is That all You Can Do? Lincoln Journal,

The Nebraska papers are booming the movement to reward Miss Minnie Freeman, the brave young school teacher who saved the lives of thirteen of her pupils by her courage and presence of mind. The papers in question were never engaged in a worthier business, and The Journal takes pleasure in congratulating them.

Necessity Knows No Law. Chicago Times.

Train-robbery in a new form has come into fashion in Nebraska. The failure of the fuel supply has reduced honest people to the level of ordinary highwaymen. Several coal trains on the Union Pacific have been stopped by armed men and held until a sufficient quantity of coal could be unloaded to keep the families of farmers and yillagers from freezing. It will be difficult to apply the ordinary rules of criminal procedure in cases of this character. Necessity knows no law, and in this particular case it doesn't seem to need to know any.

Cieveland Compared to Jefferson.

St. Louis Globs-Democrat, "Dan," said the president to Colonel La mont, "did you see where Voorbees, in his

speech, said that our free-trade message was the best public document since Jefferson's first inaugural!" "Yes," said Colonel Lamont, "I saw that, and I thought it was very fine." "I should say it was very fine," said the president. "The next time you see Voorhees just ask him if he has any young friend whom he would like to send abroad on a small foreign mission-say about \$3,500 or \$4,000 a year. I think it was worth at least that much to compare us favorably with Thomas Jefferson."

Plant Him Deep.

Warren (O.) Tribune. When you make my little gravelet, dig it very, very deep.

And tuck me in with caution for my last and snoreless sleep; For I would be free from troubling by the man who wants to know If I think 'twill soon be warmer, or if colder

The signals may be flying for a blizzard from "Do you think it will be warmer!" asks this aggravating man. Or the little blue triangle may be sent way up apeak, Yet he'll ask you "Will it snow soon?" if he gets a chance to speak.

So tuck me in with gravel snug and cover me with loam, That the weather bore may never come and find me in my home; And, lest that be not sufficient there is yet a

better plan— You may dig a little gravelet for the weather-

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The expenses of Sherman county for the year are estimated at \$37,200. Four hundred head of stock perished in the blizzard in Pierce county.

The Elkhorn Valley road has contracted for 4,400 new freight cars to handle the business of the line.

The Standard Cattle company at

Ames is feeding 5,763 head of stock, and

they chew up \$700 worth of corn a day. Beatrice is moving to secure the annual tournament of the State Firemen's association. She is the favorite by large odds.

The Logan County Democrat flies the land office pennant, "Get there Eli."
"Proof" of its success is not wanting in the advertising columns.

Callaway, "the Queen of the Seven Valleys," has been incorporated as a village. It will soon taste the irritating antics of a town board.

A Nebraska City small boy tickled the heels of a mule, a railroad mule, in a camp near town, and was rewarded with a torn scalp and split ear.

Hundreds of farmers raided the Union Pacific coal sheds in Grand Island, Saturday, and carted off enough fuel to bridge over the famine in the local They took the precaution to weigh the forage and are ready to pay for it at anytime.

Miss Loie Boyce, the Plainview school teacher, who nearly sacrificed her life in a vain effort to protect her charges in the storm, is slowly recovering from the effect of the cold. The generous people of Plainview have given her a

The man who "scratched for twentyeight years" and whose active life is published in scaly chapters in the country press by a cureal, is believed to have escaped the blizzard without a scratch. There are some things the reader cannot be thankful for.

Mrs. H. S. Elmore of Beatrice, a woman of twenty-five has again shaken her husband, who is tottering on the shady side of seventy, and entered suit for divorce. June and December were never intended by nature to pull together double or tandem.

Two men who were lost in the storm in Holt county were saved by the thoughtful act of a woman. She had seen them pass her house and surmising that they might have trouble she heated a flat-iron and placed it close to the pane of glass to keep off the frost and set a lamp by the window. They saw the light and were saved.

The authorities of Grand Island are determined that the sidewalks shall be kept free of snow and ice. A large number of business men who refused to shovel, were pulled into court and fined. The fines were suspended on condition that the victims clear their walks. As a result there has been considerable outdoor activity in town lately.

The Beatrice Republican reports that "Mr. O. H. Swingley, who came to this city last fall from Illinois, has been elected assistant cashier of a bank recently organized in Omaha. The institution is known as the Mechanics and Traders bank, and starts out with a captal stock of \$250,000. Mr. Swingley will remove to Omaha and enter upon the duties of his new position."

The Butler County Press is trying to boom the leap market by picturing the chilling agonies of the lonesome. Here is the latest chamber sketch: "The hollowest mockery we can possibly think of is that of a marriageable maid going to bed one of these cold nights with a ing of hot water in her arms, warm flatirons for her feet, and warm stove lifters for general distribution between the sheets. Whew! We hardly dare to give the girls away, but its most too funny keep-he, he!"

Wyoming.

A pipe line is to be built from Laramie to Soda lakes to carry water. A big discovery of horn silver is reported within twenty miles of Lander. The people are extracting considerable comfort from the visits of tooth

doctors. Sun Dance put \$75,000 into improvements last year. The new Crook county court house cost \$30,000. Frank E. Akin, a druggist in Doug-

las, accidentally killed himself by inhaling choloroform while asleep. DIt is said that another 100-mile contract has been let on the Northwestern. the grade running up the Poison

Spider. The Chevenne & Northern has filed on government bond for right of way a distance of sixty miles in northern Albany county. W. E. Ladd, a produce dealer in

Chevenne, has gone under with \$14,000 on the wrong side of the ledger. Ladd has skipped the country. Cheyenne has at last secured a competitive railroad and rejoices exceedingly. Regular passenger trains were

inaugurated on the B. & M. extension

last Monday. The pooling of the stock interests of the Sweetwater ranges is being actively pushed to completion. This means that nearly all of the Sweetwater cattle will be handled next season practically as one herd.

The Lander liar has broken out in a new spot. He has discovered a subterranean cave that outrivals Kentucky's mammoth hole. It is located eighteen miles from the northeast corner of Carbon county.

The Cheyenne Leader says: "The as ignment of the Union Cattle company pecular in the respect that it is not made at the instance of any pressing creditors, but at the request of the stockholders themselves. With a valu-able but widely scattered business on their hands their financial affairs assumed such a shape that an overzalous creditor by throwing the matter into

the courts and precipitating legal en-

tanglements might be the means of frittering away the property without advantage to any of those directly concerned. It was therefore thought best to have receivers appointed who would hold the business be in a position to well in hand and in the readjustment of the affairs give to all concerned what was justly due them.'

AMUSEMENTS.

The Custer Post Concert Proves

Grand Success. The concert given by George A. Custer post, No. 7, G. A. R., last night at Boyd's opera house attracted a large and fashionable audic ace. The programme comprised twelve numbers, all of which were greatly applauded, and nearly every one received an encore. Those taking part in the concert were as follows: Mrs. Mary E. Latey, soprano, of St. Louis; Miss Elizabeth Pennell, contralto; Miss Bertha Bayliss, soprano; Mr. B. B. Young, baritone; Mr. I. M. Treynor, tenor; Mr. H. D. Estabrook, basso; Mr. Otto Fritz, cornet soloist; Mr. Martin Cahn, pianoist; Musical Union orchestra, H. T. Irvine, leader; B. B. Young,

musical director.

The Musical Union orchestra played magnificently. Mr. H. D. Estabrook was never in better voice, and in both solos and quar tettes his magnificent voice received en thusiastic applause from every one present The cornet solo of Mr. Otto Fritz was rap turously received. The gentleman is a thorough master of the instrument and has

thorough master of the instrument and has few equals in this country.

Mr. I. M. Traynor received a splendid wel-come. His tenor solo, "The Minstrel Boy," received a hearty encore.

Mrs. Mary E. Latey, of St. Louis, formerly of Omaha, rendered "Ah! Non Giunga" from La "Sonnambula" in an artistic manner and received an encore.

and received an encore. Miss Elizabeth Pennell appeared three times, twice in quartette and once alone. Miss Pennell's rich contralto is one of

marvellous sweetness and power. That she was a great favorite with her audience was shown by the uprorious applause awarded her.
Miss Bertha Bayliss has a fine soprano

voice of a rare sweetness. She received a splendid welcome.

Mr. B. B. Young rendered "The Old Brigade" in an exceptionally fine manner, and the entertainment closed with the overture, "America," by the Musical Union chestra.

A DASHING WIDOW. Going Through Her Husband's Estate In Vigorous Shape.

The entering up of a suit yesterday by Kelly, Stiger & Co. against a recently deposed executrix of an estate revived interest in the case, which was about the last that came before ex-Judge McCulloch during his term. A little over a year ago a man well known in business circles died leaving a wife and two children. His estate scheduled something over \$30,000, and the widow was appointed sole excutrix. The customary pangs of grief did not remain long with the widow, and she at once indulged in a life of luxury and extravagance. Costly robes and expensive millinery were bought by her, and junketing tours over the country were of weekly and monthly occurrences. Her credit was unlimited and the rences. Her credit was unlimited, and she rences. Her credit was unlimited, and she took advantage of it. She was a daily customer at all the large dry good emporiums of the city, and bought goods without restraint. With S. P. Morse & Co., she contracted a bill of between five and six hundred dollars, and the claim which still remains unadjusted is in the hands of the county indee. county judge.

During one of her pleasure trips the widow formed the acquaintance of a western dude, and it is represented that he lived in clover and enjoyed a life of case on large donations of money left by the dead man and furnished of money left by the dead man and furnished by the fickle female, who during all this time was neglecting her offspring and jeopardiz-ing the estate. Finally relations of the dead man interposed, and through the neglected children made an application before ex-Judge McCulloch to compel the ex-travagant and neglectful mother to make an accounting in her capacity as executrix. Her figures disclosed as planning state of affairs figures disclosed an alarming state of affairs, and she was promptly dismissed and a suc-cessor appointed. It is estimated that she has squandered \$15,000 during her short of unpaid claims for which suits are being brought daily in the county court.

REEVES GOES TO LAW.

He Wants \$25,000 Damages From Dr McMenamy and Wife.

L. Powell Reeves, the advertised "doctor and specialist," yesterday brought suit in the district court against J. W. McMenamy and Mrs. McMenamy, of the Omaha Medical and Surgical institute, charging them with issuing false, malicious and defamatory libel against him for all of which he wants damages in the sum of \$25,000. Reeves main tains that the libel complained of was printed in the Bee on the 15th day of January, and in his bill of particulars alleges that he is a physician and surgeon and has been such physician and surgeon since the year 1879, during all of which time he has practiced his profession, and that in the mouth of July 1887, he came to the city of Omaha for the purpose of practicing his profession. Imme-diately after his arrival here he was visited by McMenamy, who requested him to form a partnership with him for the practice of their profession, the defendant offering as an inducement his having a practice estab-lished and a hospital in operation. This the plaintiff refused to do taking upon himself the credit of saying for such refusal "that the said defendant had not the education, knowledge and skill of this plaintiff in the profession."

Reeves then entered into the practice of his "profession" wholly upon his own re-sponsibility, and sets forth that the plaintiff grew jealous and threatened to drive him out of the city. In conclusion Reeves says the article published in the BEE in reference to him was the fulfillment of said threats.

MUSIC AND SONG FOR THE POOR. A Grand Charity Concert Anticipated For the Suffering.

Several gentlemen of the Omaha board of charities and corrections met at the board of trade yesterday afternoon, and appointed the following named gentlemen as agents and visitors to investigate and relieve all cases of destitution reported to them. They are vesteds with power to appoint assistants, they in return to report to the secretary of the main organization. The agents are: the main organization. The agents are:
First ward, J. H. Lacey; Second ward, Rev.
D. R. Kerr; Third ward, John S. Caulfield;
Fourth ward, Rev. W. J. Harsha; Fifth
ward, Rev. E. A. Fogelstrom; Sixth ward,
E. F. Clark; Seventh ward, John Dale;
Eighth ward, William O. Pierson; Ninth
ward, Rev. F. W. Foster.
At yesterday's meeting it was resolved to
give a grand charity concert on the night of

give a grand charity concert on the night of Tuesday, February 14, at which all the local talent in the city will be invited to participate. On Monday afternoon next at 3:30, an-other meeting will be held to consummate matters, and all the charitable organizations are requested to send a representative.

AMONG THE RAILROADS. Bad Smash Up-New Line to Cheyenne

-Passenger Agents Meet. SHEEP AND HOGS KILLED.

Five carloads of hogs and one of sheep were derailed at Gardner, near Columbus, on the Union Pacific railroad at an early hour yesterday morning, by a switch that had not been properly manipulated by the crew of a west-bound train. The sheep and pogs were killed, and the wreck so completely blockaded the road that passenger traffic was considerably annoyed. All trains from the west yesterday were several hours

NEW LINE TO CHETENNE. The B. & M. has inaugurated a through train service to Cheyenne over the recently completed extension. Connecting lines are requested by a circular just issued to include Theyenne among the important points when solling tickets over the B. & M. system. But one coupon is necessary for any point on the line, and should read either Omaha, Pacific ction, Nebraska City, Atchison or Kansas City, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

The Nebraska association of general pas senger and ticket agents met at the B. & M headquarters yesterday, and considered mal

ters of minor importance. There was a fair sized representation, and an agreement was entered into in reference to local rates for meetings held in the state. Those presenting credentials will be accorded one and one-third

Assistant General Passenger agent Lomax. of the Union Pacific railroad, departed yestez-day for Burlington.

General Passenger Agent Tebbetts arrived home yesterday. General Passenger Agent Eustis will return from his California outing the last of the

week. The Methodist Conference.

A joint meeting of the Methodist ministers of Omaha was held in the parlors of the Millard hotel yesterday morning. Rev. J. W.

Phelps presided and Rev. Alfred H. Henry

acted as secretary. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved. That we hereby invite the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to hold its session of 1892 in the city

of Omaha.

The general conference meets in Baltimore in May, 1888, at which session the delegates from the Nebraska conferences will present the above resolution. The session of the general conference of the M. E. church is a very important body, composed of delegates from the various conferences throughout the world. The sessions are held every four years and usually last from five to six weeks. The body is a large one numerically, and its assemblage in Omaha would prove of vast profit to the city. The delegates from the Nebraska conference are prominent ministers and business men who will exert every effort to bring the session to Omaha.

Dr. O'Leary's Lecture.

Dr. O'Leary who is not altogether unknown in this part of the country is now de livering a series of the most useful and at the same time most entertaining lectures on medical subjects in the Exposition hall. They are largely attended by ladies and gentlemen and listened to with the greatest attention and appreciated as are the utterances only of a competent and at the same time honest doc tor of medicine. Dr. O'Leary has an attrac tive appearance, an easy almost fascinating delivery, a ready wit and a very happy way of placing his subject in an intelligable man-ner before his auditors. Last night his subject was the eye, the car and the skin and was treated in a most entertaining manner. There will be no lecture to night because the engaged for the Burns Thursday night he will deliver another free lecture and on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights an admission fee will be charged.

K. of P. Election.

After the usual weekly drill last night in their armory on the west side of Fourteenth street between Douglas and Dodge, the Second regiment of the Knights of Pythias held an election to choose successors to Colonel McManus and Major Ande Borden. The session was presided over by Colonel Thomas Burrell. The regiment was unanimous in their choice of Lieutenant James A. Brown, of Black Eagle division No. 18 for the posi-tion of lieutenant colonel, and James Don nelly, adjutant of the Second regiment, for major. Both are popular men among their fellow knights and are in every respect well qualified to fill the positions to which they

A Reform School Candidate. George Still, the 14-year-old boy caught

ourglarizing the residence of H. Atkins, on South Tenth street, on Monday, was before the police magistrate yesterday. Although Atkins discovered that he had had \$50 stolen from his house, he would not prosecute. George claims that he did not take the money, although he says he knows the party who did. The charge against him was dismissed and his mother had him rearrested on the charge of vagrancy and incorrigibility. He was tried, found guilty and put under \$150 bonds to appear before the district court. He is to be sent to the reform school.

Investigating An Inspector. From time to time complaints have been made to the council to the effect that Sewer Inspector McLean is neglectful in the discharge of his duties, and with a view of formally receiving and investigating complaints the sewerage committee of the council will meet at the city hall on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. In the meantime the will be pleased to hear from those with

Licensed to Wed. The following licenses to marry were issued esterday by Judge Shields: Name and residence. John Blakeslee, Omaha......23 Maggie Kane, Omaha..... Andrew Williams, Omaha..........31 Betty Morton, Omaha.....

grievances.

Internal Revenue Collections. Yesterday's internal revenue collections mounted to \$7,285.10.

SKIN SCALP BLOOD

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg and having been cured by the Citacina Remaining when all other methods and remedies failed, ideem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay to whom I shall ever feel grateful, spoke to me about Cuttcura, and I consented to give them a trial with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the state. The Cuttcura Remedies are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER HEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the Cuttcura Remedies, a our request with results as above stated.

A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists, a

SAVED MY MOTHER'S LIFE.

Ever since I can remember, my mother has suffered from a milk leg. Nothing would do het any good. She had the best medical talent, but they all did her no good. She suffered with het leg for thirty years and never knew a well day. She would have to sit up half the night, holding up her leg and moaning. She had no peace. She used at it the best known remedles in the country without effect. I asked her to try your Cuticuta Remedies. Got her a bottle of Cuticuta Resolvent, and she took it, and has taken in all about six or seven bottles, and now she is a well woman to-day. Her leg is entirely healed, and her health was never better. She can go out every day, something she has not done in ten years, so you see I cannot help stating to you about your wonderful Cuticuta Remedies. You have saved my mother's life. I cannot find words to express my gratifude. I have adverthed your Cuticuta Remedies for and near.

EDWARD LUEDER, 1665 Broadway, N. Y.

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.

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