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E. ROSEWATER. EDITOR. THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee PubJishing company, does solemnly swear that the
actual circulation of the Daily Hee for the week
ending Jan. 20, 188, was as follows:
Saturday, Jan. 16 15,365
Monday, Jan. 16 15,365
Tuesday, Jan. 17 14,225
Wednesday, Jan. 18 15,200 Average.....

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of January, A. D., 1888. N. P. FELL, Notary Public, State of Nebraska,

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass, {8.8.}
County of Douglass, {8.8.}
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, 16,239 copies; for February, 1887, 14,178 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,417 copies; for July, 1887, 14,436 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,151; for November, 1887, 16,236 copies; for December, 1887, 16,041 copies.

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

THE boys in our cooking-school department are said to be panting for petticoats and aprons.

SOUTH OMAHA has a city government, but its machinery has been clogged up for want of a lubricator.

POETIC justice is sometimes seen outside of the novels. A Louisville coal dealer was recently found frozen to death in his office. Snatched from his light weighs, as it were.

PROPERTY owners will soon have a friendly visit from various paving contractors, who will persist that they know better what material property owners want for paving than the man who has to pay for it.

THE public may expect some interesting disclosures when the methods of the great anti-poverty exponents, Gould and Sage, in relation to the Kansas Pacific bonds, are divulged in court. The counsel who have the matter in charge say they are all ready for the trial. So are the people.

NEVER before in American history has there been such an irruption of prize fighting as at present. The veneer of civilization is cracking in all grades of society showing the savagery of human nature beneath the surface. It is a blot on our boasted enlightenment.

THERE is a dispute between the government and the state of Texas as to the ownership of Geer county in that commonwealth. The president recently claimed the land arbitrarily, by proclamation, but the Texans are not to be intimidated in that way. A much more sensible method of terminating the dispute is the bill introduced by Senator Coke to create a board of arbitration to settle the controversy. The bill should pass and the decision of the board should

THE bell-wether still leads the council. He pretends that the new city hall will not be large enough for Omaha, and wants to abandon the Meyers' plan for something more superb and magnificent. Nothing less than a million-dollar city hall will come up to his ideal. The council very naturally fell in with his stupendous scheme, and ordered the board of public works to get an option on the lots adjoining. With Hascall, a million dollars is a mere bugatelle. There is a surplus of several hundred millions laying around loose in Uncle Sam's strong box at Wash-

THE Maxwell-Preller tragedy which caused so much excitement in St. Louis in April, 1885, is now drawing to a close. Maxwell, or whose real name is Hugh M. Brooks, after having been sentenced to death for the murder of Arthur Preller, appealed through the state courts to the United States supreme court on the question of the constitutionality of the state law as applied to his case. The opinion of Chief Justice Waite was adverse to the petition of Brooks and followed the decision as rendered by the same court in the Chicago anarchists' trial. The last straw for Brooks to grasp at is the governor's pardon or commutation of sentence. As this is highly improbable, the day is not distant when Brooks will pay the penalty of his crime by hanging.

It is undoubtedly the fact that the recent victory of the administration in Pennsylvania was achieved through the active work of the democratic federal office holders in that state. Had they kept hands off it is not improbable that Randall would have been successful. But this sort of interference has ceased to attract serious attention because it has come to be understood as entirely agreeable to the administration, and to be expected whenever the exigency requires it. Mr. Cleveland has an object to accomplish which he will not permit any sentimental considerations to interfere with, and it has been apparent for some time that he had concluded there was very little practical politics in closing the mouths and tying the hands of the army of office holders. The example set by the collector of customs at Philadelphia and others in the federal service in Pennsylvania will be freely and boldly followed by the office holders elsewhere, at least until Mr. Cleveland is renominated and hears the decision of the people through the ballot box.

they could not possibly be so employed? Tariff Discrimination. In almost every respect the existing The intimation that the BEE is trying tariff discriminates against the poor to have building inspection abolished is man. It places a higher rate of duties absurd. It is notorious that the creation upon the cheaper classes of goods which of the building inspectors' department the people of moderate means must buy is mainly if not entirely due to agitation by the BEE. The office of superinthan upon the classes which only people of wealth can afford to purchase. It extendent of buildings is permanently nets from the masses who subsist by established by the charter which the their toil the larger bounty on everyeditor of the BEE helped to frame. thing they wear, giving to the rich the That office cannot be abolished until a new charter is made. But we object benefit of a lower tax on all the finer and more expensive articles which it is most emphatically to the reckless waste their privilege to have. This is true of of the city's money on assistants when they are not needed, and the imposition everything in the line of woolen goods, and it is even more conspicuously true of fraudulent vouchers for services not rendered. We object to this method of of all cotton and linen textile fabrics. Mixed woolen dress goods costdoing business, not only in Mr. Whiting 15 cents a square yard pay a duty of lock's office, but in every department of 67.85, while such goods costing 34 cents the city government. a square yard only pay 60.60. Woolen · Profitless Conventions. hosiery valued above 30 cents and not No other country is so prolific in conover 40 cents a pound pays a duty of ventions as the United States. Almost 68.80, while such hosiery valued at over 80 cents a pound pays only 60.37 duty. every separate interest feels called upon to present its claims to public attention Wool blankets valued above 30 cents at least once a year through a convenand not over 40 cents a pound pay a

tion or conference. This method of setduty of 67.96, while such blankets valued above 80 cents pay but 65.38. So ting forth special wants is always most fully developed during the first few it is throughout the manufactures of weeks after the assembling of congress, wool, the more costly grade of articles bear the lighter duty, the heavier exand it has been resorted to with unusual action of the tariff being placed on the freedom this year. Last week Washclasses of goods which the people of ington was the scene of what has not moderate means must be content with. inaptly been called a carnival of con-In cotton and linen textile fabrics the ventions. There was more than one discrimination against the consumers for every secular day in the week, and of who are compelled to buy the cheaper course each was regarded by its promoters as representing an object of the greatgoods is equally or more marked. While the higher qualities of these est importance to the general welfare, The advocates of ship subsidies were at fabrics pay duties ranging from 40 to 65 per cent, the duties on the cheaper the national capital in force and formugrades range from 110 to 175 per cent. lated under the eye of congress their Thus one quality of Swiss mull, costing shrewdly devised plan for building up 11 pence abroad, pays 110 per cent duty, the shipping interest of the country by a system of bounties from the national while the corresponding highest grade, costing 51 pence, pays only 40 per cent. treasury. The wool conference was a somewhat imposing and not altogether This last rate is made on the finest harmonious gathering which finally grades of figured muslin, India muslin, India linen, and tarlatan, while agreed that the government should the lowest and cheapest rates pay take a step backward in the matter of tariff taxation, and started a controrespectively 85 per cent, 75 per cent, 95 versy which is not likely to improve the chances of this proposal. There was a gathering of tobacco growers who,

strangely enough, had no suggestions

to offer congress, a convention of

bottle-makers, presumed to be seek-

ing more protection for the Amer-

ican bottle, the national board

of trade, which had something to

say, most of which nobody paid

any attention to, on a number of sub-

jects, and a pure food convention that

was more remarkable than any of the

members and the disposition of the dele-

The inalienable right of American

citizens to convene when and where they

please, for any object they may deem

proper, will not be questioned, but as to

the value of such conventions as those

held in Washington thus far, and of the

others that are to follow, so far as relates

they have any. They may have a meas-

ure of usefulness in disclosing to the

country the special claims and de-

sires of the interests represented,

and thereby stimulating public discus-

sion of the matters with which they

concern themselves, but there is some

agine this to be the best way to get what

they want do not make a mistake. The

influence of the method diminishes as it

becomes more common, while in most

cases the devotion to pleasure quite as

much as to business of those who attend

conventions at the national capital is

not calculated to deeply impress con-

gress with their solicitude for the cause

they represent. It is not always the

case, either, that these conventions are

composed of men whose ability is such

as to give them a claim to very consid-

erate attention. The most zealous

may easily have their zeal ex-

plained by strong personal inter-

est, while others have availed

themselves of an opportunity for enjoy-

ment. Under such conditions it is not

surprising that members of congress

look upon the average convention at

Washington as an organization having

much the same purpose as the unorgan-

Call a Halt on Tax-eating.

Mayor Broatch is in a position to ren-

der the city invaluable service by purg-

ing its pay roll of a swarm of pensioners

who are employed without legal author-

ity and drawing exorbitant salaries for

worthless services. These tax-eaters

are gnawing at the vitals of the city. In

many instances they are employed in

direct violation of the charter. Their

number is constantly increasing and

their retention has become an incentive

to inefficiency, shiftlessness and down-

right crookedness in the various branch-

es of the city government. For a city

of metropolitan pretensions, provided

with costly municipal machinery, the

fast and loose methods of doing the city's

business is a burning shame and dis-

grace. There is not a single depart-

ment from city clerk down to city en-

gineer operated and conducted under

ordinary checks and safeguards usually

employed by any well conducted busi-

ness firm. The city clerk employs as

many deputies and clerks as he pleases

at whatever salaries he chooses to allow

them. The city treasurer, in flagrant

violation of the charter, which restricts

him to \$1,400 a year for all his deputies

and clerks, keeps on the payroll depu-

ties and clerks who draw from \$5,000 to

\$7,000 a year. The council cheerfully

votes these illegal appropriations under

the pretense that the treasurer needs

this extra help, not taking into account

that the treasurer is allowed 2 per cent

on delinquent taxes to pay for his extra

The city engineer's department has no

schedule of salaries fixed by ordinance

and no limit is imposed upon the num-

ber of employes. While no one charges

the engineer with dishonesty, common

business rules would require the estab-

lishment by ordinance of the salaries to

be paid and the number to be employed.

The building inspector's department

is wasting over \$400 a month during the

winter season, and the superintendent

of the city hall building has drawn \$166

last month for loafing, when the ordin-

ance only allows him pay for supervision

when construction of that building is

There has been a great deal of waste

actually going on.

ized lobby.

gates to prefer pleasure to business.

The exhibit could be greatly enlarged to show how appropriately the existing tariff discriminates against the great majority of the people, but the examples cited are sufficient to make plain the injustice that is being done and the urgent duty and necessity there is for remedying it by a thorough revision and reform. No fair-minded man can examine these figures without admitting that they present a grave wrong and an unjustifiable oppression which ought to be removed. A system which permits such a discrimination against the great majority of the people, and puts the greater part of the burden of tariff taxation on the weaker shoulders, is absolutely indefensible. Reason and justice condemn it and it cannot be maintained without most serious injury to the public welfare. Such facts utterly confound the arguments of those who insist upon non-interference with the

per cent, and 175 per cent.

Was it Unwarranted?

A morning paper takes up the cudgel for Building Inspector Whitlock and denounces as entirely unwarranted the charges which the BEE makes against that officer for over-reaching his authority, and imposing on the city through | reason to doubt whether the men who ime employment of needless subordin-

Mr. Whitlock was charged with paying his inspectors for services which they had not rendered, and keeping a clerk at \$75 a month without proper

authority. Mr. Whitlock admitted that he has allowed his two associates \$4 per day each for twenty-seven days of December, but he claims that they had worked twentyseven days during that month, and were entitled to pay for it. There were only twenty-six working days in December, but Mr. Whitlock says that his inspectors worked the Monday after Christmas because some builders who worked on that day had to be watched in their building operations.

We should like to know what Mr.

Whitlock's assistant inspectors were working at in December. Mr. Whitlock says his \$75 clerk issues all the building permits and does all the office work. If that is true what is Mr. Whitlock doing himself to earn \$150 a month? If he and his two assistants were competent to do all the inspection during the busy building season, what is the need of three inspectors when building operations are practically suspended except in the few large brick blocks, which are mostly fire proof? Does Mr. Whitlock pretend that his inspectors were employed in watching the interior work of the First National bank, the Merchants' bank, the U. S. National, and buildings of that character? What do these inspectors know about fire-proof buildings? What do they know any way about building, excepting the carpenter work? The charter re-

quires that the building inspector be an architect or competent builder. Mr. Whitlock himself is a carpenter. He may have been a builder of frame houses, but his experience as a builder of stone and brick buildings, and especially of fire-proof structures, has been acquired since he has been superintendent of buildings. His two assistants are also carpenters by trade, and their inspection beyond enforcing plans approved by Mr. Whitlock is a farce, and could be carried on just as well by a blacksmith or machinist. But that is a secondary matter. The question is, why does Mr. Whitlock certify to the vouchers of these two inspectors for twenty-six days in November and twenty-seven days in December, when the authority under which he is allowed to employ them restricts him to \$4 a day for each day actually employed? This does not mean employed as carpenters, tinkering about the city hall building. Carpenters can be hired at this season for \$2.50 a day, but if they were worth \$5 a day their work could not be legally included in the vouchers of the building inspector. In view of the admissions of Mr. Whitlock, the question is, were the charges of the BEE unwarranted? Is there any valid excuse for his retention on the city pay-roll of inspectors who have nothing to inspect at this season of the year? What right had Mr. Whitlock to certify to their vouchers for full time on inspectors'

duty in November and December when

in the street commissioner's department, judging from the amount appropriated during the last season.

The council deliberately ignores this deplorable state of affairs and practically gives countenance to these raids on the city treasury, and the increase of the number of pensioners.

Unless Mayor Broatch comes to the front to check this extravagance and general lawlessness, taxpayers will be compelled to organize for their own protection and appeal to the courts to enjoin the payment of fraudulent vouchers and appropriations made without warrant of law.

THE republican papers of California, which ought to have a pretty thorough insight into the motives of Senators Stanford and Stewart, have no hesitation in interpreting their vote for Lamar as due to his well-known friendship for railroad corporations. The San Francisco Chronicle asks: "Why seek far and wide for a motive when one was so apparent, so obtrusive and so effective?" We question if there are a hundred men in the country, able to take a candid and intelligent view of this matter, who do not see what the motive was that led the California and Nevada senators to vote as they did, and who do not believe that their action and the course of Lamar before his confirmation were in pursuance of a compact most deliberately arranged between them. It remains to be seen whether the obligations of that agreement ceased when Justice Lamar took his seat on the supreme bench, and the opportunity to test this may not be far in the future.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Wilkie Coltins is suffering from nervous prostration. President Carnot, of France, believes

his lucky star. Even as a schoolboy he felt that he was destined to be great.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, has served twenty years in congress, during twelve of which he has been in the senate. A fund for the aid of General Longstreet.

started by an Atlanta paper, is promptly stopped by a letter from Mrs. Longstreet. Senator Fair recently paid his divorced wife \$500 for a bunch of rosebuds at a Catholic fair in San Francisco. This smacks a little of sentimentality on the part of the

senator. Mrs. Secretary Vilas has never recovered from the nervous shock resulting from witnessing the sudden death of Judge Ellett at the president's reception at Memphis. There has been little or no improvement since the others for the dissensions among its first attack, and her physician and friends are becoming alarmed.

Representative Burnett, of Massachusetts, s the only congressman who considers his marriage an event of sufficient importance to be embaimed in the congressional directory. He is evidently proud of the fact that he "married the only child of James Russell

Tennessee, has introduced a bill in congress to their prime purpose of influencing for the suppression of lotteries and church legislation, it may fairly be doubted if fair raffles. He says they are the abominations of this generation. This bill has been referred to a committee and labelled "Glass -handle with care "

Belva Lockwood, man-like, is "in the hands of her friends" for a presidential nomination. She considers that her alleged canvass in 1884 "may have been the amusing side of the campaign, but it was an educator and civilizer, and a dense forest of Ignorance has been blazed for a coming woman president."

Preaching Out of Season.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Sam Jones is discouraged at the result of his labors in Kansas City. When a town is wrestling with the remains of a real estate boom it is in too bad a humor to be advised.

A Correct Simile.

Providence Journal. According to the report of the commission, passing a civil service examination is about as valuable in securing an appointment as a diploma from an agricultural college towards buying a farm.

Looks Like a Misdeal.

Philadelphia Press.
The everlasting Baltimore & Ohio deal has turned up again-more's the pity. Some of our ablest financiers have always insisted that the Baltimore & Ohio deal was a misdeal, and it looks as though they were more than half right.

A Pertinent Question. Cleveland Plaindealer.

The formation of these trusts and combines is a monstrous evil and growing every day, and an ill-adjusted tariff is the soil in which they sprout. How otherwise than by a revision of the tariff can these noisome growths in the world of trade and commerce be eradicated?

Not a Novel Bill. Pitishurg Dispatch.

The Outhwaite Pacific railroad bill, as outlined in the press dispatches, seems to be drawn with a view to letting those companies that wish to pay their debt do so at a material discount, and permitting the others to keep on defying the government as they have done heretofore.

A Prophecy.

Atlanta Constitution. Mark what we say-that surplus will be there when this congress adjourns, all except what they absorb. But the next congress, elected by the people on this issue, will take the matter in hand and relieve the people from the excise oppression with which they are now burdened.

A Stumbling-Block to Monopoly. Philadelphia Record.

Some eastern genius has devised a machine for cleaning cottonseed oil of the lint adhering to it, by means of which the seed may be put in condition for shipment to Europe. where it will bring \$25 a ton, while the price paid by the cottonseed oil monopoly is \$7 to \$8 per ton. This is an anexpected stumblingblock in the pathway of the oil magnates.

The Coal Baron Speaks New York World.

Let them strike as much as they like, To us tis a perfect boon. Merrily high the prices fly In monopoly's big balloon

Though they starve by bits in the linky pits.
Though their children cry for bread. The end of the game must be the same -Good pay. Absurd. Upon my word,

What more can the men require! You speak of the poor-what they endure, Deprived of their bit of fire, If we who control the price of coal Reduced at this time of year, Our dividends, my worthy friends

Would rapidly disappear I'm willing to add that the work is bad And dangerous, too, to face,
But when one steps and reels and drops
There's another to take his place.
"Supply and demand," throughout the land,
By that will we stand or fall,

We're dealing in coals, but bodies and souls Are not in our line at all.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Dakota county claims a population of

Rushville has been declared the county seat of Sheridan county. Nebraska City proposes to secure a rock pile as a gymnasium for her bums. Six days without a train and ten days without mail was the blizzard experi-ence of Coleridge, Cedar county.

Seventy thousand dollars worth of building improvements are booked to bloom in the spring in South Sioux City. The Ponca coal shaft struck a fifteeninch vein of coal at a depth of lifty-seven

feet. The work of sinking the shaft is being pushed vigorously. The Yankton Press says a committee of Yanktonians is to visit Omaha in a

couple of weeks in the interest of the proposed Yankton-Omaha railroad. The Puget Sound colony boomers are operating in Plattsmouth. The gilded bait held out will doubtless catch the fancy of the reckless as well as their

Broken Bow has been given to understand that the Missouai Pacific was heading that way, and with proper inducements in bonds and lands, would build to the town.

Plattsmouthers are organizing a grand hill slide carnival, and have extended invitations to coasters in Omaha, Lincoln and Council Bluffs to participate and crack a shin or two.

The supervisors of Butler county have compromised with the defaulting treasurer, G. H. Cutting, at 331 cents on the dollar. Cutting cleared \$3,500 by the operation.

Grand Island is offered a beet sugar plant provided the business men subscribe stock to the amount of \$10,000 and a farm of 3,200 acres. A. J. Levallee is chief engineer of the scheme.

Judge Kenney, of Nebraska City, Indian agent at the Yankton agency, publicly denies having made the statement that 1,000 perished in the blizzard in Dakota. He declares that a few facts have been tortured into alarming falsehoods.

Iowa Items.

Sioux City has on the stocks building improvements to cost \$1,812,700. The press club of Des Moines will in-

dulge in a banquet February 14. The business men's club of Davenport will blow in \$500 in advertising the town.

The Bremer County Independent says hay is \$10 to \$12 per ton and fodder very scarce.

The alcohol works at Atlantic are to be converted into a starch factory the

A Marshall county farmer thinks the now is twenty inches deep on an average in the timber where it is not drifted.

The force of telegraph linemen are pushing forward the new telegraph vire between Fort Dodge and Sioux City at the rate of fifteen miles per day, when at work, although the intense cold weather seriously interferes with the progress of the work.

Dakota.

Deadwood is threatened with a coal A party from Wisconsin has made arrangements to establish a foundry and

machine shop in Huron early in the spring. Mitchell citizens are coming to the front grandly with subscriptions to

make up the \$2,000 for the next territorial fair. The American tin mining have 7,000 pounds of stream tin, averaging 65 per cent, that will be shipped from Deadwood

to New York in a few days. A prominent citizen of Aberdo "I have lived in Dakota and Minnesota thirty-three years and never saw or heard of such a storm. It was phenomenal, and such a one may not occur again

in a hundred years." Bismarck is all torn up socially over the Judge Mackey and Mrs. Witherbee scandal. That Mrs. Witherbee is seeking a divorce is admitted. Many stoutly champion the cause of the lady, and in-sist that it will be time enough to condemn her when the facts are proved.

Dakota has a large supply of blizzard heroines. Miss Nellie Guernsey, a teacher in Yankton county, is one of them. Her school was in session when the blizzard came and her orders to her school children were to remain in the building until the storm was over. She then started across the prairie in the midst of the storm to the nearest house half a mile away, and procured a supply of provisions and returned with it to her imprisoned charges at the school house. Providentially the two journeys were made in safety and the school children were enabled to pass the night in comfort. At the house where the provisions were procured were four men, but not one of them could be induced to accompany Miss Guernsey back to the school house. So she went alone.

Montana. The new city directory of Helena con-

tains 5,240 names. The bullion shipped from Butte last week was worth \$76,192. Six spans of the Montana Central's

eight-span bridge across the Missouri at Great Falls are completed. In 1887 at the Helena land office there were entered 252,841 acres of land, the receipts for which were \$160,593.47.

The mining camp of Burk, in the Cœur d' Alenes, imports 300 pounds of whisky and liquors to 100 pounds of provisions.

The production of the Hecla company at Glendale for 1887 amounted to 457, 712.29 ounces of silver, 501,531 ounces of gold, 132,886 pounds of copper and 1,545,379 pounds of lead.

A wealthy Montana man has offered the College of Montana at Deer Lodge \$10,000 on the condition that the col lege raise \$15,000 more and maintain a perpetual scholarship for deserving girls without means. W. A. Clark and S. E. Larrabie have headed the \$15,000 subscription list with \$1,000 each.

Serenaded General Crook. The execulent band of musicians from Fort

Omaha located themselves in the corridor of the Paxton last night and dispensed charming music for over two hours in honor of General Crook. In consideration of the courtesy the general invited a large number of Omaha's best people to enjoy with him the musical feast, and the grand balcony swarmed with the vigor, wealth and beauty of the city. During the instrumental intermissions vocal music was rendered by local talent in the pariors, and the evening was most enjoyably

Wants to Come West. Secretary Nattinger, of the board of trade,

is in receipt of a letter from Samuel B. Massa, proprietor of the Golden Anchor House Furnishing Emporium, of Providence, R. I. asking for data in reference to Omaha. H says that he is on the eve of selling out his works in Providence with a view of locating in the west, and that this city is his contem-plated point. Mr. Nattinger replied to Mr. Massa's request and furnished him with a copy of the illustrated Bra annual.

A. O. H. Band Party.

Another of those pleasant socials for which the A. O. H. band is famous was given last night at Cunningham's hall, over 100 couple being in attendance. A most enjoyable time

Omaha Scots Do Honor to the Memory of the Bard. Last evening the Burns club gave their

annual banquet and ball at exposition hall, and over 250 Scots and admirers of the great peasant bard assembled to do honor to the memory of the immortal Robbie on this, the 129th anniversary of his birth. A delightful time was enjoyed, and many graceful tributes were paid to Burns and Scotland. The

decorations over the stage were simple, consisting of two American flags draped over the British flag, in the center of which was the portrait of the pard, whose natal day the Scots delight to celebrate. In the center of the ball were five long tables, all surrounded by guests. The banquet commenced at 9:30, and before the toasts were ended it was nearly midnight. The programme was headed with the following graceful sentiment from David Knox :

Each joy or grief that lights the e'e Or melts the heart by turns, Stands forth refined and glorified In Scotia's minstrel Burns.

Just before the banquet, the president, Mr. Thomas Meldrum, in a brief but fitting speech welcomed the guests assembled to celebrate this anniversary of Burns' birth. He was followed by Rev. W. E. Cepeland, who asked the grace. At the close of the banquet Miss Elizabeth Pennell opened the programme with the song "Caller Herrin." She was warmly encored and most graciously responded with "My Heart is Sair for Somebony." After music, "There was a Lad Born in Kyle," Hon. John M. Thurston re-sponded to the tonst, "The Memory of Burns." He said in brief:

One hundred and twenty-nine years ago in a humble cottage in Scotia a boy was born, well in body, but great of spirit. None knew that then an angel of melody had come to carth to play upon the strings of human hearts. Nearly ninety years ago he died in body, but to night throughout the civilized world his memory lives. This genius of im-mortal song awoke the slogan of warlike days. He renewed the memory of Wallace and Bannockburn to keep the Scottish character loval, brave and true. He sang of He sang of Scotland's Mary, the fortunate and lovely queen whose fate aroused the sympathy of the whole world He sang of nature and of nature's God; of bank and bral, of loch and surrounding cliffs. of rushing rivers and eternal hills. He sang of love, the divine nectar of impassioned beauty and made the miracle of love divinely sweet. He rejoiced in the conviviality of so-cial life. He knew that our best happiness springs from our inner self. He also sang of the greater truth and the sublimer melodies of man. He bent no suppliant keee to prince or plutus, paid no attention to creeds or priests, but believed and rejoiced in the

justice and power of almighty God.

Mr. Thurston was fellowed by Mr. Northrup, who sang "Here's Health to Bonnie
Scotland." The delighted auditors forced
him to return and he favored them with "Up wi' the Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee.' Mrs. Pettis, a mezzo-soprano, sang "Bonnie Woods o' Craighe." She, too, had to return and give an encore piece. After music by the band, "God Save the Queen" and "Star Spangled Banner," Mr. John Wilson res-ponded to "The Land We Left and the Land We Live In." He dwelt upon the memories and scenes of bonnie Scotland and with equal fervor told of the wonderful growth of America and the principles she repre-sented. At the close of his speech he was

greeted with loud and prolonged applause. Little Maggie Meldrum, aged twelve years, sang very sweetly "Afton Water," with the encore "Comin' Through the Rye." Mr. A K. Gray followed with the stirring song 'The March of the Cameron Men."

After "A Man's a Man for a' That" by the

band, Mr. G. M. Hitchcock responded most gracefully to the toast "The Press." The programme ended with songs, "Sea and Shore" by Bowie, and "My Love is Like the Red, Red Rose," by Mr. T. J. Pennell, both of which were enthusiastically encored The guests then adjourned to the while the tables were removed, and shortly after midnight the dancing commenced and

AMUSEMENTS. A Splendid Minstrel Performance at

Boyd's Last Night. There were but few vacant seats at Boyd's last night and the balcony and gallery were literally packed with people. The Gorman lar minstrels was the attraction and a clearer cut or more refined performance has never been seen in Omaha. This company has made a notable departure in minstrelsy and the different acts are cleverly conceived and excellently executed. Negro minstrels and circuses are closely associated together in the minds of a majority of amuse ment patrons on account of the sameness that usually predominates all porformances of either class. But to the Gormans must be given the credit of originality, which, above all things, is one element needed to continue the popularity of negro minstrelsy. The vulgarity, so common to performances of this kind, have been eliminated, and there is not the slightest thing in the whole programme that could offend the most fastidious. The audience last night was composed of the very best people in Omaha, and the applause wa

unstinted. The company is a large one and the first part is replete with new jokes, comic ditties and pretty ballads. "The Shepherd Boy's Return," by Mr. Harley was finely rendered and received a well deserved encore. Mr. Curran sang, "Under the Acorn Tree"-one of the sweetest ballads ever heard in this city-in a manner that created tumuluous applause. Mr. George Gorman and E. M. Hall on the ends were excellent and kept the audience in a roar of laughter. The Quaker City quartette are accom-plished musicians and gave a clever act. 'The Dancing Musketeers," arranged by the Gormans is most praiseworthy and the dancers are well drilled in boyonet exercise Add Ryman made one of the funniest stump speeches ever heard, while Mr. E. M. Hall exhibited wonderful skill in banjo playing. The performance closed with a funny

extravaganza entitled "The Golden Ball." Plain Talks at Y. M. C. A.

The committee on lectures and classes has arranged a course of informal lectures to be given at the rooms for the benefit of the association. The course will be both interest itecture, modern electricity, etc., and will be given by prominent men of the city—men well informed and able to present their subject in an interesting manner. These are for association members and also their nds. On Friday evening the first of the friends. course will be given upon the subject of "Surgical Anatsmy," by Dr. J. W. Barnsdall.

Internal Revenue Collections. Yesterday's internal revenue collections amounted to \$13,442.90.

Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themserves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medi

edies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great malority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Caterrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough. Savrone's Hadical Core meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing. Each package contains one bottle of the Rant CAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVEST, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise; price, \$1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. BOSTON. UTERINE PAINS

And Weakness instantly relieved by And Weakness instantly relieved by the Curnouna Anti-Pair Plastrea, a Perfect Antidote to Pain, infiammation and Weakness. A new, most affect paintenance of the pain

REPORTORIAL

THE CITY OF OMAHA BY GASLIGHT.

What the Reporter Saw-The Dog Fight-The Sermon-The Poverty Stricken Family-The Coroner's

Invuest.

The life of a reporter on a daily paper is not one of the most happy lots. He is east into all kinds of compasy, from the highest to the lowest dregs of society. At one time he is called to attend an inquest, to 'write up" the sudden death of a man, who for years was known to be a reliable railroader, a teamster, or carpenter, if not perchance a bricklayer or even a common laborer. On his way back to the office with his notes a friend says, "I can give you the names of a party to be married at a certain hour." In quest of news the reporter finds a poor mother and several small children in a miscrable kind of hovel and in a famishing condition. Promising to do all in his power to relieve them the scribe wends his way again, when his thoughts are turned to his note book. In an instant his eyes are cast on a memorandum which says: "A dog fight at——, at 7 p. m." Well, here comes the trial for the penell pusher. A leading minister is to preach a sermon from a text which he desires printed and the reporter has promised to do that work, as 500 marked copies of the paper containing that sermon is to be malied to the ministerial friends of the pastor.

"HERE IS A PRETTY MESS."

"HERR IS A PRETTY MESS."

A coroner's inquest, a starving family, a dog fight and a prominent divine sermon, all to be written up by the same person for the same paper published next morning. All of the above has happened within a couple of hours. The reporter makes the effort and by heiding the "forms" for half an hour is successful and gets rid of his load of care, but such was not the case with the gentleman who makes the following interesting statement:

ing interesting statement:
To the writer who met Mr. William Crowder,a Ing interesting statement:

To the writer who met Mr. William Crowder, a teamster leoated at the Farmer's Hotel, corner of 14th and Harney sits; "When I was in Denver some years ago," said Mr. Crowder, "I was embloyed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company as a laborer. It was warm weather and I was working without any coat on and became somewhat warm by the time I quit work. I started home with my coat off. A sudden gust of wind came up and before I knew it I was chillek through and took a severe cold and it settled in my face and head, which seemed to get very sore, and became so swollen that at times my friends would not recognize me. It pained me very much. My head would ache from morning until night and from night until morning. My bowels were very costive for a number of years, and to tell the truth I cannot remember when they were regular until recently. My appetite became very poor and I lost several pounds in weight.

became very poor and I lost several pounds in weight.

I COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT, and when I arose in the morning I was as tired as I was before I retired at night. I would have some of the most horrible dreams imaginable. I also became low-spirited and despondent, and often wished I was dead. Things began to grow worse rapidly. The fall of the year came and I would take colds on the least exposure. My head would feel full, my nose stopped up and I would blow out hard chunks or scabs which seemed to be blood. They were putrid and emitted a bad odor, My breath was very offensive. I noticed atter a while that I had a buzzing or ringing noise in my head, and my hearing seemed to be affected, as I could not hear so piainly as before. My ear seemed to be sore, and sometimes discharged, especially at night, when the pillow case would frequently be soiled. I found the climate of Colorado did not agree with me and returned to Omaha where I have resided ever since.

"Well to make a long story short I found out

since,
"Well, to make a long story short I found out
that my trouble was nothing more than catarrh
and that it had become chronic, as my bronchial
tubes were effected. I was troubled with a hacking cough and would have to hawk and spit a greater part of the time in the morning. It was of no uncommon occurrence for me to gag and vomit before I could clear my throat. I read the advertisement of Drs. McCoy and Henry, and something more than a month ago I consulted advertisement of Drs. McCoy and Henry, and something more than a month ago I consulted with them and was surprised at the low price they agreed to furnish me with medicine and treat me for one month. They did not promise to care me, but said they would help me very materially. I began treatment and have only been treating for a little over one month and the remarkable change that has come over me is simply wonderful. I hear as well as I ever did, my nose does not stop up, I do not hawk and spit any more, my bowels are as regular as clock work, my appetits excellent. I sleep soundly and do not have those horrible dreams any more, and feel better than I have felt for a number of years."

"I feel very grateful that I am so much better because I never expected to feel this well again, and have no hesitancy in giving my testimonial to the many already published by Drs. McCoy and Henry and freely recommend their treatment to those suffering from catarrh, as they cured meafter several other doctors and numerous patent medicines failed."



MR. WILLIAM CROWDER,
As above stated Mr. Crowder can be found at
Farmer's Hotel, corner 14th and Harney sts.,
where he will corrobborate the above,

FETID NASAL CATARRH.

Its Simptoms and What It Leads To-The Miserable Feelings, Etc.

This form of catarrh is essentially a disease of the masal cavity proper, and does not extend to the vault of the pharynx. For awhile a dry ca-tarrh may, and very frequently does, develop in that region as the result of structural changes within the tissues of the mucous membrane.

that region as the result of structural changes within the tissues of the mucous membrane. The symptoms mainly consist in the accumulation in the masal cavity of offensive masses and crusts, together with more or less of a fluid discharge. The nasal cavity thus obstructed the breathing is more or less difficult.

The sense of smell is impaired, if not entirely lost. The especial liability to take colds on the least exposure exists, and the susceptibility to changes of temperature and the influence of a damp atmosphere frequently causes thekening of the nasal mucous membrane. As the secretion goes on from the surface to the mucous membrace the masses are litted from their bed, and still losing their moisture, large crusts are gradually built up from below, which mould themselves in its narrower portions in such a manner that the sufferer is unable to dislodge them, and they remain in positon for days and even weeks. Their olor is offensive in the extreme as the result of this long retention, during which time the putrefactive changes are constantly going on. The sufferer may be entirely unconscious of the offensive breath, but others readily notice it and endeavor to shun the companionship of such persons.

There are many cases wherein fetid catarrh has done its destroying work in the nasal passages, poisoning the breath, ruining the sense of smelling and taste, and perceptibly marring the features; sometimes, in long neglected or improperly treated cases giving them an appear-

smelling and taste, and perceptibly marring the features; sometimes, in long neglected or improperly treated cases giving them an appearance distorted, repulsive, almost deformed. Much that is frue has been said regarding the results of catarrh impairing the general health affecting the throat, lungs and stomach, and producing consumption and dyspepsan, or reaching the ears and causing deafness. But few persons realize how general are the destructiver results of the disease in the nose and face alone. Very many of the cases of lattened and crooked noses come from this cause. The distortion commonly known as "frog face" is a frequent result. Dark rings about the eyes, red and infidamed eyes and nostrils, almost invaribly result as the neglected catarrhal process proceeds. The eyes are sometimes seriously affected, inflamed lids weak sight, swimming and watery of blood shot appearance being among the comor blood shot appearance being among the con mon conditions that obtain.

DOCTOR CRESAP McCOY,

Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,

Dr. Columbus Henry

(Late of University of Pennsylvania)

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journey to obtain successful hospital treatmen
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