For Six Months. For Three Months. The Omaha Sunday BEE, mailed to any ad-CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMARA. Brafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska,
County of Bouglass,
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, 1838, was as follows:
Seurciay, Jan. 16, 15,225
Sunday, Jan. 16, 15,235
Monday, Jan. 16, 14,225
Wednesday, Jan. 17, 14,225
Wednesday, Jan. 18, 15,230
Thursday, Jan. 19, 14,865
Friday, Jan. 20, 15,63)

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, 18,259 copies; for February,
1887, 14,178 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227
copies; for June, 1887, 14,417 copies; for July,
1887, 14,525; for November, 1887, 14,151 copies;
for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October,
1887, 14,325; for November, 1887, 14,252 copies; for
December, 1887, 16,041 copies.
GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this
2d day of January, A. D. 1888.
N. P. FEII,
Notary Public.

"TRUST" is a misnomer for federated monopolies. Better write it "distrust."

DON'T be ashamed to contribute a small sum to the BEE's fund for Miss Shattuck. Every little helps.

THE World says it has a piano in its editorial rooms, but the general public inclines to the belief that it is an organ.

THE charity ball will not be a masked affair. In these days the right hand does not want the left hand to be mistaken in the identity of the donor.

THE principal streets of the city are very dirty, and if the open weather con. tinues the city authorities should promptly set about cleaning them.

THE high license law of Pennsylvania bids fair to reduce the saloons of Philadelphia alone from six thousand to three thousand. Could prohibition do as

A "PEG-LEGGED" prisoner has escaped from the Douglas county jail. If a cripple can accomplish this feat, an able-bodied man ought to have no difficulty in doing the same thing.

THE teachers of three of the Omaha schools have rendered substantial assistance to the BEE's "Nebraska heroine fund." This, however, is a very small number out of the two hundred teachers employed in this city at good salaries. Perhaps some of them in the course of time will be overtaken by misfortune, and will need assistance. The people of Omaha will not forget them.

MR. CONNELL, attorney of the board of education, gives it as his opinion that as bonds were voted for an addition to the high school building, a separate building cannot be erected on the grounds. This is in all probability correct, so far as those particular bonds are concerned. If an addition is built it should be in strict architectural conformity with the main structure.

JOHN M. THURSTON begins to-morrow where Andrew Jackson Poppleton left off, and popular report has it that at the same time Mr. Thurston lays his political ambitions in a quiet little tomb in his closet. He is a wise man if he does it. The taste of the Dead Sea apple which he got last winter when the republican legislative caucus failed to carry out the secret ballot scheme probably convinced him that he didn't want' any more ashes in his.

A SPECIAL of recent date to the BEE credited Dan Lamont with laying pipe for the democratic nomination for governor of New York. If it be true, the scheme probably originates with a certain temporary resident of Washington, to whom David Bennett Hill's popularity and strength in New York state and not sources of never-failing' joy. Mr. Cleveland better not monkey with the old Tilden machine too much-not, at

least, in this year of grace, 1888. IT is to be hoped that Superintendent Nash, of the railway service, on his recent visit to this city was sufficiently impressed with Omaha's importance as a center of distribution, and its railway advantages, to convince him that it should be made a division headquarters. There is not at present a division headquarters west of Chicago, and the great growth and development of the trans Mississippi has overtaxed and complicated the service until a further branching out it necessary. The purpose of Mr. Nash's trip was to look over the advantages of St. Paul, Omaha and Kansas City. Geographically speaking. Omaha is certainly the most desirable point for a new base of railway mail op-

THE republicans of the eleventh congressional district of Michigan are not a hard fight. They selected a man in every way of good repute, but there was democrats have shrewdly, as it now seems, nominated a representative of the labor element, which is very strong in the district, and if the democracy support him with the promised zeal he will run his opponent a hard race. His election would place Michigan in the list of tied states in the house, which would not be agreeable in the remote event of the next presidential election being thrown into the house.

Republican Testimony. One of the most valuable contributions

to the meeting held in Philadelphia last week to promote the cause of tariff reform was the letter of Mr. Hugh Mc-Culloch, ex-secretary of the treasury. The meeting, it should be remarked, was a notable one in its numbers and character. It embraced merchants, manufacturers and workingmen, and was in no sense a partisan assemblage. It was called for a well-defined purpose, which was solely that of giving expression and encouragement to the growing sentiment in favor of a revision and reduction of the excessive tariff. This was accomplished by the passage of resolutions declaring "that the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufactures should be removed," and "that the duties upon the articles to be used or consumed by those who are least able to bear the burden of taxation should be reduced." These simple declarations really comprehend all that is sought by intelligent divocates of tariff reform. The views of Mr. McCulloch are

peculiarly interesting and valuable at this time, because he is a republican who was twice honored with the treasury portfolio, and who in that capacity worthily commanded the confidence of his party and of the country. He says of the present tariff that having been created when the government was engaged in a war of unparalleled magnitude, it has accomplished the object for which it was created, and now needs careful revision to accommodate it to the present conditions of the country. "The surplus which it produces and locks up in the treasury, to the detriment of business, is only one of the many serious objections to it. It is greatly prejudicial to our great farming interests by gradually but effectively diminishing the foreign demand for our agricultural productions at remunerative prices. It stands in the way of the restoration of our shipping interests by duties upon many articles which are needed in ship-building. It fosters monopolies." Such being some of the prominent faults of the existing tariff, Mr. McCulloch regards it as imperatively required for the promotion of the best interests of the country, and the whole country, that such changes shall be made in the tariff as will make it a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection-"a tariff by which the highest duties consistent with revenue will be imposed upon the articles that come into competition with our own manufactures." He remarks that "large revenues must always be derived from duties upon imports, and these duties, if judiciously imposed, would never fail to give to home manufacturers all the protection which they might need to enable them to compete with foreigners in our own markets, and at the same time to open the way for a free trade with other nations, especially with the South American states." This is in accord with every candid and unprejudiced view of the situation, and implies a watchful concern for the preservation of American industries and the welfare of American labor. It calls for such a

our industrial interests increase. It would be easy to supplement this republican testimony favorable to tariff revision and reduction with more that is equally authoritative. President Arthur was among those republicans who believed that the war tariff having accomplished the object for which it was created ought to be readjusted to the changed conditions of the country, and it was largely due to his recommendations that the tax and tariff reductions of 1883 were effected. Secretary Folger was in full sympathy with the views of President Arthur, as indeed were republicans very generally at that time. This sentiment in favor of a reform of the tariff found its most significant expression in the pledge given by the republican party, in the national convention of 1884, to correct the inequalities of the tariff and reduce the surplus. The country will soon have an opportunity to learn how many republicans in congress regard that pledge as still binding.

revision of the tariff as shall not with-

draw adequate protection from our

ing the consumers of the unjust and op-

beyond the requirements of ample pro-

tection, will enable American manu-

facturers to retain control of the home

market and materially increase their

business in other markets, a considera-

tion growing steadily more urgent as

Workingmen and the Tariff.

American workingmen are rapidly having their eyes opened to the absurd pretensions of the tariff kings. They are intelligent enough to know that the purchasing power of a dollar is the true test of its value. They have had experience enough to learn that the American manufacturer is no different from the foreign employer in buying his labor in the cheapest market and selling its product in the dearest. That is business, not philanthropy; and it obtains in America just as it does in Europe. Competition for work makes wages low; and competition for workmen makes wages high. This is an old and well established rule of political economy which the highest

tariffs cannot overrule. The tariff has been of value in placing American industries on a footing where they are now, in hundreds of lines, able to compete with those of less favored nations. It has diversified industry and stimulated invention. It has shown us our possibilities as a manugoing to elect their candidate without facturing people. In short it has accomplished just what its original advocates intended that it should. But the a great deal of feeling as the result of most ardent advocates of the tariff printhe long struggle in convention and it ciple of forty years ago would stand is not unlikely that the disaffection will aghast at the development which their show itself at the polls. Meanwhile the | theory has received under the stimulus of war taxes which are now sought to be

> made perpetual. There is a wide difference between a tariff for the protection of American industry and a tariff for the enrichment of American Industrial millionaires.

Overlaps Are Illegal. Although the present assessment is

proper methods are observed in raising this valuation on the assessor's rolls, the mayor and council have no other alternative but to accept the assessor's report of June 15; 1887, which fixes the taxable value of the city for the year

1887 at \$16,500,000. On this principal the city is allowed 44 mills on the dollar for the support of its fire department. How then is an overlap in this or any other department

to be met? No relief can be expected from raising the assessors' valuation until after the first regular meeting of the council in July, 1888. At this session a levy for the six months commencing July 1, 1888, is made on the property valuation as returned by the assessors for the year 1888. The assessors' rolls will most probably fix the taxable value of Omaha between twenty and twenty-five millions for this year. But between January 1, 1888, and July 1, 1888, a deficit remains wholly unprovided for.

The payment of overlaps is not provided for by the charter. Overlaps are illegal, and so clearly set forth in section 125: "Any councilman voting to incur any liability or to create any debt in excess of the amount limited or authorized by law, or if the mayor shall approve any ordinance or contract involving the expenditure of money in excess of the amount limited or authorized by law, such officer shall thereby render his bond liable for such unlawful excess." The charter has carefully hedged in the tax-payers' interests against the extravagant expenditures of the council and mayor. The council has set these restrictions at naught. If the council can make up the deficit without violating the provisions of the charter, well and good. If not, that body must stand the consequences of its folly. The charter is the anchor of the city's solvency.

IT is reported that the ways and means committee will recommend that duty on copper be reduced from four cents per pound to two cents. But why should there be any duty on an article of which this country is a large exporter? What is accomplished thereby except to enable the copper trust charge a higher price to American consumers than they do to foreign buyers? It is stated to be a fact well known to the trade that at one time the difference as against American crnsumers was so great that Calumet and Hecla copper was bought in London, imported to New York, and sold there in competition with copper of the same mines that had never crossed the ocean. This the copper monopolists put a stop to by buying up all the Calumet and Hecla copper in foreign markets and refusing to sell any except to foreign consumers. Twenty years ago there were several large coppersmelting works on the Atlantic seaboard, but they were crushed out. We noted a few days ago that the French syndicate had obtained from the copper trust the control of the product of the Calumet and Heela mines for three years. This means that American consumers will be at the mercy of the foreign corporation for a period of three years, and is it probable such would be the case but for the monopoly that finds manufacturers, but which while reliev- its bulwark in the tariff? At all events it would seem to be a wholly unnecessary conservatism which proposes to retain any tariff on a product that is largely exported from this country.

> THE senate postoffice committee very properly concluded that it is not expedient at present to reduce letter postage to one cent. There is no popular demand for such a reduction, and with the mail service as inefficient as it has been for a year past in the west it is absurd to talk of cutting down the resources of the postoffice department, which would of course result from reducing the postage. Mr. Vilas crippled the mail service in the west in order to make a reputation for economy, and congress should compel his successor to put it on a proper basis of efficiency. In order to do this a very considerable expenditure will be required that may create a large deficit in the financial account of the department for the current year. The service, however, must be had, and until it is supplied in satisfactory shape there ought to be no thought of reducing resources. The people of the country are not complai ing about the two-cent letter postage, and the subject does not in any way offer a chance for making political capital. What the public, and particularly the western public, is concerned about is to have a thoroughly efficient service, and this it has not had for a

year or more past. THE Omaha board of education has adopted a resolution instructing the superintendent of schools "to have the story of the heroic and terrible sufferings of several teachers in this state during the storm of January 12, 1888, published in every school in this city, special reference being had to the experiences of Misses Freeman, Shattuck and Royce. ' This resolution is entirely superfluous. The story has been told in the Daily BEE much better than any Omaha school teacher can tell it, and it has been read in this paper by nearly every intelligent man, woman and child in this city. As evidence of this statement it is only necessary to refer to the long list of contributors to the BEE's heroine fund. Had the board of education passed a resolution criticising the Omaha school teachers, with a few exceptions, for their heartless indifference to the welfare of deserving members of their own profession, it would have done a much more sensible

thing. If the house of representatives shall take any action on a bill introduced by a California member to encourage the development of silk culture in the United States it will probably extend its scope so that the benefits of the measure shall not go altogether to California, as would practically be the case if it passed as introduced. The bill provides for the establishment of three experimental silk-culture stations in California, and for the appointment of a general superintendent of silk culture for the Pacific coast. Without considridiculously small for the property valu- ering whether it is expediental present ation of Omaha, until the legal and for congress to take any action in the

matter, if it is thought to be so, there are portions of the country besides California where experiments in silk culture might be advantageously carried on.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

King John, of Abyssinia, claims to be descendant of the queen of Sheba. They say that the queen regent of Spain

has asked President Cleveland's wife for her photograph. A monument to the Czar Alexander II. is to be erected in Mescow at a cost of a quar-

ter of a million dollars. The empress of Brazil is outspoken in her lenunciation of the slaughter of birds for the manufacture of feather trimmings. The ex-Empress Eugenie, who is not yet

sixty, is said to look much older and is very infirm, and pale. She has been obliged to use a cane in walking ever since 1879. Princess Clementine of Orleans, mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is a superb

England in appearance. Emperor William, the czar, Prince Ferdinand and other European potentates are busy distributing orders at present. They are thus providing for disorders in the spring. A decoration adds greatly to the courage of a

woman of great resolution and strong char-

acter. She is not unlike the queen of

f The empress of Russia has been presented with a sewing machine of solid silver, studded with sapphires and inclosed in a case made in the form of an imperial crown. The fittings are of gold. It is the gift of the society for the promotion of the use of Russian materials, which her majesty has recently brought into fashion.

King Oscar of Sweden, has just had a narrow escape. He was scated with his sons in a private room when he was called out. He had hardly risen from his seat in the center of the room when the chandelier came down with great force, crushing the seat on which the king had been sitting and being itself broken into a thousand bits.

The Emperor William is said to have lost the faculty of counting. Figures, dates, or the cost of anything no longer convey any meaning to him.

Prince Oscar, the second son of the king of Sweden, whose engagement to Miss Munk, formerly a mald to the crown princess of Sweden, was announced a few weeks ago. will forfeit by this marriage all right to the throne, as well as his yearly stipend granted by parliament and his palalace at Stockholm. But he will probably stand quite as good a chance of being a happy and a useful man.

The young emperor of China will not be married until next year, but meantime is collecting presents for his bride, among which are 200 ounces of gold, 10,000 of silver, one gold tea service, consisting of teapot and one cup with a lid, one silver service, two silver wash basins, 1,000 pieces of satin, twenty horses with complete trappings, twenty horses without trappings, and twenty saddles

for pack horses and mules. If the throat trouble of the crown prince of Germany causes his death soon, the heir to the throne will be his eldest son, Prince Wilhelm, of whom the Countess von Krockow writes: "The Germans can not forgive an heir apparent of the throne having been born mediocre in figure and imperfectly formed. Prince Wilhelm has a crippled arm. The fingers are mere knob. In the hussar uniform there is a pocket, and he wears it because the three fingers of the helpless member can be hung in the pocket. Otherwise it hangs awkwardly and helplessly in its sleeve. His horses are especially trained, and before the prince is to mount are ridden three-quarters of an hour to wear them down."

The Modern Newlses. Washington Star.
If the press did not hunt out the wrongdoes, half the time nobody would, and they

Corporate Dropsy Cured. Sometimes it does a railroad good to tap it for dropsy. One in Illinois has reduced its volume of stock from \$4,000,000 to \$400,000, and is already feeling better.

Boncless Statesmen in Danger.

Buffalo Courter. The Pacific railroads lobby is showing signs of desperation, and the outlook is that several congressional statesmen of limber character will be led into temptation before the end of the present session.

How to be Happy. Home Guardian. Are you almost disgusted, With life, little man will tell you a wonderful trick That will bring you contentment If anything can— Do something for somebody, quick. Do something for somebody, quick

Are you awfully tired With play, little girl! Weary, discouraged and sick! I'll tell you the loveliest Game in the world-Do something for somebody, quick; Do somebody for somebody, quick!

Though it rains like the rain . Of the flood, little man, And the clouds are forboding and thick, You can make the sun shine In your soul, little man— Do something for somebody, quick; Do something for somebody, quick!

Though the skies are like brass Overhead, little girl, And the walk like a white heated brick; In a terrible whirl? Do something for somebody, quick; Do something for somebody, quick!

STATE JOTTINGS.

Lincoln county expects to pull through the year with about \$43,000. The expenses of Webster county for

1888 are estimated \$42,700.

Dr. Winter, of Wymore, is in luck.

A well-shod horse branded him in the stomach last week and spoiled his appearance.

tite for several days. Blessed are they who give, promptly and willingly. A contribution to the funds for the heroluss of the storm is one of the best policies of future life in-

The latest freak of the fashionable broke out in Norfolk one evening last week. It was a "donkey party." It partook of the nature of a family gath-

ering and passed off peacefully.

The regular session of the Dodge county district court; with Judge Marshall presiding, oppered Monday afternoon in Fremont There are on the docket seventy-five civil and fourteen criminal cases.

The resurrection of the Omaha & Yankton railroad scheme has enthused the Elkhorn Valley people, and several significant extensions are planned for spring. The Creighton branch is to be extended to Niobrara and the Hartington branch of the Omaha will probably be extended across the path of the

Yankton road. The surveyors for the Lincoln and Des Moines railroad have run a line for the proposed road about six miles south of Greenwood, and are headed for Manley, which would bring them out of the issouri river at or near Rock Bluffs. It is deemed a certainty that the road will strike Rock Bluffs if it is ever built. The engineers now engaged in selecting the proposed route are making their

headquarters now at Elmwood, Cass

They tell it in Hastings, as a sample of the rush and push of a rival city, that a Grand Islander captured a wife in Nebraska City recently. The selec-tion was a credit to his judgment, as Nebraska City girls are excessively loveable. Immediately after the ceremony the husband went down town to transact a little business at one of the banks. His business transacted he went to a hotel, registered and went to bed and to sleep in blissful forgetful-ness of the fact that an expectant but disconsolate bride awaited his coming in another part of the city. morning he suddenly came to himself while at the breakfast table, and after seeking his newly-made wife explained everything and was forgiven. But he hasn't forgiven himself yet.

The Rapid City Journal sends greetings to the Omaha gun club, and invites the organization to take "cognizance of the fact that thousands of prairie chickens and gray grouse are being trapped in northern Nebraska and shipped to eastern markets. The game aw of Nebraska is quite strict in prohibition of this work and provides severe penalties for violation. The express company, too, is liable for carry-ing the birds thus trapped at this sea-son of the year. The information comes through a source beyond ques-tion, and if the Omaha gun club or any club of the kind whose ramifications extend throughout northern Nebraska will take the matter in hand sufficient evidence can be furnished to put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of these gam

TWELVE YEARS A WANDERER. The Remarkable Life History of a Horse Car Driver.

A boy, or a young man rather, eighteen years of age, who has been roving over the United States for nearly thirteen years, not having the remotest idea who he was or where he came from, has just found his parents here in Omaha, and last evening left for Fontanelle, Ia. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Alford, of the town mentioned, and the restoration of their long-lost son was effected through a story published n a Dos Moines paper. He never even had i name until two years ago, when he was abandoned in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., by s man with whom he had been peregrinating over the country for years, and whom he knew simply ty the cognomen of Zeke. At the suggestion of this individual he called himself 'Zeke Alford, and by that name he has gone ever since. A Bee reporter had a talk with him at the City hotel yesterday, and he says the first he remembers of his varied career is of his wandering through the remembers.

the first he remembers of his varied career is of his wandering through the southern states with this Zeke and a gang of other men. He said they were thieves of the no-madic, petty ilk, and that they tried to make a thief of him. When he refused to steal they would tie his hands and feet and beat him and treat him like some animal. He first remembered hanging around the outskirts of St. Augustine, Fla. From here they strolled to Mobile and other gulf shore cities. At Galveston, Tex., he ran away cities. At Galveston, Tex., he ran away from his heartless custodians and went to erner named Frank Steveson. Here he was treated kindly and received the only schooling he ever knew. In 1882 he came north, stopping first at St. Louis. There he remained until a year and a half ago, working in the Clarendon hotel. Quitting St. Louis he next brought up at Council Bluffs, and securing a position in the Ogden house he remained there for a few weeks, then want to work upon the farm of John J. Jamison. Four months ago he quit Jamison and came to months ago he quit Jamison and came to Omaha. He remained here, however, but a day, when he went to Des Moines. Here he was set to work in Hawley's saloon, near the depot. A newspaper reporter ferreted him out and wrote up the history of his life, out and wrote up the history of his life, giving his name as Ezekiel Alford. Shortly after that Alford came to Omaha and took a horse car drivership. He was here but a few weeks when he received a letter from Fontanelle, Ia., but which had been forwarded to the postoffice here, from one Emanuel Alford urging him to send his picture and as much of the history of his life as nossible. He realied to this letter, enclosing possible. He replied to this letter, enclosing a tin-type of himself. Three days ago he received a second letter from Mr. Alford. It began by stating that there was a striking resemblance between his picture and the writer's children, and that he believed that he was a long-lost son. The letter stated that Alfred's cidest son, Williard Orr Alford, had disappeared from his home at Cairo, Ill, when he was but six and a half years of age, or nearly thirteen years ago, and despite a long and arduous search no clue to his whereabouts was ever discovered. The letter also contained two photographs of Alford's younger sons, Frank and Steward, and an old-time ferrotype of his wife. There is a most striking resemblance between Zeke and these sible. He replied to this letter, enclosing time ferrotype of his wife. There is a most striking resemblance between Zeke and these

pictures, and yesterday he exhibited them to fully twenty people at the station and list-ened with much eagerness to all that each had to say. The unanimous opinion of all who saw the pictures was that the young man is the long-lost son. The letter from Mr. Alford also describes a peculiar mole or blotch upon the neck of his lost boy, and a similar mark, only a trifle larger, is found upon the neck of Zeke.

"Yes," said the excited young man, "I'm going home this evening—I feel in my heart that I am going home—there can

be no mistake, and I am so happy I don't know what to do."
Of course the matter of Alford's disappearance from his Illinois home still remains a mystery. But it looks like a case of abduc-tion, and that the abductor must have been the man Zeke, who gave young Alford his own family name for some unaccountable reason. He was closely questioned but knew absolutely nothing about his family history.

United States Court. A LAND SUIT.

Yesterday Charles D. Parker filed a petition to recover possession of a quarter section of land in Richardson county, which he claims has been unlawfully held by Artemesia and John Henry Wilson for four years

SUED FOR LIBEL. Rev. Jesse L. Whitla, of Edgerton, Johnson county, Kansas, has brought suit against the Omaha World Publishing company to recover \$10,000 damages for alleged libellous charges contained in a dispatch from Olathe,

Adaline V. Farry, of St. Joseph, has brought action against the B. & M. and Chicago Burlington & Quincy railway company to recover \$4,900 for injuries received and ex to recover \$4,300 for injuries received and expenses incurred by an accident happening
upon alighting from defendants' cars at
Ashland, Neb. This occurred on the night
of February 1, 1884, there being no light of
any kind at the station, she could not see the
platform while getting off the cars and she
stumbled and fell between the platform and
cash injuries between the platform and cars, injuring herself badly. She asks for \$4,500 damages and \$400 for doctor bills.

Police Court. The following cases were disposed of in the police court yesterday:

Vagrants-Lorenzo Bishoff, Frank Lawrence, Peter Galway, continued; John Mc-Carty, Tom Whitlock, Ed. Wrenn, discharged; John Williams, one day.

Disorderly—R. Hill, two days; Will Edmunds, & and costs; John Foley, discharged.

Indecent Conduct—John Foley, continued.

Last night the bricklayers union held a late and interesting session, and it is reported that an amicable arrangement was decided

The Bricklayers Union.

upon as to the number of hours to constitute a day's work during the approaching building season. Nine hours has been the basis decided upon and approved. Messrs. Mumford and Murphy, the delegates to the national convention of brickingers in Boston. Mass., made their reports. The next convention will be held in Cincinnati, O. K. of P. Promotions.

Captain W. S. Spencer has been appointed aide-de-camp to Colonel Thomas Burrel, of the Second (Omaha) regiment. Colonel H. F. Downs, of the First regiment, has been ordered to inspect the division under his

A VERY POPULAR MOVEMENT.

Nearly \$1,800 Paid Into the "Bee" Fund.

SOME VERY GENEROUS OFFERS.

Encouragement From All Parts of Nebraska - Iowa Friends - Substantial Sympathy - The Children's Work-Notes.

At Etta Shattuck's Home. SEWARD, Neb., Jan. 31.- [Special Telegram the BEE. |-The citizens here have appointed William Redford as trustee of the Etta Shattuck fund and County Superintendent George F. Burkett trustee of the

Lena Webbeke fund. Each has filed a bond

with the county clerk and will receipt for all

money remitted to them. The Shattuck Special Fund.

Miss Etta Shattuck, the young school teacher who lost both limbs from the exposure in the recent storm will be incapacitated for any service by which she may de rive a living. It is desired that \$4,000 be raised. If 200 persons will each subscribe not less than \$30 this amount can be raised. The money need not be paid until the full amount is subscribed. This is to be known as the "Shattuck Special Fund."

The following pledges to this fund have

een received

Fremont Again. FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 30 .- [Special to the Bre.]—The benefit fund being raised by the Tribune and Herald, of this city, for Miss Etta Shattuck, reached \$100 to-day. The young ladies of Fremont have 'decided upon

giving a benefit entertainment for the suf-ferer at an early date.

Mr. Norris' Offer. A very liberal proposition was made by Mr. Norris, proprietor of the cating house on Fourteenth street, between Far-nam and Harney. Mr. Norris says he will give to the fund the entire receipts for din-ner next Saturday, 50 per cent of the amount to go to Miss Shattuck and 25 per cent each to Miss Royce and Miss Freeman.

At Fort Omaha. FORT OMARA, Jan. 31 .- To the Editor of the

BEE: As an ex-teacher I am heartily in symouthy with the generous movement of the BEE to reward those three young women, who, in the heroic discharge of duty, imperiled life and limb in defense of the children entrusted to their charge. I am getting up a subscription among the good people of Fort Omaha, which I will bring in to-morrow or the following day,

CHARLES D. TOWSLEY, U. S. A.

No Sympathy There. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 31 .- To the Editor of the BEE: As a patron of the Farnam street public school I desire to call attention to an incident that occurred in the above named school yesterday. A young miss in the eighth grade proposed to take up a subscription for the benefit of Miss Shattuck, and was told to take her seat. Do the patrons of this school desire their children taught by teacherz who have no sympathy for their fellow beings! Turn her out and employ Miss Freeman or Royce to take her place, and the other the place of Superintendent

To the Veterans. Miss Etta Shattuck, who lost her limbs in

the performance of a sacred duty in the recent terrible storm, being the only support of an aged father, we carnestly request of every soldier, to send in his mite, be it ever so small, as a fund to be presented to Miss Shat tuck, in appreciation of her heroic conduct and as a token of esteem for an old soldier and comrade. Subscriptions will be received at Kaufman Bros', cigar store, 207 South Fifteenth

street. Give name of company and regi The Grand Opera House. Mr. C. D. Sutphen, who has been so suc cessful in securing contributions to the Bee's fund for the Nebraska heroines, Monday received a very generous proposition from Mr. W. G. Petetson, advance agent for Augustine Daly's "Night Off," Mr. Peterson offers to donate to the fund 20 per cent of the proceeds of an afternoon matines to be given one week from to-day. Manager Jones of the Grand, where the play is to be presented, promised to give another 20 per

cent of the receipts, making a total of 40 per cent, so that those who attend on that occasion will not only enjoy a charming com-edy but will have the added satisfaction of contributing to a noble cause. A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the BEE: I notice Mr. Monell's proposition to raise a fund of \$6,000 for Miss Shattuck, by the contribution of \$30 each by 200 persons. The suggestion is commendable, but is it feasible! Would not failure result from the effort to secure such a large number of contributions. It appears to me that it would be more practicable to reduce the number of contributors to fifty, and make the amount of the subscription \$50 each. This \$2,500, which, of itself would yield quite an income if properly handled, could be made the basis of a large fund, up to any amount to which any one might contribute whatever they felt inclinded. The advantages of this plan is a certainty of a fund of at least \$2,500, with the possibility of a much larger one. I should like to hear from Mr. Monell on the subject, and if this plan is adopted, my check for \$50 is ready. If, however, it is thought that \$200 can cer-tainly be found to contribute \$50 cach, I shall

take pleasure in being one of them. Yours truly, W. G. Альянонт, The Children's Work. To the Editor of the BEE: Enclosed I send you \$2.10, a donation from forty-two members of St. Paul's mission Sunday school, which please credit to the fund started in your paper for the purpose of erecting a monument to the little girls who perished in the late storm. We hope that the members of other Sunday schools will give the same amount, 5 cents each, towards creeting a proper monument to her who, in following the teachings of the Christian church, was willing to sacrifice her own life in the at-tempt to save her little sister. W. M. Yates, Warden.

Little Jeanne Wakesteld sends fifty pennies to be given to the monument fund for the little Westphalen children.

Yesterday's Contributions. The St. Paul Mission Sunday school sends \$2.10 for the Westphalen children's fund. J. C. Werth sends \$1 for Etta Shattuck. Dr. H. P. Jensen contributes \$5 for the Shattuck fund.

Mr. Andrew Rosewater contributes \$15 to be divided as follows: Miss Shattuck, \$7; Miss Royce, \$4; Miss Freeman, \$4. Walter Brandeis sends \$1 for Miss Shat-W. A. Howland adds \$2 to the Shattuck

W. Arthur sends \$5, \$2 for Miss Shattuck, \$2 for Miss Royce, \$1 for Miss Freeman. J. H. Bell, president of the First National bank of Aurora, Neb., sends \$5 for Miss Shat-tuck

Mr. F. M. Wolcott of Weeping Water, Neb., sends \$15 to be equally divided between Misses Shattuck, Freeman and Royce. Tinners Union No. 1, of Omaha, generously rinners Culon No. 1, of Omana, generously sends \$5 for Miss Shattuck.

The Metropolitan club by Julius Meyer \$20 to be divided as follows: Miss Shattuck \$10; Miss Royce \$5; Miss Freeman \$5.

J. W. Hoffman of Lincoln, sends \$3, to be equally divided between the three teachers. A friend at Valentine sends \$5 for Miss

The clerks in the United States National bank, Omaba, send \$25 for Miss Shattuck. The Citizens' bank, Ulysses, Neb., sends \$10, to be equally divided between the Misses Shattuck and Royce.

A. B. Snowden contributes \$3 to Miss

C. B. Havens & Co. add to the funds

Irvine & Latey sends for Miss Shattuck \$5. J. F. Sheely sends \$15 to be divided equally between the three teachers. E. F. Irwin, Creighton, sends \$1.25 for Miss Shattuck.

A. Eichelberger, Stuart, sends \$3 to be equally distributed. The employes of Burmeister's tin shop contribute \$5 for Etta Shattuck. Morris H. Sloman sends \$5 for Miss Shat

E. K. Bradbury sends \$1 for Miss Shat Clark & Howard, Weeping Water, sends \$2

JOHN P. LEHMANN & CO.

To the Editor of the Bee: Enclosed find our check for \$10, which picase add to the fund for our heroic teachers—Miss Shattuck \$5, Miss Freeman \$3, Miss Royce \$2. May

the fund increase to an amount to make the ladies independent.

John H. F. Lehmann & Co. A LITTLE GIRL'S TRIBUTE.

Little Inez Burnham has for some time been saving her pennies for the purchase of a much coveted doll. The tale of Etta Shattuck's misfortune touched the heart of the little woman to such an extent that she gath-ered her savings to the amount of \$1 and sent the same to the Bre for the benefit of Miss Shattock, with the remark: "She will need it more than I need my dolly." Can the men and women of Omaha who have contributed profit by this example! Surely among the many tokens which Etta Shattuck will receive none will be more appreciated than this the tribute of little Incz Burnham.

EMPLOYES OF A. J. SIMPSON.

The following fund of \$12.50 was made up by the employes of A. J. Simpson, and includes every person employed about the factory. These gentlemen take this manner of expressing their sympathy for Miss Etta Shattuck in her misfortune.

The contributors to this list are as follows:

ows: W. W. McMullen..... I. W. Hayden.
F. A. Hille.
L. R. Pearson. C. A. Peterson Eugene Hartery Harry Frost C. W. Grosh H. F.W. Pfeiffer M. Jacobson Charlie Tyner H. W. Kochler Mathew Martz J. W. Morehouse. W. LaPage. Pred Shafer.
Willard C. Matthison.... George Yates Samuel I. Hamilton A. J. Simpson

Total. \$12 50
PRESS ROOM EMPLOYES.
The employes of the BER press room contribute the sum of \$5-\$3 for Etta Shattuck, \$1 for Louise Royce and \$1 for Minnie Freeman. The contributors are as follows: E. Jones 1 00 J. Dakin 1 00 J. Penny 50
J. Rleinhen 1 00
D. B. Hoover 50

EMPLOYES OF R. G. DUN & CO. The employes of R. G. Dun & Co. have

 John Lundell, jr
 1 00

 E. W. Peterson
 1 00

 Frank Faherty
 1 00

 Etta Bowman Eva Burstall Emma Ellsberry Mary Straight.
Mary Oxnam.

Bessie Flint.....

The Bee received yesterday a most generous response from the well known dry goods firm of Bennison Bros., on Douglas street. The liberal offer of this firm is one which should be imitated by other houses of this city. The following letter was received from this house this morning:

To the Editor of the Bee: The heroism of

Etta Shattuck, Louise Royce, and Minnie Freeman appeals to the heart of every man who admires the characteristics of courage and devotion. Enclosed find our check for \$50 to be disposed of as follows: To the Shattuck special fund \$30; to the Royce fund \$10; to the Freeman fund \$10. In case the Shattuck special fund is not raised, our con-tribution of \$30 can go to the general Shat-

In addition to this we will on Monday February 6, give for the benefit of these three funds 5 per cent of our gross receipts on that day, to be distributed as follows: Three-fifths to Miss Shattuck, and the other two-fifths to be equally divided between Misses reeman and Royce.
On the same day we will charge at our

door an admission of five cents, the total amount so raised to be distributed the same as the 5 per cent of our sales. If any person as the 5 per cent of our sales. If any person objects to paying the five cents admission he or she can have the same returned by simply asking for it at the cashier's desk. We heartily commend the Birk's enterprise in this good work and wish for your plans the greatest success.

Brannison Bros.

greatest success.

ANOTHER SUTPHEN LIST.

Mr. C. D. Sutphen, not content with the good work already performed by him, made another tour yesterday and collected in a short time \$40.25, which he has paid into the BEE fund, to be distributed as follows: Etta Shattuck \$40.25; Louise Royce \$1.50; Minnie Freeman \$1.50. Freeman \$1.50.

Freeman \$1.50.

The following is the list:
C. V. Gallagher. \$5.00
M. D. Le Geyt. 1.00
John Daugherty. 1.00
John Lockwood. 50
C. O. Francisco. 1.00
C. S. Torbitt. 50 Cash.
H. L. Ramacciott.
Havens & Rhodes.
F. C. Sauborn & Co. Cash. 20
Cash. 25
J. Mulvihill 550
W. F. Stoctzell 50
P. F. Willschleger 25
G. S. Smith 100
Hussey & Day company 100
Cash. 50 Cash
Martin Kelley
Meagher & Leach
Dick Kitchen
D. E. Kimball
J. W. Munn Cash..... B. B. Lewis
H. H. Knights
H. A. Taylor
 Cash
 1 60

 Hugh McCaffery
 1 60

 Alfred Meinberg
 1 00

 Cash
 1 60

 H. M. Stryer
 1 60

 Cash
 50
 Cash
Cash
Muivihili
F. W. Richards
C. W. Jean
J. M. Conrad

John Smiley.
E. A. Cooper.
Maugher & Leach.
F. M. Ellis.
Meagher & Leach.
F. M. Ellis.

Total. \$49 25

WEST POINT'S APPRECIATION.
To the Editor of the BEE: In unison with