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## THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. 

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
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copies; for October, 1887, 14,335; for November,
1887, 18,226 copies; for December, 1887, 14,340
copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies;
Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this
2d day of January, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE inter-state commission has been giving the railroads tips how they should deal with the Standard Oil company. The advice would be all right, if the lamb were not already inside the lion.

WE still hope that the mechanics engaged in the building trades will act prudently and avoid a conflict in which they start out at a disadvantage by reason of the general dullness of business and decreased building operations all over the country.

THE retail liquor dealers are trying to get a repeal of the ordinance which requires them to close their places of business at midnight. Such agitation and the constant violation of the highlicense law will in the end afford prohibition fanatics the leverage which they need for engrafting a prohibition amendment on our state constitution.

GOVERNOR HILL is said to have spent over \$55,000 in fitting up the executive mansion in Albany, and in so doing has made an overlap of \$17,000 in excess of the appropriation. For a man who expects to pose as a presidential candidate overlaps are damaging testimony. The governor, however, might run for city councilman not a thousand miles from

"Nor all the king's doctors, and not all the king's men" have been able to cure the crown prince. Between the German specialists and the English experts in throat diseases Prince Frederick is having a hard time of it. The differences and quarrels of these medical men confirm the old adage-"Who is to decide when doctors disagree?

A TRAVESTY on justice took place at Denver, where young Henry, who killed a variety actress last November, was acquitted of murder by the jury on the grounds of transitory frenzy. Whatever this may be, it will be used as a defense by every murderer who has no stronger plea. The old excuse of emotional insanity in all its variations has in truth, become hackneyed by constant use, and will now have to take a back seat before the new-fangled transitory frenzy.

CHICAGO yields to Omaha the claim of being the coming pork and beef packing center of America. And Pittsburg, in spite of her natural facilities, can no longer compete with the Lake City in iron and steel manufacturers. This sounds like carrying coal to Newcastle. But the admirable situation of Chicago and the advantages of cheap freight rates makes it possible for that city to come to the very doors of Pittsburg and take

THE Indian department acknowledges that it is meeting with determined and serious opposition to the opening up of a part of the Sioux reservation. This comes mainly from Sitting Bull and other chiefs, and the "squawmen," white settlers who have married Indian women. It is about time for the government to "sit down" on Mr. Bull Likewise on the squawmen. The opening of the reservation is too important a measure to be frustrated by these ad-

THE trusts have, strange to say, found a champion in Mayor Hewitt, of New York. The doughty warrior has had a tilt with Senator Frank B. Arnold, the chairman of the investigating committee, in which the mayor claims that trusts are all right in that they lower the cost of articles produced for consumption. The trouble with Mr. Hewitt seems to be that he has a million or more invested in several pooling "arrangements" which not him a nice income, and he can't see anything wrong in them.

IT looks as if Senator Edmunds wa getting ready to again sulk through the presidential campaign in the event of the republican national convention failing to please him by its action. He declines to go to the convention as a delegate, which of course he has a right to do, and yet a man who is so largely a debtor to the party ought to be most willing to take upon himself any reasonable task it might impose. It may be gracious in Mr. Edmunds to express confidence in republican success, but it would be more to the purpose if he manifested some interest and zeal to secure success. Now is the opportunity for men like Senator Edmunds, who have been so richly rewarded by the party, so show that they appreciate it.

Cleveland's Renomination Assured. There is now no reasonable doubt that Mr. Cleveland will have little or no opposition in his candidacy for renomination. All the political signs of the last three months, which have culminated in the call for the democratic convention at St. Louis, point in this direction. The administration, however it may have antagonized its political opponents, has shrewdly strengthened its position among the democratic leaders. Patronage distribution, which for a time lagged, has been accelerated in anticipation of the coming convention, and the offices of late days have been parcelled out with commendable haste in states where influence was most needed and was most likely to do the most good. The southern senators and representatives, who, up to the beginning of the year, showed evidences of irritation at the slowness with their claims were recognized, have lately been swinging into line. The administration leaders who have recently gathered in conference at Washington are already predicting a unanimous renomination of Mr. Cleve-

land. So far as New York is concerned, the trouble seems to have been settled by the assurance of the Cleveland henchmen that Mr. Hill four years hence shall have their united support for the presidential nomination. In New Jersey the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine, who could doubtless have carried the state with ease, has stimulated the flagging energies of the Mosquito statesmen and the men who were a few weeks ago in private bitterly denouncing Mr. Cleveland for his radical tariff reform message are now publicly uniting to give him a cordial and unwavering support.

No one but the professional mugwump can doubt the eager desire of the president for another term of office, and no one but a chronic "civil service reformer" can close his eyes to the shrewd and vigorous political work which is being done by the president's friends to further his chances in this direction. Senator Gorman, whose fidelity to the administration has been seriously questioned by those who were not acquainted with the shrewd wire-puller of Baltimore, is working night and day to organize an aggressive movement for a unanimous renomination of Mr. Cleveland. New York politicians by the score are being admitted up the private stairs of the white house, important nominations from Indiana are being withheld until the faithful of the Hoosier democracy can be consulted as to their wishes, and the leading Bourbon fine workers from all the doubtful states are in close com munication with the president's advisers in readiness to launch his bark for renomination within the next sixty days.

The Move For Lower Passsenger Rates There is a movement on foot in Ohio, as well as Iowa, in favor of a two cent passenger rate on the railroads, and it is being even more vigorously pushed in the former than in the latter state.

The people who are must urgent in the matter in Ohio are the commercial travelers, but they appear to have a strong popular support. A bill is before the legislature to establish a two cent fare, and there has been some very warm work done by the friends of the measure and the representatives of the railroads. The latter employ the familiar argument, always ready at hand when there is a proposition to reduce railroad charges by legislation, that the effect of reducing passenger fares will be disastrous to the railroads, that it will compel them to give the public less facilities and inferior accommodations, that it will force them to cut down expenses in which the wages of employes will be first to suffer, and in other ways Omaha building to \$500,000 as originally it will prove damaging and demoralizing. The reply of the advocates of reduced fares is that the reduction will increase travel to such an extent, if experience elsewhere is of any value, that in a very brief time the roads will find the change profitable, and that instead of diminished facilities and inferior accommodations the companies will be willing to enlarge and improve them. The experience of Georgia is cited as furnishing the most convincing evidence

to be obtained in favor of low passenger

fares.

It will be interesting and perhaps helpful to the Iowa advocates of reduced fares to learn what the experience of Georgia has been, as set for th in a recent letter of the railroad commission of that state. The commission was organized in 1879, and at that time five and six cents per mile was the ruling rate in Georgia for passenger fares. In the following year a reduction was made to four cents, and in 1881 the commission required all the leading roads in the state to charge no more than three cents per mile, allowing some few short lines and the narrow gauge roads to collect some four and some five cents. The testimony of the chairman of the commission is that these figures have proven satisfactory to the public and profitable to the railroads. There has been a gradual increase in travel and revenue. The example has been so widely beneficial that now scarcely a leading railroad in the south charges more than three cents a mile. The fact is noted, and it is at once curious and instructive, that within a month a Georgia road has asked the commission to order a reduction of fares on its line fixing the maximum for fifty miles and under at two and one-half cents per mile, and less rates for longer distances, a request that was of course promptly complied with. The chairman of the Georgia commission says: "My experience of an average lifetime in the management of railroads in a sparsely settled territory has demonstrated that the lowest rate that can be properly said to be 'just and reasonable' will produce the largest revenue." It may be well to state, for whatever such facts may be worth, that the area of Georgia is more than three thousand square miles greater than that of Iowa, and the population fully a quarter of a million less. The number of

something to their satisfaction from these comparative statistics. On the other hand the statistics of

miles of railroad in Iowa is considerably

more than double that in Georgia. Pos-

sibly the Iowa advocates of lower pas-

senger fares may be able to deduce

of the Minnesota commissioners do not make a favorable showing for reduced fares. It is shown that the total number of passengers carried in 1887 was 8,141,163, and in 1886, 6,323,188. The average distances traveled in the two years were, respectively twenty-six miles and thirty-one miles. But the gross earnings from passenger traffic in 1887 were less than those of the preceding year by \$20,731. In spite of the fact that the average distance traveled in 1887 was five miles less than in 1886, the average fare received per mile was reduced from 2.70 cents in 1886 to 2.48 in 1887. And the lower rate and the shorter distance were sufficient to more than offset the increase of 1,817,975 in the number of passengers. Different conditions affecting the railroads in the several states referred to, which are outside of the ordinary statistics, should of course be ascertained and considered in any careful and thorough discussion of this question of reducing passenger fares. It is undoubtedly possible that a policy which might make no damage to the railroads in Ohio, for example, would be seriously injurious to them if applied in Iowa, and it is by no means certain that the experience of Georgia is an entirely safe guide for Ohio. But the movement for reduced passenger fares has got a start that will not be permitted to halt until it has secured some concession, and this will ultimately and at no very remote time have to be made all along the line.

There is nothing very intricate about the inside workings of a trust, but it may be of general interest to know just how these nefarious corporations operate. A member of the Standard Envel-

How They Operate.

ope company recently testified in New York that this trust had secured a monopoly of the envelope-making machine from the exclusive manufacturer by agreeing to purchase one machine from him every month. He is to get his pay regularly whether they take one or not. On the other hand he is not to sell these instruments to any one outside of the combination, nor even repair them when out of order. By these methods the corporation has succeeded in bankrupting several independent envelope manufacturers and buying up their plants. The trust has consequently been able to increase the price of commercial envelopes from fifteen to twenty per cent. These methods it will be seen are simple. It seems also that simple measures might be enacted to make them unlawful. Society ought to be able to protect

itself from organized robbers.

The Omaha Public Building. Whatever may be the final action the conference committees on public building bills pending in congress, Omaha is now assured of at least \$400,-000 for the purchase of the site of a new postoffice and custom house. Mr. Mc-Shane's vigorous and persistent effort for this appropriation, in opposition to the cheese-paring policy of his party colleagues, has in the main been eminently successful. From the outset, the democratic members of the house committee, and especially those from the south, have interposed stupid and narrow-minded objections to liberal appropriations for public buildings on the ground of economy. Sectional prejudice and a lamentable ignorance about the growth of western cities have warped their judgment, and made Mr. McShane's task extremely difficult.

It is more than likely that the conference committee will raise the appropriation for the purchase of grounds for the recommended by the committee on public buildings. A half million is none too much in view of the fact that the supervising architect desires to have a whole square for the new site. A square fronting two of our principal thoroughfares centrally located, cannot be purchased for less than that sum. The frontage of a square represents 264 feet front on two streets, or a total frontage of 528 feet. An appropriation of \$500,000 would therefore be less than \$1,000 per front foot, exclusive of any allowance for buildings that will have to be destroyed. There is not a square within five blocks of the present postoffice without brick structures worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000. As a business proposition, the passage of the Manderson bill with full appropriation for grounds and building would be more economic than appropriating piecemeal from one session to another. But that is the method which congress has pursued heretofore with public building appropriations in all the large cities, and that method is chiefly responsible for some of the architectural monstrosities erected by the government at an enormous waste of money. When a fixed sum is appropriated for a public building the architect is in position to make plans within the range of the appropriation. But when he is compelled to design a public building on a fast and loose plan of construction guaged by periodic appropriations, it is out of question to have a perfect plan designed to meet the architect's ideas of the wants of the city for which the

building is intended. THE strike of the engineers and firemen on the Burlington lines is commanding a larger share of public interest than any other event of the day. The formidable character of the difficulty is fully realized, its progress is carefully noted in railroad circles, by the business communities, and by the public generally, and the probabilities regarding the termination of the struggle are more or less anxiously discussed. The determination of the parties to the controversy to hold out at every hazard appears to be as strong as at the beginning of the strike. If Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is correctly reported compromise is practicable with regard to all demands except that for three and onehalf cents per mile, as to which the men will not recede. As this is the proposition to which the general manager of the Burlington refused to listen, and to enforce which the strike was ordered, it seems useless to hope for any adjustment through arbitration. The indications are that the fight will be main-

forced to yield. This may mean a prolonged contest, with a possibility of extending beyond its present boundaries. Thus far the men engaged in the strike have conducted themselves as law-respecting citizens, and will undoubtedly do so to the end.

WHEN the Eleventh street viaduct was built it was understood and agreed on by all parties concerned that the viaduct should be exclusively for the use of wagon traffic and pedestrians. All petitions and proposals by street railway and cable companies were rejected by the council on the ground that the viaduct was not wide enough to accommodate all the competing street railway lines and no monopoly should be granted to any one of them. Now the scheme to divert the viaduct from its original design is renewed. Inasmuch as the street car companies have not contributed toward the construction of the viaduct and do not even propose to contribute toward its maintenance the question is why should the council grant them the roadway which is none too wide for the constantly increasing wagon traffic? Would it be proper to grant the right of way over the viaduct to one company and refuse to grant it to another?

WHAT is the use of a fire-limit unless the fire ordinance is strictly and impartially enforced? What is the use of a sidewalk ordinance if the property dwners are allowed with impunity to violate it and lay wooden or brick walks where stone or concrete are required? Can the council repeal an ordinance by the passage of a resolution?

## PROMINENT PERSONS.

Holman is the greatest tobacco chewer in congress.

Mrs. Garfield has sailed for New York from London. Mr. Labouchere says Mr. Ruskin always

was a funny old gentleman, and the older he grows the funnier he becomes. Lord Lonsdale has sailed for New York.

He intenps to go to the northern part of this continent on a long sporting tour. Robert Barr (Luke Sharp), of the Detroit Free Press, has been adopted by a tribe of Indians located at at Dundee, Ont.

Tennie Claffin says that her sister, Victoris C. Woodhull, will bring \$1,000,000 to this country to found a school of marriage. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell and ex-minister to Germany, is gathering material for his coming book on the warfare of science.

"Swipes, the Newsboy," who killed William Dempsey in a prize fight near New York about a month ago, is now posing as a dime museum attraction. Mr. Sumner Slater, one of the leading

music teachers of Atlanta, has been placed under the ban of society in that city because he taught a class of edlored pupils. Ex-Governor Merrill of Iowa, who went to California less than two years ago, is said to

be several times a millionaire already, his land and mining speculations having all been successful. The Countess de Chamburn, one of the leaders of French society, gives novel recep-

tions. The guests are first conducted to a private chapel, and after a short prayer by the chaplain, a sacred concert is performed by the organ choir. Charles Dickens says that he has noted one peculiar thing in this country. "Your people," he recentld remarked to an American, "are surprisingly familiar with English

history and literature, but I cannot say the Senator Palmer of Michigan, not long ago sent a special envoy to Asia to purchase Arabian horses. Mr. Palmer is in receipt of a letter from his emmissary dated at Jerusalem which says that the sultan has issued a firman prohibiting further exportations of Arabian horsen. Senator Palmer has laid his case before Congressman S. S. Cox, who

Send for John L.

will try to get the Michigan statesman out of

his dilemma.

It is now rumored that a glove trust is in process of formation. It ought to be "knocked out" without gloves.

Bland To Blame. St. Louis Republican.

It will soon be time for the Fiftieth con-

gress to begin justifying its existence. It will be no light task, either. Good for the Boneyard.

New York Herald. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should have an eye on the "buils" of Wall street. They have been badly fed of late and are little more than living skeletons.

News From South Omaba.

Senator Cullom thinks he has discovered s way to vindicate the great American hog. Before congress appropriates \$300,000 towards making a success of the French centennial exposition, he proposes that the government of France shall remove the embargo from our pork products.

A Catholic Bishop on Blaine. The Rev. James O'Connor, Catholic bishop of Omaha, was in Pittsburg the other day and spoke as follows in regard to Mr. Blaine's letter, says the New York Commercial-Advertiser: "I have read the letter carefully, and have come to the conclusion that the document is one of those political dodges we who are not in politics know so little about. Blaine declares his name shall not go before the convention. The question arises, will be try to prevent it in case his political friends say he shall be nominated! I really believe that Blaine will yet be the nominee.

On a Friend. W. J. Florence. Spring gave me a friend, And a true, true love; The summer went caroling by, And the water frowned And I set me down to sigh.

My friend was false for the sake of gold,
Ere the farmer stacked his rye,
And my true love changed with the fickle

Ere the winter dulled the sky. But the bees are humming, A new spring's coming,

And none the worse am I.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Hastings is getting Moody. Division is again sprouting in Holt

county. A horse thief from Cheyenne was nabbed in Sidney last Sunday. The Fremont Tribune is out for a third term for Congressman Dorsey.

Down in Plattsmouth they say that L. B. & Q. stands for "Come, Boys &

Ouit."
Beatrice offers big money, \$50,000, for an extension of the Rock Island road to Omaha.

Falls City has sold her waterworks bonds to Spitzer & Co., of 'loledo.

passenger traffic presented in the report | tained until one of the combatants is | Work on the plant will begin this

The Grand Island Independent has issued an illustrated, historical and sta-tistical edition for the enlightenment of investors and intending settlers.

The newspapers of Nebraska City have decided to plant a grove of chestnut trees in the new park. They propose to have all modern conveniences. Theron M. Blakely has retired from the Madison Chronicle. Mr. Blakely is one of the thorough typos who rattled the boxes in Omaha in the early seventies.

Broken Bow is trembling in the whirlpool of a revival. If the boomers of the hereafter could be induced to give Valentine a warm turning, the state would reach the pinacle of perfec-

Nebraska City expects to gather a large measure of taxes from the new bridge, for the reason that the changes in the channel of the river places the entire structure on Nebraska soil.

Speaking of the collapse of the northern railroad the Yankton Press says: 'In Omaha there appears to be a combination which is preying upon the public. If it succeeds in preventing Omaha from securing the trade of this section it will give to all its future a fatal stroke. This is Omaha's opportunity. In twelve months the opportunity will have passed out of reach.

#### lowa Items.

Tama county has a surplus of wolves. Clinton claims a population of 16,040. Vinton is offered a system of water works at a rental of \$2,500 a year. Articles of incorporation have been

filed of the Red Oak Importing and Live Stock association, with a capital stock OAbner Atherton, a prosperous and re-

spected farmer of New Sharon, was found dead in his stable Saturday afternoon. It is supposed he died of heart

## Dakota.

Spink county has three broom factor-

The Dakota Mutual Insurance company of Huron has turned up its toes. The business men of Ashton administered a coat of tar and feathers to a Dr. Frank Oulton for slandering and insulting the respectable women of that place. To avoid a repetition he departed.

John Q. Gould, while digging a well on his farm five miles from Redfield struck coal. A trial proves that it burns ree and is of good quality. Steps will be taken to organize a company for mining purposes.

R. E. Grimshaw, of Deadwood, has secured a patent on a device, which, when attached to a telephone, registers a call. Like all useful contrivances, it is very simple, consisting of a lever at-tached to a bell, the vibration of which drops a small signal.

A Russian living in Bon Homme county lost his wife in the storm of January 12. Undismayed, he buried her as quickly as possible, and on February 11 took unto his bed and board another damsel to love, cherish and protect until the blizzards part.

The first shipment of about five thousand pounds of tin concentrates from the Tin Mountain mill was made last week. The tin was consigned to the owners of the Tin Mountain property in Chicago, where it will be smelted, preparatory to being placed on the market.

The giant artesian well at the pressed brick yards, which is soon to be em-ployed in lighting Yankton by electricity, has safely passed through the long, cold winter, and is just as big a thing as ever. It spouts just as much water and the roar of the stream is just as loud as ever.

The Elkhorn surveyors, who have been engaged in the survey of branch lines from Buffalo Gap to the outlying stone quarries, have complete vey of the line to the Italian marble quarries, about nine miles northwest of Buffalo Gap, and returned to Buffalo Gap, from which place they will survey line to the Elm creek stone quarries, situate about four miles in a westerly direction from that point.

Edmund George McGilton was sworn in as a member of the Omaha bar yesterday by Judge Groff.

COCHRANE'S PLEA. Dennis Cochrane was arraigned yes-terday before Judge Groff charged with larceny from person. He pleaded not guilty, and the court appointed an attorney to defend

him.

M'GUIRE AND SMITH.

Jack McGuire and Hermann Smith pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny from person, and an attorney was appointed to defend MITTMAN ARRAIGNED.

After the information, charging Hermann Mittman with manslaughter was read to the prisoner, Judge Groff said:
"Prisoner, what is you plea, guilty or not

guilty?"
Mittman looked the judge square in the face, and replied, "Nicht please guilty." His attorney, Mr. Burnham, explained to the court that his client pleaded not guilty. Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Coburn issued a special venire of thirty jurymen, and the drawing will begin this morning when it is expected that from the number twelve men acceptable to the state and defendant can be selected.

OLSON'S SLAYER. OLSON'S SLAYER.

William Ferguson, who shot and instantly kifled Olie Olson in Montgomery & Adams' saloon, on the night of February 15, was next arraigned. The information charging him with murder in the first degree was read to him. He did not flinch, but looked intently at the assistant county attorney until the reading of the document was fin-

"Prisoner, what say you-guilty or not guilty?" asked the court.
"Not guilty," was the prompt reply.
"Have you any means to employ council?" 'No. sir."

The prisoner then handed the judge a slip of paper and said that he would like to have the two attorneys whose names were written thereon appointed to defend him. Judge Groff consented and appointed Messrs. Ma-

honey and Duffy.

AINSCOW VS. THE CITY.

Edward Ainscow's suit against the city to recover for damages done his property through public improvements was commenced before Judge Doane yesterday after-A SPECIAL VENIRE.

A special venire of eighteen jurymen from which to select twelve men in the civil action of Cyrus Steele vs Fritz Ruhe to be tried in the district courf was ordered yesterday.

AN ARCHITECT'S PAY.

The trustees of Brownell Hall were beaten

in the suit of Architect Darrow for services rendered. The jury were out about three hours and returned a verdict for plaintiff of \$2,396.57, the full amount claimed.

JUDGMENT RENDERED.

S. P. Morse was granted a judgment in the sum of \$8,505 against H. E. Cox by Judge Shields yesterday.

RESTORATION OF PREMISES. Thomas Erickson yesterday brought suit against W. D. Clark to recover possession of his premises on Farnam street. It seems that Clark rented the store some time ago

ostensibly for his own use, but instead it apostension for his own use, but instead it appears that it was for the purpose of speculation. He rented the premises to W. F. Sturgis, who in turn leased them to C. S. Guyer, who next turned them over to A. A. Srinbaker, who finally transferred them to S. I. Gordon, the present occupant. The evidence adduced showed conclusively that Clark has disabbused his contract with Erickson, who was again given full possession with power to rent the place to whom he sees fit.

SUED BY SMITH. Neil Smith yesterday brought suit against

E. E. Nangle & Co. to recover \$1,000 due on contract for furnishing telegraph poles.

Police Court. Vagrants-Allen Henderson, 30 days, sentence suspended, and Allen escorted across the river; Mike Horrigan, afflicted with the snakes, sent out of the town; Henry Miller, 1 day; M. Munday, 2 days; John Gleason,

continued. Drunk and Disorderly-Joe Moore, \$1 and costs; Joseph Costello, \$3 and costs; John Moore, Belle Banks and Charles Sampson, discharged. Suspicious Characters-James Ryan, 5

days; Jason Loftus, discharged. Christ Rossen and John Speitel, bartenders at Kessier's hall, were arrested Tuesday night on a charge of selling beer after 12 o'clock. Rossen pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and costs. Speitel pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial. It will take place this afternoon. In his pleading Speitel admitted that he sold beer after 12 o'clock, "but," he continued, "I am only a bartender, judge, and Kessler pays me \$3 a night, and I can't afford to pay a You must fine the owner of the bar

and not me."

Clarence Peterson, Alfred Tobbs and Grif Humphry, three boys, were arrested charged with stealing a set of harness from Collins Jordan, Twenty-ninth and Cuming streets. They had cut the harness up and fitted it to a pair of goats owned by the Humphry lad. They were arraigned in the morning, but pleading not guilty, their trial was fixed for this afternoon. They were released on their own recognizance in the sum of \$50 each. John Gleason, an old suspect and a man who recently served a prolonged term in jail

for larceny, and who has been run in time and again as u vag, was again arrested yes-terday as a loiterer and suspicious character. He pleaded not guilty and asked for a jury trial, which privilege was granted, Gleason, who is a keen, shrewd fellow, claims that he is being persecuted by the police and dares not show his face on the street for fear of arrest. He says upon his release from jail he took an oath to lead a straightforward and upright life henceforth and forever, but that the guardians of the law seem determined he shall go back to his old ways. Recently he has been expounding the gospel at the mission school on Tenth street between Capitol avenue and Dodge street, and has been a regular attendant at the ser-vices at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and been conducting himself otherwise as a christian and a gentleman. The Y. M. C. A. have taken much interest in the man, and a delegation of this body was at the jail this marning in the interests of their ward. They declare that he is neither a vagrant nor a suspicious character, and must be justly treated or they'll know the reason why. The trial occupied about two hours, but the jury failed to agree, and Gleason was released on bonds to apper next Tuesday.

THE ROLL OF HONOR. Those Who Have Recognized Coarage and Devotion.

The BEE will acknowledge all contribu-tions through these columns. All lists received, unless otherwise directed, will be published in full with the name of every con-tributor. These lists will be published as soon after their receipt as space will per-THE KEARNEY LIST.

Kearney, Neb., Feb. 24—To the Editor of the Brg: I enclose the following contribution which I have collected at my place of busi-ness and desire that it be divided equally be-tween Miss Loie Royce and Miss Lena Woeb-R. R. GREER. 

١	T. F. Flaherty		R. M. Grimes	10
١	J. A. Risdon	2 25	I, N. Harlzel	. 5
ı	D. M. Ruter	2 00	A. Frank	10
ı	O. M. Wiester		Ross Gamble	5
ı	O. U. Halliday		A. T. Gamble	Ď.
١	H. W. Cash		Geo H. Hemenway	. 5
١	W. S. Freeman		Rev. J. Askin	10
١	C. J. Burke		Ira Johnson	15
ı	A. M. Lyon	50	C. H. George	5
Ì	S. Knutzen	DU	F. W. Northrop	5
١	S. S. Hortman	80	Pdrry Gordon Geo E. Ford	ñ
ı	W. K. Ayer	50	R. W. Russell & Co	ő
	F. A. Schouler		J. M. Hopwood	ã
į	Geo E. Lee	- 50	Henry Miller	õ
١	A. J. Shepherd	80	R. B. Foster	9
ı	C. F. Bodinson	50	Geo Bird	9
ı	J. N. Blair	50	Cy Clapp	9
ı	J. T. Mallalten	1 00	W. F. Pickering	T.
	Geo Reynolds	25	H. Rannles	f
i	W. B. Vance	50	A. M. Pettis	2
	R. M. Rankin	2 00	W. S. Cook	2
ı	Miss F. Burkhead.	1 00	J. R. McCormic	2
ı	H. J. Allen	1 00	R. J. Garnar	2
1	Miss Minnie Par-		Jos. Walther	- 5
	son,	20	A. S Graves	2
ı	Miss Louie Parson	20	W. A. Gould	1 0
	G. F. Edwards Sadie Rose	95	W. A. Gould	1 0
	S. A. Fess	95	A. Kahn Mrs. S. J. Riley	6
	B. J. Beecher	25	V. W. Bugbee	9
	F. J. Carpenter	50	I W Mossick-	ñ
	L. G. Van Den-		J. W. Messick: Wm. Wilson	- 9
	berg	1 00	Hiram Barney	ĥ
	G. Haase	25	F. J. Everson	ū
	J. H. Irvin & Co	1 00	Geo. E. Evans	8
	C. A. Carlton	25	J. D. McKelvey	10
	J. D. Whittaker		Dr. Packard	2
	S. Weible	1 00	P. F. H. Schars	
Ì	G. S. Edwards	50	Mrs. D. B. Clark	. 6
	L. M. Kelley	25	Geo. H. Downing.	10
Į	H. S. Brown		Chas. Abraham-	
ı	C. H. Henderson	20	Son	10
	L. H. Smjth F. G. Kuns	50	Dr. Baker Col. E. A. Borders,	1 6
	F. B. Bricknell	50	C. J. Tisdel	
	A. J. Snowden	150	Geo. Ellis	10
Į	H. C. Andrews		L. R. Roberson	- 1
	C. M. Hull	50	Amanda A. Wolge	i

TRAVELING MEN. M. P. Mauritins, 50 T. B. Hooker, Chi-L. A. Bower, Lin-60 P. J. Barron, Chi-

Members of Dahlgren post and citizens of Papillion give the amount opposite our names for the benefit of Miss Etta Shattuck N. R. Wilcox.....\$ 1 00 Louis Lesieur.... L. O. Salisbury.... 1 00 A. E. Langdon.... | L. O. Salisbury | 1 00 | A. E. Langdon | S. R. Vose | 50 Julius Krassey | 1 00 | A. E. Stouner | 50 Chas. Kaufhold | 1 00 | A. U. Hancock | 25 Wm. Callaway | 1 00 | A. U. Hancock | 1 00 | B. F. Thomas | 1 00 | A. J. Spearman | 1 00 | B. F. E. Dowling | 25 Wm. C. Upjoe | 1 00 | D. L. Ireland | 1 00 | B. F. Thomas | 1 00 | D. L. Ireland | 1 00 | B. F. Thomas | 1 00 | D. L. Ireland | 1 00 | 50 C. E. Welch 50 J. McMurphy 50 John Spaob 50 I. N. Sewell 50 Wm. Uhl 25 Charles Nowres. 25 Charles Nowres.
2 00 lien Jay.
1 00 Wm. Robinson.
1 00 W.A. Leuch.
500 Cash.
500 John Hahn.
500 Garrett Cotter.
500 Jesse Wright.
500 C. W. Moore.
500 H. Whitney.
1 00 Fred Evers.
941 Frank Zwerbel. 

Mary Harmsen
F. C. Steoch
A. H. Fricke
M. R. Brown
P. Elsas
Phil Siebold M. R. Brown 1 00 Fred Evers 25
Frank Zwerbel 50
Phil Slebold 25 J. I. Payne 50
Christ Gersteneker 50 Jno. W. Thompson 50
Robert Schram 50 Jas. Borger 25
J. J. Lutz 50
Wm. F. Smith 25 Total 442 50 OSCEOLA, NEB., SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the BEE: Enclosed find draft for fourteen dollars and thirty-five cents (\$14.35) the amount contributed by the pupils and teachers of our public schools for M. R. SNODGRASS.

Chas. Buttereut.

Miss Royce. M. R. SNODGRASS.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

BATTLE CHEEK, Neb., Feb. 24.—To the Editor of the Bee: We two little girls feeling very sorry for the sad misfortune which has made poor little Lena Webbecke a cripple for life, have tried to put our sorrow for her in shape that would do the most good, and by going among our schoolmates we have \$5 to send to you for the Lena Woebbecke fund.

Josie Avery 6 10 Bertie Baker 15 Traveling men 15 Higherdson 25 Mazie Peaks 7 Blanch Montgom-5 ery 5 Emma Warnka 25 Mr. Pollack.... Lester Knesel... Lee Hale... Birdie Hale Owen O'Neill... Lee Osborn... Josh Kost... 5 Clark Hoover
5 Luie Gudarian
5 Willie Gudarian
10 Ollie Waters
6 Ollie Roberts man Willie Barnes. Tillie Gardella Bernard Longhoff Cash ert Gardelles.. Total ..... .... \$ 5.00 JOSTE AVERY.

LENORA BARNES. COUNCH BLUFFS.

Two little Council Bluffs Misses, Walter and Nina Swanson, spent a portion of a bbliday in gathering up money for the Lena Woebbecke fund. They brought in their change and placed it on the counter of the Bes office, saying: "We want this to go to

that little orphan who was frozen so badly." On being counted there proved to The following are the contributors: 

2: Cash
10 J. Guiesa
10 Jim Belium
10 Cash
2: M. Keating
3: Frank Cook
2: J. M. Poland
3: John Jones
2: B. Foley
10 John T. Boland
25 L. Scubert
00 rank S. Hosse ... Total ..... \$ 8 35 Cash, ..... surron, NEB., LIST.

Collected by little Maud Mollyneaux: 25.Jos. Grice 25.J. Bennerman 25.W. J. Kems 25.H. C. Edmiston 25.A. S. Bauer 25.W. Schleche 25.J. H. Tower 25.J. H. Tower 25.H. M. Thompson. 25.W. Page 25 R. M. Thompson... 25 Wm. Page... 25 R. McDonald... 25 D. T. Bridges... 25 P. C. Matteson... 50 P. Soderberg... 10 R. McCoppen... 25 J. A. Tout... 25 Robert Bross... McRegg .. Dinsmore.... Bros .... W. J. Legg..... J. H. Yates T. Walton. iwarz..... 10 T. Byrne.
50 J. C. Merrill.
50 Miss L. Trusty.
55 J. N. Clark.
25 T. B. Smith.
25 F. M. Brown.
00 G. W. Bemis.
25 C. Streklon. Vm. Bauer W. Woodruff I. Wittenberg G. Brown... L. Gray....

n Rankin Otto Brown B. Hump W. W. Wieden W. H. Stark Guy Chesney Parmer..... A PENNY COLLECTION. 5 Bertha Rincaid. 5 Willie Kincaid. 5 Sadie Kincaid.

e......

Collected by Bertha and Bessie Kincaid Every person is interested in their own affairs, and if this meets the eye of any one who is suffering from the effects of a torpid liver, we will admit that he is interested in getting well. Get a bottle of Prickly Ash Bitters, use it as directed, and you will always be glad you read this item.

Mr. Andrew Ruby, a Lake street resident, was assulted on his way home Sunday night by a couple of soldiers, and pretty badly used up. He sustained a broken jaw from the stroke of billy in the hands of one of the glue-coats, and an ugly hurt in the stomach from a kick by the other. No arrests have been

## Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mindone or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Santord is the preparation of his Radical. Cura has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantandous in affording relief in all head colds, sacczing snuffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms dearing the head, sweeting the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

Sanforn's Radical Curac consists of one bottle of the Radical Curac one box of Catafan-Al Solvery, and Improved Inhalen, price, \$1. than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of

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DIPHTHERIA. MEASLES. SCARLET FEVER, and other zymotic diseases lurk in the atmosphere and hover over every house-hold at this season of the year when thorough hold at this season of the year when thorough ventilation is impractical on account of the severity of the weather. Frequent fumigation of apartments with Seabury's Hydronaphthol Pastilles purifies the atmosphere, destroys disease germs, and thoroughly disinfects all carpets, bedding and drapery while imparting a delightful aromatic odor that is not injustice. rious to silver, brass or other metals. Cellars, closets, attics, &c., should be made healthy by burning therein Seabury's Sulphur Candles, which are pure, cleanly and safe. For the tollet, bath, lavatory and nursery, Sea-bury's Hydronaphthol Soap should be

used exclusively.

Don't forget Benson's Plaster for aches and pains.

Nebraska National Bank. U. S. DEPOSITORY, OMAHA, NEB. Paid Up Capital, - \$250,000 Surplus. - - 50,000 Surplus, H. W. YATES, President.
LEWIS S. REED, Vice-President.
A. E. TOUZALIN, 2nd Vice-President.
W. H. S. Huddes, Cashier,

W. V. MORSE, JOHN S. COLLINS, H. W. YATKS. LEWIS S. REED, THE IRON BANK.

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