THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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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, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s.s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 9, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, March 3	18,700
Sunday, March 4	18,000
Monday, March 5	19,360
Tuesday, March 6	18,520
Wednesday, March 7	18,820
Thursday, Mch. 8	19,200
Friday, Mch. 9	19,420
Average	18,857

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of March, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s.s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,318 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,093 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,902 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 3d day of February, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Now let us see what the council will do next about the city hall.

THE Omaha Knights of Labor extend the right hand of fellowship to the Brotherhood. That is right.

THE days are sufficiently ripe now for Dr. Mercer to dig his street car rails out of the mud, and set the motor in motion.

THE match has been applied to the underwood under the Iowa political pot, and the congressional cabbage heads are bobbing about merrily as the pot boils.

BRENNAN and Regan succeeded in getting from under the wheels of the injunction like railroad pigs scooting from under the wheels of a running train.

WHENEVER English trade suffers from temporary indigestion and depression a number of political doctors are always on hand to administer an emetic to ease the patient.

WHATEVER fate may overtake the Mills bill for reducing the duty on wool, Wall street, if the stock market continues in the dumps, must speedily import some lambs to shear.

IT is reported that some Indians in the northwest who own several million acres of land are starving. It is very evident that they failed to cut their reservation into suburban lots when the boom swept across Dakota.

SOMEHOW the chairman of the judiciary committee of the council, who is one of the most expert law makers, manages to get on the wrong side of the law whenever his version of the charter is tested by judicial tribunals.

TWO Chinese applied for naturalization in Denver and were granted their first papers by one of the local courts. As a right to organize a trust is the prerogative of American citizens only, it looks as if the two Johns have sinister intentions to organize a laundry trust.

THERE is something wrong with the roadbed of the Eleventh street viaduct. At the interval of every twenty feet cracks in the pavement extending clear across the wagon road are visible. The council should call the contractors to time before making a final settlement.

A UNITED STATES marshal of Texas with his posse, who pursued a band of train robbers into Mexico, have been arrested by the Mexican authorities and thrown into jail. We must trust in General Bragg to get these Americans out of trouble. Our army will never be ordered to demand satisfaction of the greasers.

THE following advertisement appeared recently in a New York paper: "A fool wanted—will any one considering himself or herself a fool please address Narr P. O. box 388. New York." Up to date nearly a thousand answers have been received, but the man who put in the advertisement has failed to send a reply to himself.

THE state board of transportation is now investigating, or preparing to investigate the strike on the Burlington and its effects on the patrons of the road. This is all very well, but if any trouble arises on the Union Pacific the state board must keep its hands off. Judge Dundy has decreed that the Union Pacific is beyond the reach of anybody in Nebraska except himself, and the state board better keep its hands off the sacred elephant, or go to the bastile for contempt.

THE first instance of a United States grand jury bringing in a criminal indictment for violating the inter-state law occurred at Bismarck, Dak., a few days ago. William Sanderson, an agent for the Northern Pacific at Valley City, was bound over on complaint of Edgar W. Wylie for refusing to furnish cars to Wylie for the shipment of grain last October, although various other parties were furnished cars at that time. The case is now on trial, and the outcome of the proceedings will be watched with great interest. A criminal indictment is a weapon that shippers have not made use of in preventing discrimination on the part of railroads and their agents. The Sanderson case will therefore mark a precedent of great importance.

An Arrogant Trust.

It transpires that one of the purposes of the envelope trust is to induce all stationers, printers and dealers to discontinue the sale or use of the government stamped envelopes, and thereby assist in the effort to have them entirely abolished. A circular sent out to stationers by one of the leading envelope manufacturers identified with the trust reads: "Do not use government stamped envelopes, as it encourages that monopoly, and is injuring the trade of every stationer, printer and dealer in envelopes in the country; on the other hand, exert all your influence to discourage their use, and thus assist the effort that is now being made to have them entirely abolished." Could the arrogance of combined capital go further than this?

The envelope trust was formed a few months ago, and according to the testimony taken recently by the committee of the New York senate, the combination now includes nine firms or companies. The title of the organization is the Standard Envelope company, and it is claimed to be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. The product of the combination is 140,000,000 envelopes a month, and its aim is similar to that of all the other trusts. It proposes to absorb or kill off every other manufacturer of envelopes, so that being freed from competition it may regulate the product and the price at pleasure. A tax on the product of the combination yielding $28,000 a month is applied to buying out manufacturers not in the ring, subsidizing makers of envelope machinery, and otherwise carrying out the monopolistic purposes of the trust. Other testimony was elicited showing the plans of this combination for carrying out its policy of breaking down competition, restricting production, and raising the price of envelopes, and it was frankly admitted that the object in view was to gain control of the entire industry.

This is the only trust of which the government of the United is a competitor, and it might have been supposed that the arrogant combination would have wisely decided not to attempt to break down this competition, particularly in view of the fact that two of the firms in the trust supply the government envelopes under contracts that have still over two years to run. It would seem that the presumably shrewd men who manage the affairs of the trust would have seen the danger to their combination of an attempt to compel the people to take their product by inducing or forcing stationers and dealers not to use the government stamped envelopes. They must have a poor estimate of the spirit of the American people not to have reflected that so daring a scheme of monopoly would certainly encounter a universal resentment which would manifest itself in a more general use than ever of government envelopes. The government supplies stamped envelopes for the use of the people as a convenience, and not as a source of revenue. It is undoubtedly something of a saving to large purchasers of envelopes to buy those supplied by the government, and everybody who uses the mails is accommodated by being enabled to obtain at the postoffices these stamped envelopes. The government has not attempted, however, to monopolize the envelope industry, and the existence of the trust is in itself evidence against the pretense that the furnishing of stamped envelopes by the government is a monopoly. But it is a competition with the monopolistic combination of envelope manufacturers, one which is likely to become more formidable than at present, and which the combination will not be able to abolish.

This disclosure has particular interest in illustrating the extent to which these arrogant combinations may go in the attempt to carry out their pernicious policy. Those who insist that the government should operate all the great industries of the country in order to prevent the formation of trusts may find an argument for their position in the effort of the envelope combine to abolish the "monopoly" of government stamped envelopes. It might be well if the people could really make it so by using no other envelopes.

Gresham's Decision.

The opinion of Judge Gresham in the Burlington-Wabash case, delivered yesterday, is important as to some points about which there has been a difference of opinion among railroad managers and in the public mind. One is that a common carrier is bound to afford to all railroad companies whose lines connect with his equal facilities for the exchange of traffic. Although the Wabash is in the hands of a receiver, it is operated as a common carrier, and what is applicable to it in its relations with other railroads obviously applies to all other such common carriers. All the railroads with which the Burlington system connects are therefore required, according to Judge Gresham's interpretation of the law, to afford the Burlington equal facilities with every other road for the exchange of traffic and to handle both its loaded and its empty cars. They "cannot discriminate against one road by maintaining a policy of non-intercourse." Those roads which have been pursuing a different policy may be expected to promptly comply with the legal requirements unless they are willing to take the risks involved in non-compliance.

Another point is that there is in the opinion no pretence of the existence of any law to prevent the employes of railroads from leaving their work if they wish to do so, or that will punish them for leaving. "The employes of the receiver," he says, "cannot be obliged to remain in his service against their wish," and this applies with equal force to the employes of all railroads. It may not be necessary to point out that this is at variance with a local decision, and to remark that it is consistent with both law and common sense.

The situation, then, is simply this: No railroad can refuse, without violating the law, to handle Burlington cars, or deny that road equal facilities for traffic with all other connecting roads. The employes of these roads, however, are under no legal constraint to remain in their service if they do not wish to. The railroads have no choice as to their action under the law, while their employes are free to render or withhold service as they shall see fit.

The City Hall Injunction.

The exhaustive opinion rendered by Judges Doane and Wakeley in the city hall injunction suit will, it is to be hoped, put an end to the controversy over the city hall building and the schemes of its relocation. The court has enjoined the mayor and council from changing the location of the city hall. The ordinance locating it upon the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam is declared to be permanent, until the citizens of Omaha by a majority vote of its electors ratify a new location. The mayor and council are enjoined from diverting any part of the proceeds of the $200,000 in city hall bonds, which have been authorized by vote of the people for completing the building now under construction. These bonds are declared by the court to be designated solely for the city hall building on upper Farnam street, and can not be applied to any other locality without a resubmission of the bond proposition.

The court has enjoined the mayor and council from abandoning the basement already constructed on the city hall grounds under the Myers' plan, excepting when the structure may require important alterations. In other words the court construes it to be the duty of the city authorities to make use of the foundation and basement so far as it is in accord with the plans of the main building.

The court enjoins the city authorities from abandoning or changing the plans ratified by the ordinance submitted to the people, unless it be in minor details with a view of lessening the cost of the building. If the mayor and council find it impracticable to complete the building within the limit of $200,000 bonds, and the $25,000 contributed by the board of education, they may appeal to the citizens for authority to expend more than the original limit. With these vital points settled, the council may now proceed with the present structure as the people directed them to do when they voted the bonds.

They may if they see fit revise the Myers plans, in some particulars, and invite bids for completing the building; or they are at liberty to dilly-dally and delay the construction until the citizens have elected a new council that will carry out the will of the people as interpreted by the courts.

THE administration is said to be taking a large amount of interest in Oregon politics. It will happen as an interesting coincidence that the election in Oregon and the assembling of the national democratic convention will occur on the same day, June 5. If Oregon should go democratic the fact would not only serve to greatly enthuse the unterrified assembled at St. Louis, but would be hailed by the party everywhere as a most reassuring omen and made to do effective service in starting the campaign with a wild and widespread hurrah. Hence it is said that the administration political managers have an anxious eye on Oregon, and have engaged oratorical talent in California to go into the state and supplement the efforts of home democratic talent, of which the supply is not large or of the highest standard. There is reason to believe, however, that all this solicitude and effort will be wasted. Oregon advices indicate that the republicans are full of fight and confident, and that there are a great many democrats who are not at all pleased with the Mills tariff bill, particularly the free wool feature of it. It is true that the republican plurality at the last election was very small, but the conditions at present are believed to be more favorable, and republican success by an increased vote is confidently predicted.

IT was a good suggestion of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, to the republicans of that state, that they should send the strongest men as delegates to the national convention at Chicago, and it is a suggestion which the republicans of all the states may wisely regard. No man should be sent to that convention who is not, as to ability, character and well-tried fealty, worthy to represent the republican party, and whose unselfish devotion to the welfare of the party and its principles cannot be fully relied on. The next national republican convention will be no place for cheap, narrow, self-seeking politicians, and republicans who sincerely desire the success of the party will be careful that no such men get there.

SIOUX CITY was so well satisfied with the success of its corn palace last year that it proposes to repeat the enterprise this year on a more extensive scale. Having valuable experience to draw on it is intended to make this year's palace much more elaborate and attractive than that of last year, which was the work of only a few weeks. It will be remembered that Nebraska exhibitors took the chief prizes in the palace of 1887, and it is quite safe to predict that they will do so again this year. The enterprise of Sioux City is commendable, and doubtless Nebraska farmers will do their share to make the corn palace of 1888 a success and still more widely advertise the superiority of Nebraska grown corn.

THE council and county commissioners should bear in mind that no public building, especially a jail, should be used which is not fire-proof in construction. The Third ward school house is anything but safe, and for that reason not a dollar should be expended in fixing up the old building except for temporary convenience. Better tear it down and build a structure that will stand against fire and keep burglars from digging their way out. Both the city and county in the long run will profit by investing in buildings designed by competent architects for permanent occupancy.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

There are five plate-glass factories in this country.

The output of Pittsburg's glass industry is valued at $16,000,000 a year.

Maryland's output of coal last year was 2,926,902 tons—larger than in any previous year.

A $50,000 pottery is to be erected at Bellaire, O., by citizens this spring.

Coal forty-three inches thick has been discovered at LeRoy, Kan., at a depth of 280 feet.

At Wheeler, W. Va., the nail industry is in better condition than it has enjoyed for a long while.

The K. of L. co-operative refinery at Olean, N. Y., has been sold to the Standard Oil company.

A Bessemer steel plant has just been erected for the Richmond (Va.) iron and nail works.

Anniston (Ala.) builders have contracts so far for the erection of over 1,000 buildings this spring.

Home production of agricultural machinery in Russia is driving out foreign goods of that sort.

A machine that will make 72,000,000 toothpicks per day is being built for a Lewiston (Me.) factory.

The Portage Iron company will make extensive improvements to its rolling mills at Duncansville, Pa.

The Cambria barb wire works at Johnstown, Pa., is running fourteen hours a day, including Saturday.

The coal deposits of Vera Cruz, Mexico cover 150 miles, but are from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea, and it would cost considerable to develop them.

The Valley works, at Williamsport, have just made one of the largest center crank (double disk) automatic cut-off engines ever put together. It weighs 16,000 pounds.

Refining works have been erected at Santa Paula which produce from the California petroleum a kerosene for illuminating said to be equal in all respects to the best eastern oil.

A noticeable feature of the modern transportation development of this country is a much more rapid increase in the number of freight cars than in the number of passenger cars.

The introduction of natural gas at Pittsburg has displaced the use of 4,500,000 tons of coal a year. One-half of the 50,000 houses in Pittsburg use the natural gas for fuel and light.

A tract of over 6,000 acres between Kettle Creek and Shintown Run, in Clinton county, Pa., possessing coal and good fire clay, will be developed by A. H. Mann and Wilkesbarro people.

Oliver Bros'. steel mill, at Pittsburg, recently turned out 1,000 finished billets in a week. This record, it is claimed, has never been equaled. Natural gas is a big factor in the increased production.

The largest cotton mill in the world is at Krahnholm, Russia. Seven thousand persons are employed on the 340,000 spindles and 2,200 looms. A fall on the Narowa river furnishes the motive power.

The capacity of the natural gas pipe lines reaching Pittsburg is about 500,000,000 cubic feet every twenty-four hours. During the winter season all this gas is consumed, while in the summer there is a surplus.

The hosiery mill at Wilmington, N. C., which was established in December, is to be enlarged. At present 200 dozen are made weekly. The proprietors claim that they can sell as cheaply as do Philadelphia manufacturers.

The largest Chinese Mining camp in the country is at Warren, Idaho, where hundreds of the celestials are at work in the mines abandoned by the white miners. Every year a number of them go back to China, with fortunes of from $2,000 to $5,000, to pass their remaining years in comfort.

The Boom Flumed.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Those who went to the Pacific
With expectations quite terrific
Of countless golden sheckles in the
Boom—boom—boom
Have returned at last dejected,
Which is what we all expected,
While the boodle they took with them's
Up the flume—flume—flume.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Nebraska City has subscribed $8,000 in stock for a cracker factory.

The Hastings Gazette-Journal objects to the word "scab," but fails to suggest a more expressive term for incompetency and blighted manhood.

Fremont's band is already practicing for the spring campaign. The crop of funerals will be unusually large as the third party will monkey with the municipal buzz saw.

The proposed toast at the republican club banquet to-night, "Why we resigned the offices?" lacks confirmation. Nor does it refer to Marshal Bierbower. At last accounts he was hanging on like grim death in a New York blizzard.

The journalistic Knotts of Plattsmouth maintain the graceful attitude of armed neutrality in the strike. While the local page of the Herald is in hearty sympathy with the strikers, the editorial columns teem with denunciations of the policy adopted by the men. The paper explains this anomaly by saying its editors differ in opinion.

Plattsmouth Herald: "The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy says they are running their trains regularly. We don't presume to doubt such a pious statement, only we would like to be informed how it is, that newspapers mailed in Omaha at 7 a. m. yesterday did not arrive in this city till 10 p. m. same day."

R. Medley, a Nemaha county farmer, with his wife and four children, started for Omaha last Sunday in a covered emigrant wagon. Near South Bend the wagon slid off a slippery bridge into a ravine with four feet of water. The stove in the wagon turned over and burned the faces of the children and severely bruised the mother. Mr. Medley was thrown with his head and shoulders on the bank, with the remainder of his body in the water. All members of the family escaped serious injury. The horses were drowned.

Fremont is on the threshold of a thrilling sensation. The wife of a business man threatens to sue for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and a passion for sour whisky. Up to about two weeks ago the couple had enjoyed perfect peace and happiness. It was night. The moon's veil was lifted and pinned back by the stars. It appears the toil-wearied husband retired early, his better half following later. About midnight she was awakened by a mighty yell that rattled amid the rafters like a tin can on the extremity of a canine. A hand clutched her hair and rudely "lifted" her to a sitting posture. "Look, look, Maria, I've got 'em again!" shouted the husband, pointing at the window. His teeth chattered audibly and cold sweat beaded his brow, as he fell back on the bed exhausted. His brave wife jumped out of bed to examine the cause of his fright. It was her bustle—one of those nude wire coil arrangements. It hung by a string from a peg near the window. The blaze of a full moon played on its polished surface with such persistency that the Fremonter imagined the thing was loaded with snakes. Discord and disorder now occupy the throne of peace.

Iowa Items.

A fine Catholic church is to be erected at Marshalltown.

Keokuk is to have a starch factory that will employ between two and three hundred people.

Sioux City proposes a hay palace. Since prohibition became a fixture the residents are willing to chew a bale or two to color their breath.

Davenport proposes to scatter 10,000 leaflets in the east as an advertisement of the city. Among the advantages claimed is the fact that the city is only 318 miles from Omaha. The population is 28,000.

A woman near Afton put four dozen eggs in her bed to keep them from freezing while she went visiting, and on returning late at night she forgot their presence in the bed and threw herself in among them, working terrible devastation.

About eight miles northeast of Altoona, in Polk county, lives a thrifty German family, with five children, three of whom are Albinos. One is a boy about sixteen years of age, with very small pink eyes that are intolerant to light. He keeps his eyes shaded in day time, and a sudden glare of light would knock him down. His pupils are scarcely observable. He cannot do any work in day time, but frequently plows all night. The darker the night the better he can see. The three children have light Albino hair and skin as soft as velvet.

Dakota.

A Presbyterian church, to cost $15,000, is to be built in Aberdeen.

The Methodist people expect soon to commence active operations on their new college at Hot Springs.

There is great rejoicing in the hills over the announcement that the St. Paul road is to be extended to that region.

The schoolma'am at Eden married the station agent at that place and now they have a monopoly of both the railroad and school business.

The fashion of dehorning cattle is taking a strong hold on the farmers and dairymen of Minnehaha county, and the fashion possesses many advantages. It economizes stable room, besides rendering the animals more tractable.

SCHARBEANO'S TWO WIVES.

Both Reside in Omaha and One Endeavors to Punish Him.

Joseph Scharbeano was arrested by Sergeant Sigwart yesterday on a charge of bigamy, preferred by W. T. Herman, 212 Capitol avenue. Last September Scharbeano met and courted the fifteen-year-old daughter of Herman, and one day during the absence of the girl's parents in Council Bluffs, he induced her to marry him. However, contrary to the usual melo-dramatic consequences, the girl's father, on his return home, upon being notified of his youthful daughter's matrimonial achievement, did not rave and rage and tear his hair, but instead showered his blessings upon the young couple, and said emphatically that it was a good thing. Affairs glided along smoothly enough in the household of the Hermans and the Scharbeanos until one night last winter, when the father and his new-found son became involved in a quarrel over a game of casino, and the old gentleman finally leaped to his feet and ordered Joseph to leave the house, telling him he could not live with his daughter a day longer, and if he came back he would have him arrested for bigamy.

"I know you have another wife living," cried the old man, "but for the sake of my little girl I have kept it a secret until now."

Scharbeano left, and has studiously avoided molesting his baby wife up to the present time. Yesterday, however, a Mrs. Cole, who resides on Leavenworth, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, called upon Mrs. Scharbeano and informed her that she was Scharbeano's first wife, whom he had married two years ago in Mankato, Minnesota, under the name of Cole. He brought her to this city, but almost immediately deserted her, and ever since she has been supporting herself as best she could. She told the young wife that she had no wish to make her any trouble; that she was welcome to Scharbeano, but on learning that they had separated she thought it might be well to call and talk the matter over and determine whether it wouldn't be better to punish Scharbeano for his perfidy and baseness. Wife No. 2 thought it ought to be done. Accordingly her father was called into the case and urged to report the state of affairs to the police. Scharbeano, in a cell at the station, awaits his preliminary hearing, which will take place to-day.

Scharbeano says that he was married to his first wife, Mrs. Emma Kruger, in April, 1885. At that time she claimed to be divorced from her husband. She lived with Scharbeano less than a year and then ran off with another man. In the course of time she returned to Scharbeano and begged to be restored to her former position. He granted her favor, but in less than two weeks she again left him to take up with another man, but subsequently returned again with the same old plea for forgiveness. She did this no less than seven times, and thinking he had about reached the scriptural limit in forgiveness, he forever closed his heart to her after that. He accidentally learned that she had never been divorced from her first husband, and an investigation confirmed this report. His marriage to her was not legal and therefore he was free to choose another partner, which he did. He married the fifteen-year-old daughter of W. T. Herman and supported both of them up to the time of the unfortunate game when he cut the old man from the pay roll. Whereupon that gentleman retaliated by pushing this suit for bigamy.

Yesterday Scharbeano's little wife visited him at the jail and declared she would stick to him if he remained in prison for ten years. Each seems to have the most tender affection for each other.

BENCH AND BAR.

District Court.

TRIAL OF MURDERER LUTZ.

It was high noon yesterday when the last of the twelve men selected to try Peter Lutz, charged with the murder of the man Lynch several months ago, was secured in the district court, which took a recess until 2 o'clock. At that hour the jury, which comprises C. H. Kittle, J. B. Jardine, G. H. Shipman, Henry B. Hunt, John Christophenson, William Alstadt, Frank McKenna, Isaac Noyes, E. C. Cooper, H. D. Reed, H. H. French and Samuel Darnell, took their seats in the box. Shortly after, Lutz, who is a muscular appearing man and wears a flaming red mustache and chin whiskers, was brought into the room and was seated beside his attorneys, Messrs. Estelle and Offutt. The prosecution is conducted by County Attorney Simeral and his assistant, Will Gurley, and the charge is murder in the first degree. A son of Lutz's was first called to the stand, and faced the crowd in attendance with a flushed countenance. He recited the details of the murder and all of its connected horrors and nastiness in a graphic manner and made a pretty good witness for his father. The defense was highly elated over the facts drawn out by the prosecution and expressed confidence that his testimony has gone a good ways in helping to secure the acquittal they look for.

Dr. Keogh took the stand next and described the wounds that had caused the death of Lynch. At the conclusion of the doctor's testimony the court adjourned until 9:30 this morning, when the taking of evidence will be resumed.

TOO MUCH FOR THE JURY.

In the electment case against Mr. Hanscom brought by the Florence land company before Judge Doane and jury yesterday, the latter said that the citations of the law by the respective attorneys were too intricate for them to understand and the judge dismissed them, proceeding with the case himself by mutual consent of the conflicting parties.

WANTS THEM TO EXPLAIN.

Lawyer William W. Keysor, the recently appointed executor of the estate of Matthew A. McNamara, yesterday petitioned the district court judges to summon Ellen McNamara, J. J. O'Connor, John Horihan, Charles S. Raymond, Bliss & Isaacs, Samuel Burns, D. W. Saxe, Milton Rogers & Son, Kelley, Steiger & Co., Bernard Tauber, C. B. Havens & Co., Vangreen & Helm and A. Hahn into court for the purpose of explaining on what grounds they base an interest in a certain piece of property valued at $10,000 voluntarily turned over to the estate by Mrs. McNamara to discharge the indebtedness against it.

APPLICATION FOR A FORECLOSURE.

Lizzie S. Hardy yesterday petitioned the court to foreclose a mortgage held by her against certain property owned by Augustus L. Young and others and held by her as security on a loan of $1,600, which has not been paid by the defendants.

County Court.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Judge Shields delivered the following judgments yesterday: Gratton & Nash, $250 against Peter Sorenson; Josef Kreiz, $250 against Matej Koracek.

WILL PROBATED.

The will of Michael Carmody, deceased, was probated with Judge Shields yesterday with Thomas J. Carmody and Daniel German executors.

Police Court.

Drunk and Disorderly—Ike Swanson, A. Anderson, Gus Clarence, discharged. A. Newberg, Nelson Hoy, continued; William Keith, three days; John Hedstrom, $5 and costs.

Vagrants—Alex Sanderson, one day; Frank Smith, two days; Birdie Robinson, continued; Ben Alberty, George Lee, James Coach, discharged.

Larceny—John Ruttenbust, thirty days.

FOURTEEN WINDY COUNCILMEN.

Lots of Talk at an Adjourned Meeting Last Night.

President Bechel presided over an adjourned windy meeting of the city council last night when fourteen of the corporation rulers were in their seats. The performance opened up with the presentation of ordinances on their first and second hearing.

Councilmen Ford and Lowry had their kicking suits on, and when a contract came in from the board of public works, signed by St. A. D. Balcombe, chairman, they arose in their fury and demanded that it be sent back so as to read "by the board of public works, per St. A. D. Balcombe, etc." Ford maintained that the contract had been let without the sanction of the other members, and he thought Mr. Balcombe was acting arbitrarily.

Mr. Balcombe was called in to explain, and remarked he did not understand what the council were discussing.

Mr. Hascall took the liberty on his own shoulders, in utter disrespect to the president, to state it.

Mr. Balcomb denied that he had acted arbitrarily, as the board had previously acted upon it, and politely informed Councilman Ford that he had made a mistake in some of his assertions.

Councilman Ford who had made the motion to refer the contract back to the board, withdrew it, and the contract was adopted.

Councilman Lee and Ford made an attack on cedar block paving, and intimated that a ring was being formed among contractors concerning that kind of paving. They favored the referring of all ordinances calling for cedar block paving back to the committee until the matter could be thoroughly sifted. Councilman Lowry re-echoed the sentiments of the other speakers, and said that he had heard it reported that cedar block paving would cost the taxpayers $2 a yard this year.

City Engineer Tillson defended cedar block paving, and said changes had been made in the specifications of this year to permit of an additional gallon of tar between the blocks so as to make a better pavement than heretofore put down.

Councilman Hascall wanted the words "cypress blocks" included in the specifications, but before action was taken all ordinances referring to paving were turned over to the committee on paving and guttering.

When ordinances for the third reading were called up Councilman Hascall arose and said that there were some that should be referred to the committee of the whole, chiefly that of repealing section 21 of the liquor ordinance. The council then went into a committee of the whole with Councilman Lee in the chair. The plumbing ordinance regulating the licensing of plumbers and making rules for the government of their work was first read. It is a voluminous document, and after the clerk had waded through about half of it Ford moved that it be referred to the committee on fire and waterworks. Councilman Alexander thought it queerly worded and constructed for the regulation of plumbers. Councilman Hascall defended it, and Ford's motion was carried.

Councilman Hascall then moved that the committee rise and report progress. Consideration of the repeal of the ordinance regulating the sale of liquor was wholly ignored, and Councilman Lee moved that the council adjourn until Saturday night next when the garbage and liquor ordinances could be discussed in committee of the whole.

Councilman Ford opposed an adjournment and said the ordinances, especially that concerning garbage and the appointment of a garbage master should be voted on before adjournment. Councilman Burnham championed a vote on the garbage ordinance and delivered a long speech on its good qualities. Finally the ordinance was read, and created considerable amusement among the members in their discussion of it. At last it was returned to the police committee to be revised for consideration by the committee of the whole on Saturday night next.

A Woman Lied.

Mr. W. S. Askwith, the Saunders street grocer who was mentioned in the BEE a few days since as being charged with taking county orders issued by County Agent Mahoney and applying them as payment of personal accounts of debtors, obtaining such orders, called on Mr. Mahoney yesterday and made a complete denial of the allegations. The woman who made the charges undoubtedly told a falsehood and Mr. Askwith's books show that her personal indebtedness to him is larger now than when the order was issued. Mr. Askwith states that he has from time to time assisted the woman and that she is the most troublesome customer that he has. Mr. Askwith has lived in this city a number of years and his reputation is unblemished.

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by *Inhalation* and by *Internal* administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price, $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. The most perfect antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness ever compounded. Vastly superior to all other plasters. At all druggists 25c; five for $1.00; or postage free of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

OH! MY HEAD.

The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Athlo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 3, 1887.

Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.

CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.

I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence, and having had its fangs fastened upon me for the past 30 years I know whereof I speak. MRS. JULIA CHILTON.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

THEY ARE AGREED

And in Essential Points Corroborate Each Other.

Mr. George Johanson Endorses His Wife's Story in Every Particular —An Interesting Statement Made by a Woman.

"Yes, indeed, I think my wife will be pleased to talk with you" said Mr. Geo. Johanson to the writer, who called at his house, corner of Twenty-seventh and Burdette streets. "For my own part I think that her experience ought to be made known. I think it might help a good many others to have it published and it would certainly be no more than right. But you can see Mrs. Johanson herself."

"I agree with my husband," said that lady to whom the writer was shortly afterward introduced, "and am quite willing to tell you my story for publication."

"So that life in bed became almost a burden to me."

This remark from Mrs. Johanson particularly attracted the writer's notice.

It was explained as she went on. "You, perhaps will hardly imagine how one can drift into such a state. There is nothing tragical about it. You don't fall into despair in a moment.

"It is a gradual, steady progress. Those who experience it—and I am not alone in the experience by any means—will say just as I have said that there is a time that comes at last when life is really a burden."

"Can you describe it to me?" queried the scribe.

"Describe it?" she went on, "there isn't very much to describe. There was several years in my life in which I was a sufferer—depressed, low spirited, losing all the time in strength and courage, feeling as if I couldn't live long if I would, and I wouldn't if I could.

"Before that, how long my trouble had been coming on without my knowing it, I cannot tell. There were colds. Always in the spring and fall I would have a cold, and after a while it got so that I was in a continual state of cold—sometimes coughing or sneezing, eyes watery, a discharge from the nose, and and sometimes a swelling and a soreness in my throat."

MRS. GEORGE JOHANSON.

"Before long I began to cough a great deal, bringing up at times with great difficulty, a tough kind of mucus, sometimes ropy and stringy, sometimes whitish yellow and sometimes a greenish color. There seemed to be a dripping from the head into the throat, sometimes watery and acrid, sometimes thick and tenacious, so it would almost choke me. I had difficulty in breathing, and there would be a wheezing sound when I would draw my breath. At night I was especially troubled in this way, and sometimes I would start up, fearing that I was going to choke to death.

"My sleep was broken, and in the morning I would feel more tired and languid than when I went to bed at night. Dark rings would form under my eyes. I began to have night sweats, and my limbs would ache and feel numb and cold.

"This with a constant dull pain in my forehead, ringing in my ears, eyes weak and bloodshot, pains in my chest extending through to my shoulder blades, nose and head nearly always stopped up. I also had a constant feeling as if there was a lump in the back part of my throat. But my worst trouble seemed to be in my stomach, and that caused me the most miserable feeling one can imagine. My stomach was so sensitive that the slightest jar would shock my entire body. I had a burning sensation in the pit of my stomach which would sometimes shoot up into my chest so that I could hardly get my breath at times, bitter and sour water would rise up in my throat and I would belch wind from my stomach so that I nearly always had a disagreeable taste in my mouth, the smallest quantity of food would cause me distress, and the slightest meal would often cause a sense of fullness which was very unpleasant, and would occasionally make me sick at my stomach and make me vomit. My condition became so bad that I was afraid to eat and I was frequently bedridden for days and was fast becoming a confirmed invalid.

"Do you wonder that I said life was a burden to me? At times spells of faintness and dizziness would overcome me.

"Was I treated for it? Of course I was. My husband had me examined and treated. Doctor after doctor made me the subject of experiment until I lost faith in physic and physicians.

"I look well now, you say? Well, I am well. I am fast gaining my former health and strength, continually gaining in weight. I sleep well and eat hearty. The pains in my head and throat and chest have disappeared. My eyes are as well as they were when I was a little girl.

"Has it taken a long time? It has taken some time, but I have been patient and regular in my treatment. My trouble was growing upon me for a good many years, and I didn't expect a miracle that would rid me of it in a day. It was about three months ago, I think, that I first went to Dr. McCoy's offices in the Ramge building, corner of Fifteenth and Harney streets, and was examined and began the use of his treatment at once. He didn't promise to cure me, but that is what I am confident he has done, and it is because I am thankful and because I really think that everybody ought to know it that I am willing that you should publish what I have said."

As stated above, Mrs. Johanson lives at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Burdette streets, her features are fairly well produced in the portrait which accompanies this sketch, and the interview can easily be verified.

Can Catarrh Be Cured?

The past age might be called a superstitious one. The present can more properly be called an age of surprises, for many things once classed among the impossibilities have now become everyday possibilities. It would be superfluous to enumerate them. But have we reached the utmost limit? Have we? Physicians who claim to make certain ailments the human body is subject to a special study, and claim to be able to cure such diseases, are pronounced by other self-satisfied practioners as presumptuous; but does their saying so make it so? The man who can come the nearest to overcome the seeming impossibilities of others is now all the rage, and well does he or they deserve the success they have labored so hard to obtain. Dr. J. Cresap McCoy or his associates do not make claims to anything marvelous, such as raising the dead and giving them new life; neither do they claim to give sight to the blind; but by their new and scientific method of treating catarrh they have cured and do cure catarrh as well as bronchial and throat troubles. They make catarrh a specialty, because it is one of the most prevalent and troublesome diseases that the people of this climate are heir to. Since Dr. McCoy and his associates have located in this city they have treated with success hundreds of persons whom other physicians have told their disease was