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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
17th day of March, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

17th day of March, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo, B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month
of March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April,
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copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for
February, 1888, 15,202 copies.

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

NEW YORK CITY like a big baby cried for bread and milk three whole days.

THE bond election should call out a strong vote. There is altogether too much indifference shown by voters at these special elections.

DENVER is preparing for a glorious celebration over the completion of the Denver & Fort Worth pan-handle route. The road is of great value to that city, since it is a direct connection with the cattle ranges of Texas.

JUDGE DUNDY's last injunction has served its purpose admirably. It was telegraphed in full to associated press headquarters at Chicago and will now be scattered broadcast by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bureau.

MR. RANDALL has placed ice on the free list of his tariff bill. The great Pennsylvania statesman, however, has no place in his revised tariff for coal. Here is a distinction with a difference. Coal that warms the poor man is taxed, but ice is put within the reach of the poorest man in the country. But then we ought to be thankful even for this slight favor.

THE railroad freight war has transferred itself to Mexico where the Mexican International and the Mexican Central are slashing each other. What a splendid example the Mexican government would set before the United States if a law were passed by Mexico compelling the warlike roads to make their lowest cut the basis for fixed railroad rates.

Ir will be but a short time when the best mineral deposits of Wyoming and Colorado, such as coal, iron, petroleum, soda wiil be developed to their utmost capacity. The recent rapid extension of railroads through the mineral fields is bringing the mines within easy access of the markets. The influx of capital and labor is making of that region the great rival of Pennsylvania. Nebraska is deeply interested in the development which is taking place on her western borders. It means for Nebraska not only cheap fuels and minerals, but an extension of her market for agricultural produce.

THERE are more Bohemian oat men coming to Nebraska. And what is most remarkable is the fact that farmers bite at the bait, give their notes and become victims of one of the most transparent frauds ever executed. The plan of operating the scheme condemns it. Bohemian oats and Red Line wheat are handled generally by the same firm of rascals, The high priced oats are no better than common oats-it being once proven in Pennsylvania that a farmer had sold his crop at the market price; an agent brought them back to him, labeled Bohemian oats, and he paid the \$10 per bushel. In Ohio the farmers were victimized out of \$100,000. The game flourished best in that state some three years ago, yet to-day courts are declaring the business a fraud, and in cases where notes had not been transferred the farmer escapes paying for his

ONE of our local contemporaries has gone to the trouble to ascertain how much building there is projected for the present season. The exhibit is very interesting, but the conclusions are incorrect. The grand total of projected business buildings and residences, not including those begun last year and under way, is computed at \$1,800,000, but this estimate is evidently based on projected buildings that have not materialized even in the architects' offices. As a matter of fact only two large and costly business blocks now in process of erection on upper Farnam are the only buildings of any magnitude certain of being built this year. A number of stores and ware houses will doubtless be erected, and in the matter of residences and dwellings the prospect is very fair. The dwellings and residence blocks to be erected this year will excel those of last year both in variety and costliness. Whether the number of houses of this class to be crected will exceed or fail short as compared with the building operations of 1887, is problematic. On the whole, we doubt very much whether the quantity of brick laid in Omaha this year will reach that of last year by many millions, unless work! begins on the new Union depot, and the city hall building construction is resumed. With these pub-He buildings under way, many building projects which are held back would ma-

The dispatch printed in yesterday's BEE, showing the presidential preferences of republicans in the five states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota, and the condition of the party in those states, presented several facts that are worthy of more than passing attention. Perhaps the most conspicuous of these is that notwithstanding the twice declared determination of Mr. Blaine not to become a candidate there are still republicans in all of these states, and a great many in some of them, who carnestly believe he should be nominated and are hopeful of that result. In New York especially he is found to have, under the circumstances, a strong following, and in other states men were found with whom he is still the first choice. It is to be supposed that what is true of these states would be found to exist in a greater or less degree in all the other states, and as an evidence of the loyalty of Mr. Blaine's friends is certainly interesting. It need hardly be said that no other man could twice assure the party that he was out of the presidential race and still retain such a following. But this fact is to be considered in another aspect than as a compliment to Mr. Blaine's personal strength. What effect is this loyal following likely to have upon the national convention? Will it attempt to make itself felt there, and if so is there a probability that it can exhibit sufficient strength to accomplish anything? There can be no doubt of the serious importance of these questions. It is perhaps not doubtful that a large majority of republicans believe that Mr. Blaine sincerely wishes not to be a candidate and are disposed to gratify that wish, but if there should be a considerable minority in the convention not of this disposition and determined to have Mr. Blaine at all hazards, it is easy to see that with the majority divided among numerous candidates such a persistent minority might finally accomplish its purpose. It would seem evident that yet another avowal of his determination not to be a candidate may be necessary from Mr. Blaine in order to prevent a presentation of his name to the convention, and whether he would supply this, in view of the ample assurances he has already given of his desire not to be a candidate, is a question. The feeling disclosed among republicans in the five states named, and inferentially existing among those of other states, presents a situation to be seriously considered.

The Situation in Five States.

In the wide range of preferences shown, Depew, Sherman and Lincoln have the best standing in the five states canvassed. In view of the fact that of these Sherman alone is an avowed candidate, the large expression in favor of the others indicates an unsettled feeling among republicans that is not entirely reassuring. If there is anything in it that can be regarded as favorable it is the effect it will have to assure a very thorough canvass of the availability of all who are named as possible candidates. But it is certainly not encouraging to find republicans anywhere wasting their attention upon men who have declared that they do not seek or the nomination. Robert desire Lincoln has repeatedly said that under no circumstances would he allow himself to be considered a canbody knows that as a presidential candidate his chances would be hopeless outside of three or four states, and he has virtually said that he could not be elected. Is it not about time republicans began to concentrate their thoughts upon the men who are willing to carry the standard of the party and have some general availability? Sherman is, of course, the first choice of Ohio, though it is intimated that he may not be able to hold this support, and he has a very respectable following in the other four states, showing the least strength in Minnesota. Allison shows unexpected weakness in all the five states, ranking even below Sherman in Minnesota. Harrison exhibits no very marked strength outside of Indiana and Ohio. and is nearly at the bottom of the list in New York. Hawley and Gresham show some popularity, the latter occupying the second place in the favor of the

republicans of Minnesota. Except as to the wide divergence of views regarding candidates, the republicans in the five states named are in good condition for the national battle. and we think this is true of the party generally. There is dauger, however, as has been shown here in Nebraska, from the designs of unscrupulous factions, and the best wisdom and utmost vigilance of the unselffsh and patriotic elements of the party will have to be constantly exercised everywhere to avert this danger.

Senator Sherman in Self Defense. Senator Sherman's reply to the numerous attacks which have been made upon his record in connection with the act of 1873 demonetizing the silver doltar, in his answer to the charges made by Senator Beck, was a complete refutation of the malicious slurs which have passed current as to his connection with that measure. Mr. Beck attempted to prove that the act of 1873 was passed through congress by stealth and that Senator Sherman was chiefly responsibie for the success of the trick. He declared that Judge Kelley, who had charge of the bill in the house, knew nothing of its certain effects; that Mr. Blaine, the speaker, knew nothing of it; that General Garfield knew nothing of it; that the president who signed the bill knew nothing of it, and that Senator Sherman himself was the only one who, with his previous financial knowledge, was cognizant of the results upon our currency which the passage of that measure was certain to produce.

Senator Sherman's reply was unanswerable and conclusive, and completely demolished the fabric which the senator from Kentucky had constructed. He produced the original bill as it came from the committee on finance, of which he was chairman, and proved from its very text that the clause whose after effect it is charged demonetized the silver dollar, was not only contained in it but was so plainly expressed that he who ran could read. He showed from

letters from the director of the mint largely upon railroad patronage. By and from Mr. Knox, comptroller of the currency, in which they calted special attention to the very provision which is now objected to, and recommended the coinage of a token dollar with a legal tender limit to five dollars. Senator Sherman demonstrated that before the bill finally passed congress it was printed no less than thirteen times and that at each time it contained the provision for a token dollar of limited legal tender. He proved beyond question that even before the bir passed the sening bankers and financiers throughthe legislature of California sent a petition requesting that instead of the token dollar a trade dollar should be substituted, and that it was upon this petition, backed by the united voice of the Pacific coast delegation, that the trade dollar weighing 420 grains was substituted. With these facts so clearly,

copies were sent to leadthe country, and that presented, sustained by the record and supported by copies of the prints of the day and the reports of the committee which Senator Sherman presented, he asked whose fault it was if any senator or representative did not know of the legislation demonetizing the silver dollar in 1873. So far as its effects in demonetizing silver were concerned, Senator Sherman protested that neither he nor anyone else at the time was able to forsee a change in commercial conditions which would reduce the silver dollar, then worth 3 per cent more than the gold dollar, to its present status, when it is nearly 30 per cent below par on the same basis of comparison.

Mr. Sherman's speech was one of the very best which that distinguished financier has ever made upon the subject, in whose discussion he is the admitted leader in this country. It completely demolishes the charge which up to the present time he has scornfully refused to consider, namely, that by trickery and stealth he of all the members of the congress which passed the act of 1878 knew that the certain effect of its passage would be to lower the relative value of the silver dollar and to that extent depreciate its purchasing

Two Examples.

Two of the objectionable features of Randall's tariff bill, which illustrate his vaunted great principle of regulating duties, are the proposed increase of the tariff on tin plates and cotton ties. Last year there was imported in round figures 570,000,000 pounds of tin plate, yielding a revenue of \$5,700,000. In applying his principle to this case. Mr. Randall proposes an increase of the duty, so as to at once check importations and reduce the revenue. He assumes that the advanced duty will not hurt the consumers of tin plates, since competition will spring up to lower the price. But what guarantee is there that a trust will not maintain the price, and even were there to be no restriction upon competition would it not take years before 570,-000,000 pounds of tin plate could be manufactured in this country? Meantime is it not plain that every user of tin for domestic purposes, for canning, and for all other purposes for which it is employed would be compelled to pay the additional duty, which would be simply so much tribute to the manufacturers? The whole benefit of the increased duty would go to them, neither the government nor the people deriv-

ing any advantage from it. Another example of Mr. Randall's great principle is in cotton ties. These cost abroad \$1.20 a pound, and the present duty is 35 per cent in value. Mr. Randall proposes that the duty shall be one cent a pound, or about 83 per cent of value. Calling the average weight of cotton ties used in a bale of cotton ten pounds, the increased duty would impose an additional tax upon the cotton crop of the country of seven hundred thousand dollars annually, all of which the planters would have to lose, but which would go to swell the gains of the already well-protected manufacturers.

Mr. Randall's principle is admirably adapted to Pennsylvania, but it doesn't work well when applied to the rest of the country. Its limited scope will be fatal to it.

WHEN the city hall injunction suit was before the court, Webster and Hascall, who acted as attorneys for the council, assured the court that they had no intention of changing the city hall site, or of abandoning that portion of the basement which had already been constructed. They put upon the witness stand half a dozen members of the council, each of whom swore point blank that he did not intend to change the city hall location. Councilman Lowry swore that he had taken no steps for removing the city hall from its present site, and had no intention of moving it. Councilman Ford swore that his motion to adopt a resolution introduced by Counsman to re-locate the city hall to Jefferson Square was only intended as a joke, Bechel and Lee each very emphatically disclaimed of any intention to change the location. Several other members of the council were equally outspoken. And now Mr. Hascall who delights in fomenting trouble and turmoil, proposes to renew the agitation. The question is, will a majority of the council follow his lead into another disreputable scheme which will entail expenses upon taxpayers, delay building enterprises and cannot fail to materially damage the prosperity of Omaha? It now remains to be seen whether councilmen who on the witness stand disclaimed any intention of changing the location of the city hall will deliberately violate their oaths by assisting Hascall to carry on his spite work.

MR. PAUL MORTON, the general passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, has placed the BEE under obligations for advanced copies of the daily editions issued by his literary bureau. This sheet is circulated broadcast as public opinion. It contains press comments on the strike of the engineers, but we regret to say that we fail to notice any extracts from the Omaha BEE. Editor Morton has confined himself to elipping from papers like the Lincoln

the way, Mr. Morton keeps at the head of his compiled fedition the memorable dispatch from T. J. Potter to Thomas L. Kimball calling his attention to the law which does not allow the Union Pacific to refuse to handle passenger and freight traffic in its usual manner as a common carrier. Inasmuch as Mr. Potter was at the point of death when this dispatch was wired from Washington, it would seem that Editor Morton has badly given himself away in reproducing the

bogus order. 14

THE trust has already assumed an international character, and it looks as if the time were rapidly approaching when an international commission would have to take the matter in hand to regulate syndicates and corners in the necessaries of life. For some time past French capitalists have been cornering copper in the London market, and arrangements were perfected by which the copper supply of the world was put under their control. This company has secured the whole product of the copper mines in Spain which produce nearly all the copper mined in Europe. In this country it got hold of the output of the Calumet, the Hecta and other mines. The next step of the foreign monopoly was to secure the co-operation of the English smelters. This has been done by guaranteeing the smelters a high price to run their furnaces on ore belonging to the company. And now the copper market of the world is in the hands of this French syndicate.

STATE JOTTINGS.

The Baptists of Fremont have se-

Omaha is not justified in crowing about the weather until she gets out of the wilderness of winter.

A lonesome fly blew in before yester-day's storm. He shuffled his wings on the window sill and wished he had never been born.

Every mother's son and daughter in Grant are preparing for "all fool's ball," to come off on the evening of April 2.

Nebraska City is something of a geo graphical center. Ireland, England, France and Wales are within her limits, and dwell together in peace.

The Yankton Press has "private in formation of a reliable nature" which strengthens its belief that the Missouri Pacific will build from Omaha to Yank-

The Mulhattons of the Burlington are doing some tall talking just now. The traveling engineer of the road, in an interview in the Hastings Gazette-Journal, asserts that only seven engines have been mangled during the strike. The BEE correspondent at Ravenna reports that eight engines are crippled and laid up for repairs at that point

The Hastings Gazette-Journal has issued its second annual Imperial Edition of the third city's growth and greatness. It is a superb number, bound in magazine form, full of statistics and handsomely illustrated. It shows the railroad facilities of the city have doubled in a year, the population in-creased to 14,000, business in all lines enormously increased, and all modern conveniences for health and comfort secured. The Imperial Edition is a credit to the publishers and the thriving me-tropolis of central Nebraska.

Mr. Henry Wellman, a former resident of Nebraska, now living in Sacramento, Cal., has given the San Francisco Examiner a tall and lurid tale of a pig's tail as a thermometer of cyclones and thunder storms. One day William and his sons had slain a half dozen orbicular pigs for the family winter tooth. and had suspended the mortal parts by the heels, defledged and shaven clean, but not eviscerated. While at this work, at some distance from the dwelling, they saw a cyclone cloud spinning across the country in their direction, and ran to the house as hard as they could hook it and the whole family took to the cellar. The cyclone spared the house, however, but when they went to look after the pork it had evanished thence in the howling of the storm and the scene of their labors was a wreck and a desolation. While trying in imagination to piece together a disrupted outbuilding from such parts of its debris as he could recognize, Mr. Williams was startled by a cry from one of his sons, and turning saw something that set up his hair. A few yards away, advancing toward them as if about to resume its pendent position on a beam no longer in place, was all that was mortal of a plucked and shaven pig. From the button on its nose to the terminus of its tail it was as white and smooth as ivory. Out of the rack and ruin of the storm, this apparition moved toward them like a beautiful sad memory out of the past. The Wellmans are brave mensay so themselves; but the evidence that they went away from there withnimbleness appears to be decisive. Later investigation in a cooler moment proved that the pig was not of those which they had murdered that morning, but was one which they had spared for subsequent assassination. It had been caught by the prince of the power of the air and deprived of every bristle

without additional fnjury. AMUSEMENTS.

"The Arabian Nights" at Boyd's Last Night. "The Arabian Nights, or Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp," a spectacular burlesque, in the most robust sense of the expression, held the boards at Boyd's last night. A large audience was in attendance, and with the upper realms of the same the affair took immensely. However, an extended notice is uncalled for, there being so much that was raw, that an attempt at criticism would be ridiculous. So far as the spectacular effects are concerned, the "Arabian Nights" is a creditable success, but the performers are entitled to no commendation. It was a difficult matter to distinguish the stellar luminaries from the Commencers is the from the Omasa supernumeraries; the marches were krude and bunglesome, the dancing executive and the gags a continuous explosion of mouldy chestnuts. The least said about the affair, the more conducive of

> There Is One Newspaper. Capital City Courier

When it is all summed up and with every argument introduced, there is only one real newspaper in the state and that is the Omaha BEE. You can always look for the latest news, telegraphic and otherwise, and depend on finding it there unadulterated and without doctor-The BEE is not owned, body and ing. soul, by corporations and politicians like the Journal, Herald and others. It gives its opinions fearlessly and frankly and cares not for prjudice, threats, etc., and an evidence that the people of Nebraska appreciate a good paper is shown by the immense circulation, averaging in these dull times over 18,000 per day. By the way, it is amus-ing to note comparisons between the Journal and the BEE. It is like comparto the committee was accompanied by enterprising newspapers which subsist | C. B. & Q. system.

THE DODGE STREET SCHOOL

Its Proposed Sale Discussed By the Board of Education.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

Copeland Endeavors to Have the Strang Contract Annulled-Memorial Services in the School

For the Martyr President. Board of Education Doings.

The main question discussed last evening by the board of education was the advisability of selling the Dodge street school property to the city and county for jail purposes While it was evident that the greater part of the board were in favor of thus disposing of property, still they had given the matter so little thought that action for the present was deferred by referring to a committee. The familiar face of Mr. Auch-Moedy, recently so near death's door, was seen in its accustomed place, and he signalized his return to work with one of his patriotic resolutions, this time making provisions for putting the stars and stripes on the tower of the high school. The absentees were Messrs. Felton and

Applications for positions as teachers from Sarah G. Carson, Mrs, E. D. Huestis, Miss Ida Burrows and B. Rogers were referred. A proposition from Herman Kountze as to school site in Kountze place was referred. A proposition from J. W. Day in regard to furnishing shade trees was referred.

A communication from the special com-A communication from the special committee on city jail of the city council and R. O'Keefe was received offering \$40,000 for the Dodge street school. This called out a long discussion. Mr. Gray wanted to know what would be done with the children who attend the school, and asked Superintendent James how many and what kind of children attended that school and what could be done with them. with them.

Mr. James said there were between three hundred and four hundred children enrolled, all of whom came from below Fifteenth and almost all of them from below Thirteenth and street. Most of the children lived in the immediate vicinity of the school, mainly on the north. The present daily attendance was between 250 and 280. Fifty or sixty of these could be accommodated at the Cass school. The Jackson street school might also accommodate a few. The Pacific and Leaver worth schools were too full to accommodate any more pupils. The distance to the high school was too far and there was no room for them there anyway. This would leave about two hundred chiloren unprovided for. The parents of the pupils who attended the Dodge

parents of the pupils who attended the Dodge school were strangely satisfied with its pres-ent locality.

Mr. Clark said that if the school house was sold, the board would have to go west of six-teenth street for a site, and mentioned the Snyder corner, seventeenth and Capitol avenue, as the only available point he now three of

Mnew of.

Mr. Morrison said that there was but one reason why the school should be removed from that place, and that was to get the people to leave that locality entirely, on account of the immoral surroundings.

of the immoral surroundings.

Mr. Gray said a great many of the people in that locality were reputable people, who resided where they did because it was handy to their work and the rent was consistent with their means. The rents were higher further out and it was infair to cause them to move. If the locality was a bad one, for that very reason a school is needed there.

that very reason a school is needed there.
On motion of Mr. McConnell the matter
was referred to a special committee of five.
The chairman appointed Messrs. Clark,
Sholes, Gray, Morrison and Copeland on that

ommittee.

Mr. Copeland moved a reconsideration of the action of the board last week in awarding the contract for steam pipes for the Webster school to the A. L. Strang company. He claimed that the award of the contract was unjust, as Strang was not the lowest bidder. He said the matter had caused great dissatisfaction among the other steam and gas fitters who declared that they would not put in any more bids for any of the work of the board. He also said the action had brought rebukes from the press, and as the board had acted unjustly anyway, he called for a reconsideration of its action.

Mr. Morrison thought it was rather late in
the day to reconsider the action after the

the day to reconsider the action after the contract was made.

Mr. Gray arose, and rerering to the action of Mr. Copeland, who a day or two before had assumed the authority of going to the secretary and forbidding him to let the contract to Strang, scored the father of the cooking school most warmly. Mr. Gray mentioned no names and Mr. Sholes, getting a notion in his head that he was the party aimed at, arose and commenced to defend himself, when Mr. Gray went over to Mr. Sholes and assured him that he was not the Sholes and assured him that he was not the object of his pointed remarks. Mr. Sholes looked happy and abruptly sat down. The matter ended with an utter ignoring of Copeland's motion to reconsider.

All the bids for the school site in the vicinty of Saunders and Cameron streets were rejected. It was decided to purchase lots five and six in block thirty-eight, Credit Fon-cier, for school sites as soon as funds were available for that purpose. The following was presented by Mr. Copeland and carried:

Whereas, the anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the martyr president of the United States, occurs on Saturday, April 14, when memorial services cannot be held in Resolved, That Friday afternoon, April 13,

be devoted to services which shall impress on the minds of the pupils in all the schools the unequaled merits and services to his country of Abraham Lincoln.

The following was offered by Mr. Auch-

Whereas, The school buildings of Omaha are public buildings, and it is customary to have the stars and stripes prominently dis-played on public buildings on all national played on public buildings on all national holidays and at half-mast when one after another of the great men of the nation pass away; therefore be it Resolved. That the superintendent of buildings be instructed to put a flag staff on the high school building and that the com-

mittee on supplies be instructed to purchase a suitable flag for the same, and further that it shall be the duty of the jamtor of the high school to hoist the flag on all pleasant days so that the children of our schools can be taught an object lesson of loyalty to the flag. This was carried and Mr. Auch-Moely was appointed a committee of one to see that the atter is attended to.

Mr. Coburn moved that the committee on finance be empowered to confer with the Omaha Loan and Trust company and obtain written consent for the sale of bonds and then authorize the treasurer to advertise and sell the remaining 100,000 bonds at a figure not less than \$1.01% and accrued interest.

On motion of Mr. Copeland it was decided to adjourn until Saturday evening.

BRENNAN & CO.'S CLAIM. The Basis of Adjustment Left to a Committee of Three.

President Bechel, of the city council, Counulmen Lee, Lowry and Kirstead, City Engineer Tillson, and Messrs. Whitlock and Baker, of the committee appointed to act on the claims of Brennan & Co. for work done on the foundation and sub-basement of the city hall, met at the office of City Engineer Tilison last night. Upon suggestions being called out as to how the investigation should

be conducted, Mr. Bechel said that it had

been proposed that the committee appoint

one man and Mr. Brennan one, they in turn to select a third one who would be accept-able to all concerned. able to all concerned.

The suggestion met with the approval of all gentlemen, and Mr. Kierstead moved that Mr. Tillson be accepted as the third on the committee, they in turn to report to the committee from the council and the city. Mr. Brennan replied that the arrangement was satisfactory to him, and Mr. Kierstead named D. L. Shane to represent the city's

interests.
Then followed a long discussion as to what the committee of three wore expected to do. They were told that it was to make an accurate examination of the work done, measure it up and if possible arrive at an equitable sum to be paid the ex-contractors. Mr. Brennen called the attention of the committee to the plans and specifications,

and said that there were two important items that he had not charged for, namely the mitting in of stairs and additional boxes for the running of the window weights.

The city engineer read from Judge Donnes' decision in reference to profits, and Mr. Brennan explained that the committee could not be expected to figure on the schedule price when the contract was made, as un-looked-for alterations were made as the work

progressed.
Attorney Connell arrived at this joint of the proceedings, and engaged in the conver-sation. He criticised the Myers plans, which he thought were a fraud. Mr. Tillson added

that there were a great many things that Myers should have done that he did not. Then followed an examination of the plans, and considerable debate followed in reference to the water table, top of foundation

ence to the water table, top of foundation wall, iron beams, etc.

Mr. Brennan asked where the plans came from, denying that he had ever seen them before. Mr. Tillson replied that they were received August 17, 1886, and were turned over to the council. Mr. Brennan answered that he had not bid on them.

"What plans did you bid on!" asked Mr. Bechel, to which Brennan replied, "the original of the council of th Bechel, to which Brennan replied, "the origi-

nal ones."
Mr. Tillson said it was ridiculous for any Mr. Tillson said it was ridiculous for any man to say that the Myers plans which were received thirteen days before the bidding commenced, and the contract let, that the plans were not on exhibition at the board of public works office.

Mr. Brennan retaliated that he had never seen them, adding, "I give you my word as a man on that." He further said that he did not consider the subbasement in dispute and

not consider the subbasement in dispute, and asked the gentlemen to settle that point so that he could get his money.

To this Mr. Tillison replied that he considered there was, adding that he also disa-

greed with Mr. Brennan on excavation claims.

The following resolution was adopted:

The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine the amount of work done and also the price to be paid per yard according to schedule, on basement and subbasement of city hall, said committee to consist of D. L. Shane, George W. Tillson and the third person be named by Brennan & Co.
Mr. Brennan asked if he would be permitted to attend the meetings of the committee of three, and he was told he would be. Then after assuring the meeting that he Then after assuring the meeting that he would name a man to look after his interests to-day, an adjournment was ordered.

Republican State Convention. The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates

from the several counties, to meet in convention, at the city of Omaha, Tuesday May 15, 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates to the national republican convention, which meets in Chleago

The several counties are entitled to repre scutation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, supreme judge, in 1887, giving one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and COUNTIES. VOTES. COUNTIES.

Adams......14 Jefferson..... Antelope..... 9 Johnson 1 Kearney 2 Keya Paha..... 8 Keith Box Butte..... Brown.....Buffalo..... Butler..... Burt Dixon..... 4 Saline 10 Seward Greeley.....
 Harlan
 8

 Hayes
 4

 Hitchcock
 6

 Holt
 14

 Howard
 7

 Unorg. territory
 1

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the countles from the proxies are given.
George D. Meiklejonn, WALT M. SEELY, Secretary.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

Edward Ayres is back to Rosenbaum Bros after a week's holiday. The campaign committee of John Ennis

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy announces its readiness to receive live stock for Chicago. Both the dance and the literary entertain ment held in honor of St. Patrick were pro-

ounced to be a success. S. D. Terry brought in a load of mixed cattle from Beatrice. He says there are lots of good stock in that section.

Members of the board of trade met Satur-day night and adjourned until Thursday night when they will elect officers. Half a dozen stranded wagons mark where the mad is deepest along the streets. There are four of them on N street.

Officers should be instructed to prosecute any one attempting to drive an overloaded wagon through the mud. There were several cases yesterday. John J. Donovan won't run on an indepen dentticket after all. He has too many friends among the "straight" democrats, and will probably receive their nomination

J. H. Thomas, Sargent, Neb.; J. M. Dowd, Burlington, Ia.; Frank E. Dorsey, Chicago, and S. D. Terry, Beatrice, Neb., regis-tered at the Exchange hotel yesterday. The base ball nine were measured for their suits yesterday and their orders forwarded to Philadelphia. The attempt to practice was a failure, as the wind was too high.

There was a beer famine on a small scale yesterday. Several saloonkeepers who get their supplies from the city ran out of stock and the beer wagons were unable to make their way through the mud.

Some vandals have been supplying them-selves with fire wood by stripping a number of outlying lots of shade trees. There is punishment ahead for them, for the city marshal is after them.

inarshal is after them.

John Nelson, a carpenter, fell from the trestle of the B. & M. bridge last Tuesday night. At first his injuries were not supposed to be very serious, but it proved otherwise, and he died yesterday. It was found that his shoulder had been dislocated and that one of his ribs had been forced through his lung.

A VIADUCT AT SOUTH OMAHA.

At the last meeting of the South Omaha Land company, which took place about the same time as that of the Stock Yards company, a committee was appointed to confer

same time as that of the Stock Yards com-pany, a committee was appointed to confer with a like committee of the latter with a view to deciding upon a viaduct over the tracks at South Omaha. The committee of the former were P. E. Her, Herman Kountze and J. Bosler, of Cartisle, Pa, W. A. Pax-ton is one of the representatives of the Stock Yards company. The plans have been ap-proved and the viaduct will be erected at L. street. The work will cost \$27,000.

Yesterday's internal revenue collections amounted to \$2,815.75.

Joseph Scharbeano was yesterday placed under \$600 bonds to appear before the district court to answer to the charge of bigamy, which his father-in-

A man in Cincinnati was prosecuted for playing his banjo so lound on Sun-days as to disturb the services in an adjoining church, but the court decided that his offense was not punishable by

A COLD RIDE

On a Cold Day in a Cold Car,

AND REPORT OF THE INTERVIEW

A Ride on the Cable Line Grip Car of Corroborate Some Interesting Testimony in the Larsen . Case-The Evidence in Full.

The man who desires a fair idea of the intensity of the cold artic regions need not take a trip to the north pole to satisfy his curiosity. A 5-cent ride on the grip car of the cable line on a moderately cold day will give him all the information on that score he will want, plus a pair of The world's cold charity will seem red-hot in comparison. At least that was the experience of the reporter on a recent trip in search of in-formation to corroborate certain testimony concerning a young man whose residence is at the corner of Cuming and Elizabeth streets, by by occupation.

frozen, meandered around until the gentleman above referred to was found, stated the object of

above referred to was found, stated the object of his visit, when Mr. Larsen related the following account of his remarkable experience during the last six years:

"I am nineteen years of age, a brick-moulder by trade, reside with my parents corner of Coming and Elizabeth streets, and work at Myers brick yards, My trouble began about six years ago, as the result of a cold I could not get rid of. From a simple cold in the head it gradually spread until my throat and cars were also affected. My head generally ached, an when I was free from headache I would be troubledwith pains through my chest and in my back, and frequently I would be afflicted with both. I think I must have had all the symptoms of chronic Catarrh. My nose would stop up, first on one side and then on the other, and at times both sides would be stopped up so that I could not breathe through it. I would have frequent spells of dizziness, and was troubled with thinging and buzzing sounds in my cars. I had but little appetite and

LOST FIRSH AND STRENGTH
rapidiy. I did not rest well at night, and always felt tired and languid after arising in the morning. I had no energy or ambition to do anything, and the least exertion I made seemed to be a burden to me, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that I could remember my plans for the day or what I wanted to do next. And then, too, I was compelled to lawk and cough and expectorate until my throat felt raw and sometimes sore. I became worse day by day, and had nearly given up all hope of ever being well again.

"As I said before, I had ringing and buz-

cough and expectorate until my throat felt raw and sometimes sore. I became worse day by day, and had nearly given up all hope of ever being well again.

"As I said before, I had ringing and buxzing sounds in my ears, but that did not any ears, but that any ears and despondent, and often felt as though life was not worth living for and that I would be better off dead than to go through life in the conditant of the condition of the success of br. McCoy and his associates in treating cases, such as mine, I determined to give them a trial. After careful and minute examination the doctor told me he could help me and that my disease was Catarrh in the lead and throat, and that my sustachian tubes were affected, dus from the Catarrh, and that as the Catarrh got better, with the treatment he would give my ears, my hearing would also improve, and in his opinion the tubes would soon become normal again and I would hear a well as ever.

"In conclusion," continued Mr. Larsen, "I want to say that they have done all for me they said they could do. I feel like an entire different man. I eat hearty, feel strong and well, have no more palns in my head or chest, sleep well, arise refreshed in the morning, my former ambition seems to be brightening, and I feel more energetic and like working again. The ringing and buzzing noise in my head has ceased and I can hear an ordinary tone of voice in any conversation, and I am thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which they so successfully treated my case. I have no hesitancy in recommending them to the pub

and skill."

Mr. Larsen is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and as above stated, resides with his parents at the corner of Cuming and Elizabeth streets, where he can be found to verify the above statement.

TWENTY-ONE QUESTIONS.

A Few Symptoms of a Disease Tha May Prove Serious to You. Do you have frequent fits of mental depres-

Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears?

Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down?

Are you troubled with a hacking cough ahd general debility?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery, and frequently inflamed?

Does your voice have a husk, thick sound, and a masal sort of twang?

Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?

Have you a dull oppressive headache generally located over the eyes?

Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?

Have you a dull oppressive headache generally located over the eyes?

Do you have to hawk and cough frequently in the effort to clear your throat?

Are you losing your sense of smell, and is your sense of taste becoming dulled.

Does your nose always feel stopped up, fore ing you to breathe through your mouth?

Do you frequently feel dizzy, particularly when stooping to pick anything off the floor?

Does every little draught of air and every slight change of temperature give you a cold?

Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk and spit out an endless quantity of phlegm?

Are you always tired and indisposed to exertion, whether of business, work or amusement? Is great effort required to keep your thoughts fixed upon matters that formerly were easily performed.

Do you rise from bed as tired and weak as you were the night before, and feel as though you wanted to lie there forever?

Is your throat filled with phlegm in the morning, which can only be discharged after violent coughing, and hawking and splitting?

Do you occasionally wake from a troubled sleep with a start and feel as if you had just escaped a horrible death by choking?

Have you lost all interest in your calling or business or former pleasures, all ambition gone, and do you feel indifferent whether tomorrow finds you allve or dead?

Are you troubled with a discharge from the head in the throat, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucus, thick sticking to whatever it touches, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes put found to mearify always put rid and offensive?

The above are some of the many symtoms of catarrh and the beginning of lung troubles, Not one case in a hundred will have all of them, but everyone affected will have all of them, but eve

DOCTOR

CRESAP M'COY.

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