# THE DAILY BEE.

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


### THE DAILY BEE.

**Sworn Statement of Circulation.**

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } 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 May 25, 1888, was as follows:

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| Saturday, May 19 | 18,355 |
| Sunday, May 20 | 18,250 |
| Monday, May 21 | 18,060 |
| Tuesday, May 22 | 18,060 |
| Wednesday, May 23 | 18,080 |
| Thursday, May 24 | 18,041 |
| Friday, May 25 | 18,072 |
| Average | 18,128 |

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of May, A. D., 1888.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

George 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 May, 1887, was 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,026 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,323 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,902 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of May, A. D. 1888.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

**AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 18,128**

AT the eleventh hour congress conferred the title of general upon gallant Phil Sheridan. It is a fitting tribute to a noble soldier.

IT looks now as if the democrats are bound to have a colored man for second place on their presidential ticket—either Gray or Black.

A PROHIBITION convention at Indianapolis and a national brewers' meeting at St. Paul on the same day make it apparent that extremes met.

MRS. CLEVELAND is a great patron of the turf. She is probably getting pointers in starting Grover as a "favorite" on the presidential race track.

THERE are so many deals and shifts in trunk lines making transcontinental combinations that the railroad world has the appearance of a huge kaleidoscope.

IT is safe to say that the lemonade drank at the national prohibition convention at Indianapolis was not pink lemonade. Prohibitionists drink it straight.

BEN BUTLER declined to deliver the memorial day address at Lowell. It is very evident that the ex-governor of Massachusetts has no bee in his bonnet this year.

A MINNESOTA man has patented an automatic vote recorder. It works like the new-fangled cash register. What is wanted, however, is a class of voters who will not vote like automatic machines and automatons.

THE oft repeated question, where is Henry M. Stanley, can be answered with great gusto, 'He's all right.' Although a little late in sending news of his whereabouts, the great American traveler is still tramping through the heart of Africa.

A FAIR idea of the growth of the population of Nebraska since the last annual report of the state superintendent of schools is shown by the census of school population just published. Douglas county and Lancaster show the largest increase, as might have been expected from the phenomenal growth of Omaha and Lincoln. Putting the school population of the state at 30,000 more than a year ago, it is safe to say Nebraska has added to the number of her people no less than 135,000 since the last school census.

THE defunct Freedman's Saving bank, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. Senator Sherman has just reported favorably the bill to reimburse the depositors for losses incurred by the failure of that institution. One million dollars is to be placed to the credit of a commissioner who, upon satisfactory proof, will pay the depositors the amount due them by the bank at the time of its failure. It is doubtful whether this bill will help the original claimants. So many years have elapsed since the disastrous collapse that at this day very few of the evidences of deposits exist. The failure of the Freedman's bank was a disgrace and a swindle, and congress is anxious to atone for the wrong done to innocent depositors. But action comes too late.

THERE is a movement on foot in Manitoba headed by Prof. Goldwin Smith to establish a strong commercial union with the United States. The people of that country have gained the victory over the Canadian Pacific of building their own railways to the frontier, and now they want the liberty of shipping their wheat products to the United States. Prof. Smith feels confident that after the presidential election the American government will make friendly overtures to Manitoba. But he forgets that the Dominion government will endeavor to discourage any movement looking toward reciprocity. The bug-bear of protection frightens the Canadian manufacturers as thoroughly as it does our protected industries. The cry in Canada is that commercial monopoly is necessary for the integrity of the nation. With us the cry would be, "Canadian pauper-labor" endangers American industries should the tariff wall between Canada and the United States be thrown down.

### The Prohibitionists.

The national prohibition convention which completed its work on Thursday appears to have been a very earnest, enthusiastic and confident gathering. It was in the number of delegates the largest convention that will meet this year, the total being 1,094, representing every quarter of the country. Its deliberations were for the most part harmonious, the most prominent cause of disturbance being the plank in the platform in favor of woman suffrage. This brought on a vigorous fight, the conspicuous leaders in the prohibition movement being arrayed on either side. But notwithstanding solemn predictions of injury to the party if the plank was allowed to go through, the convention adopted it, so that prohibition and woman suffrage go hand-in-hand. The nomination of General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, for president, had been practically settled for some time before the convention met. He is a man of ability, made a good record as a soldier, and has no superior in zeal as an exponent of prohibition. The vice presidential candidate, John A. Brooks, of Kansas, received by his nomination his first introduction to the nation, though he has undoubtedly long enjoyed local distinction as a prohibitionist. As to the platform, it is very much in the usual vein, and so far as it touches matters that will be referred to by the platforms of the political parties it demands the abolition of the internal revenue system, a reduction of import duties so that there shall be no accumulation of surplus in the treasury and the burden of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life, and that appointments in the civil service shall be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, rather than on political service or party necessity.

The confidence manifested was not without very substantial grounds, and whatever may be said in deprecation of the policy of prohibition—and a great deal can be said—it will not be wise to depreciate this movement in its possible effect upon the political parties, nor can it be ignored. The fact is that notwithstanding the general failure of prohibition to prohibit, this third party movement has been making steady progress in gaining adherents, and the boast of the leaders that the party will this year poll between four and five hundred thousand votes may be verified. Fifty-six hundred voters deposited their ballots for the cold-water candidate in 1872, and 9,700 in the centennial year. The ticket of 1880, headed by Neal Dow, received 10,000 votes in fifteen states, but in 1884 153,000 votes were cast in thirty-four states for St. John and Daniels. In the last two years there have been elections in twenty of these states in which prohibition tickets have been voted upon, and the aggregate of these votes was 287,000. There has been great activity all along the prohibition line during the past year, and the campaign which the party has now entered upon will undoubtedly be pushed with uncommon vigor. Therefore the "third party" is not to be despised when making estimates of the chances of the political parties in certain close states. There is no question that it was damaging to the republicans four years ago, particularly in New York, and there is obviously some reason to fear that it may be again, there and elsewhere. There is this reassuring fact, however, in the situation—the head of the prohibition ticket this year will probably do no trading with the democracy.

### No Figs From Thistles.

The attempt of the *Republican* to sneer at the representative taxpayers and citizens who have united in a call for holding a meeting to select candidates for a non-partisan school board is puerile. To accuse such leading business men as Peter Boyer, John L. McCague, Milton Rogers, A. J. Hanscom, Robert Purvis, E. L. Stone, and the others who signed the call, of selfish, scheming motives, the *Republican* knows to be utterly false. Yet why does that paper persist in villifying men whose integrity is above reproach in order to further the ends of political strikers whose aim is to make capital out of the school board. The best element of Omaha has long ago demanded that the public schools of this city shall be directed by men whose names alone are a guarantee of honesty and ability. Is it necessary, therefore, that candidates for the school board must wear the badge and stripe of this or that party? Is an endorsement by a ward club of a candidate which controls the primaries of that ward to be accepted by voters without question of the fitness and integrity of the nominee? So the *Republican* would have us believe. Reputable citizens do not oppose a candidate because he may be a republican or a democrat. That is not the issue at all. But they most emphatically oppose candidates for the school board who are foisted on the people by ward caucuses, by political bummers and by machine methods. The best element of a party is not represented at a cooked and dried ward meeting. The candidates nominated, if the political workers have their way, are not the best men for the position, but the politicians who can pass around the spoils as the price of their election. That is the reason a non-partisan meeting of citizens is called for, to pick out honest and capable men who will conduct the affairs of education in this city in a straightforward, business-like manner. Will the *Republican* put itself on record as opposing this movement?

### Democracy and Labor.

Undoubtedly the national democratic convention will reaffirm in its platform the usual platitudes about the devotion of the party to the interests and welfare of labor, and the stale pretense will be again swallowed unquestioningly by the thousands of workingmen who go on from year to year giving their votes to the democracy without ever asking the question how far these professions of friendship and concern for labor are justified by the record of the party. Were they to take the trouble to do this fewer of them would be found marshalled under the democratic banner.

The democratic majority in the present house of representatives has given conspicuous evidence of the real sentiment of the party leaders at this time regarding labor. Never has it been more difficult to secure attention for measures having reference to the needs and welfare of labor, and the most persistent efforts and urgent appeals by the committee having charge of this class of legislation have been necessary to get any labor bill before the house and obtain for it consideration and action.

An example of democratic love for labor occurred in the house a few days ago. Several republicans endeavored to have the pay of laboring men in the departments increased, but the effort was promptly and vigorously sat down upon by the democratic majority. When subsequently, however, it was proposed to raise the salaries of certain important officials, already very well paid, the democratic spirit of economy that asserted itself against giving better wages to the underpaid laboring men in the departments underwent a change, and the salaries of the officials were increased. One of these was recently appointed in charge of the assay office in St. Louis, the duties of which, it is said, do not furnish employment three months in the year. Even Mr. Randall was nerved to exclaim, "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" and another democrat, who is a sincere friend of labor, is said to have remarked that if it were not for the presence of republican opposition to the reduction of the wages of laboring men in the employ of the government he believed the democratic side of the house would order a general cutting down. None the less the national platform will tell the labor of the country that the democratic party is its friend.

IT is not at all surprising to learn that a great lumber combine has just been formed in the northwest by which the more important mills in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois have been absorbed. For some time the Mississippi Logging company has been quietly consolidating powerful rivals until to-day the company represents an aggregate capital of over $75,000,000, and produces more than a billion feet of lumber per year. A trust of such gigantic proportions constitutes a power absolutely supreme, and creates a monopoly which can dictate the price of lumber and the amount to be cut each season. The significance of this control becomes apparent when the entire west depends upon the lumber supply of the northwest, and when an advance of a few cents on a thousand feet of lumber puts millions of dollars at a single stroke into the trust's pocket. The Wisconsin syndicate is following the example set by the Michigan and the California lumber rings. On the Pacific coast the California lumber trust cut down the wages of its workmen to a very low figure and advanced the price of lumber from $12 to $15 per 1,000 feet. In this way the people west of the Rocky mountains were robbed of $1,500,000. From present indications the territory tributary to the northwest lumber district will be fleeced by the lumber barons of Wisconsin in a like manner. The only relief evidently against the extortion of combines and pools is to put lumber on the free list.

THE robbery of a residence in the very heart of the city, at midday, and the escape of the robbers without leaving any certain trace, is very likely to advertise Omaha to the fraternity of rogues as a most promising field for their operations. The daring entrance of the residence of Mr. Garneau, at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, was an exceptional experience in this city. It has been many times paralleled in other cities. Such occurrences may happen at any time if known thieves are allowed to come into a community and remain. The only safeguard is in keeping them out, or if they manage to steal in to put them behind the bars the moment they are discovered. It appears that several expert burglars and thieves were known to the police to have arrived in the city on Wednesday morning. If that is so they should have been hunted up and compelled to leave the city at once or required to take a term in jail. Summary treatment of this sort would soon make Omaha a place to be avoided by the marauders on society. The failure to employ it with respect to the fellows who arrived here Wednesday has cost a citizen a large loss. More vigilance in watching for the coming of thieves, so that they could be headed off, would save a great deal of time and money in looking for them after they have committed their depredations and fled, besides other obvious advantages to be gained.

### Other Lands Than Ours.

There is perhaps very good reason why the British ministry should be somewhat perplexed in view of the Russian progress toward India, as evidenced by the completion of a railroad to Samorcand, and the arrangements completed for pushing the line still further on. This gradual and formidable advance toward the most important of England's possessions is in pursuance of a vast plan nursed by Russia since the time of Peter the Great, and the success thus far achieved makes it almost certain that it is only a question of time, though it may yet be a long time, before that indomitable power will be on the borders of India threatening the domination of England in that country. The great scheme of aggrandizement unquestionably contemplates this, and Muscovite purpose is as persistent as it is comprehensive. What not very long ago English statesmen ridiculed as being impossible has been accomplished, at great cost and tremendous labor, and now it is beginning to be felt in England that Russian determination is a quality that may have been greatly underestimated. There is unquestionably danger for England, so far as her Indian possessions are concerned, in the completion of this railway, but as she was powerless to prevent that consummation, so is she likely to be helpless to retard the further progress of Russia. That power is strengthening herself at every step, both in a material way and in the acquisition of prestige. She is opening up new and valuable channels of commerce that will eventually contribute immensely to her wealth, and she is expanding her power in a direction where it must prove of the very greatest advantage to her. English rule in India has not endeared the people of that country to the governing power, and once Russia gets near enough to make her influence directly felt, and to be able to give her protection, she would be very likely to find a hearty welcome to India. In her present situation England can do nothing, and Salisbury does not seem to be the man to attempt anything, even were the nation ready for aggressive measures.

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France had not fully recovered from the irritation caused by the German regulation requiring passports for persons going from France into Alsace-Lorraine, when a new cause of annoyance appeared in some objectionable language used by the prime minister of Hungary in the Hungarian diet relative to France. Explanation has been made exculpating the minister from any intention to offend France, and the French mind is somewhat soothed, but these repeated irritations are serving to keep the public temper in a condition that might lead to unfortunate results if they are continued. They make a great strain upon the patience of a proud and sensitive people which is hard to bear, though there is evidently a most earnest desire and disposition to bear them. They afford the enemies of the republic an opportunity to assail it as weak and inadequate, and any demagogue who will bluster about revenge and retaliation can get a following. There has been talk of dissolving the assembly, which would be a blow at the republic, and there is constantly springing up some project, the aim of which is to unsettle affairs, all of which have their justification in the external difficulties of France. If at any time these shall become numerous and serious, as they may, it will become a serious question whether the republic can be maintained, or at all events go on under the prevailing conditions of its existence. Meanwhile there is an exhibition of patience, and on the whole of good sense, that the world cannot choose but admire, and which the friends of republican government in France must hope will continue until the system is so firmly rooted as to be beyond all ordinary danger.

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Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, is still hopelessly ill at Milan, Italy. As the only American monarch, Dom Pedro is an interesting contemporary figure. He is the second of his family to rule in Brazil as an independent sovereign, and his dynasty was the result of revolution. When Napoleon declared war against Portugal in 1807, the reigning sovereign, John VI., unable to offer substantial resistance to the Corsican adventurer, fled to the great Portuguese colony in South America which Cabral and Amerigo Vespucci had discovered and settled three centuries before. John VI. set himself up in royal state, but when Napoleon met with reverses he returned to Portugal, leaving his son Pedro in Brazil. When the South American colonies revolted against Spain and revolution became fashionable, Brazil threw off allegiance to Portugal, and Pedro, the son of John VI., was crowned emperor of independent Brazil. The present emperor, Dom Pedro II., is the son of the imperial revolutionist who rebelled against his father's government and set up a separate and independent dynasty. The Braganza family developed all that is creditable on this side of the ocean. In Europe the Braganzas have only been noted for sloth, incompetency and cowardice. The American Braganzas developed capacity to deal with modern events in a modern spirit. Dom Pedro, whose head now lolls feverishly on his pillow at Milan, was only fourteen years old when he was crowned emperor, and the early part of his reign was signalized by most desperate fights and revolutionary uprisings. For many years he was incessantly called upon to fight, not only his own subjects, but his republican neighbors of Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru and the Argentine Republic. But as age and experience came to him he extricated his dominions from foreign and domestic troubles and applied himself diligently to the development of industry, commerce, internal improvements and governmental reforms.

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There is a very bad state of affairs in the island of Cuba. The people are being governed entirely by military law executed by a military satrap, and are subjected to the most grievous abuses. Taxes are levied without stint, proprietors ruined, the domicile invaded, men and women taken up and confined in dungeons, thumb-screws applied to the wretched victims of tyranny to extort false confessions which may screen the oppressors or convict the innocent who may be liberal and bring them under the ferule of an unrestrained soldiery, by which extortion and all its accompanying evils may be applied with impunity; and yet the responsible minister ignores all, and must depend on his subaltern for information, which is withheld, while the representatives of the victims cry in vain for redress. Such a state of affairs, if it shall not result in revolution, would certainly justify it, and the people of Cuba would perhaps not ask in vain for outside aid to help them overthrow such tyrannical oppression.

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If the news as to Explorer Stanley's safety shall be confirmed there will be a very general feeling of satisfaction throughout the civilized world. The relief of Emin Bey, governor of the Equatorial Provinces, which was virtually the motive of the expedition, is in reality a matter of secondary consideration as compared with the ultimate benefits to be derived from the opening up of an unknown region and the communication that would thus be established. Civilization cannot value too highly the services of the brave pioneers who have penetrated the "Dark Continent" and cleared the way for commerce, for industry and for freedom.

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It is said of John Bright that he is the only secessionist liberal of prominence in England whose name is never hissed when mentioned at a meeting of his former political supporters and sympathizers. The respect inspired by his long life of unselfish labor for humanity will stand heavy drafts without being exhausted. Mr. Bright's present political attitude is inconsistent with his previous course, but no one doubts his sincerity, and should his present illness prove fatal, all will do him honor at the grave.

### Sullivan Again.

*Kansas City Journal.*

John L. Sullivan has signed an agreement with a circus. One of the features of the performance will no doubt be a representation of the fight with Mitchell, by Mr. Sullivan and an antelope.

### All Figured Out.

*Havana Journal.*

A bushel of corn makes four gallons of whisky. It sells for $16 at retail. The government gets $3.60, the farmer 40 cents, the railroad $1, the manufacturer $3, the vender $7 and the drinker all that is left—delirium tremens.

### Where They Belong.

*Minneapolis Tribune.*

It won't do to place much reliance upon the report that Mr. Cleveland favors Thurman for second place on the ticket. There would be too great a temptation to invert the arrangement and put the brains in their proper place.

### Bill Scoops 'Em All.

*Chicago Tribune.*

Buffalo Bill has made more money in England in one season than has been made in this country in the same length of time by Canon Farrar, Matthew Arnold, Charles Dickens, Dr. Parker, and Henry Irving combined. England cannot point the finger of scorn at America on this account, however. The fact is as discreditable to her as to the people of the United States.

### Unite the Tickets.

*New York World.*

Vice presidential aspirants should bear in mind the fact that the tickets headed respectively by Belva Lockwood and Citizen Train are not yet complete. Tails are wanted for two extremely picturesque political kites. Why should they not be united?

### An Omaha Man's Suggestion.

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Mr. J. S. Charles, of Omaha, Neb., writes that, having seen in the Globe-Democrat a letter from Gentryville, Ind., describing the neglected grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, he would like to see a subscription raised for the erection of a monument which would fittingly mark the last resting-place of the woman who gave Lincoln to the country. Mr. Charles authorizes us to call on him for $5 for this purpose. The idea is certainly a good one.

### Poor Ikey Gray.

*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Oh! poor Ikey Gray,
They have taken him away,
And we'll never see our darling any more.
In his youth he cussed the German,
So it's Morrison or Thurman
Who'll be standing where poor Ikey stood before.

## STATE AND TERITORY.

### Nebraska Jottings.

Colfax county is in better condition financially than ever before.

The pressed brick company at Weeping Water is well under way.

Norfolk claims that she will have the grandest celebration of them all.

Governor Thayer will be present at the Sutton high school commencement June 6.

The Grand Island trotting association will have its races June 5, 6 and 7. The purses amount to $2,500.

The closing exercises of the junior classes of Arapahoe public schools will take place at the Baptist church on Thursday, June 7 at 2 p. m.

The public schools at Weeping Water closed on Friday last, and the scholars and teachers bid a final adieu to the old building. In September they will meet in the fine new brick building.

A Burt county paper says: Messrs. Higley, Young and Eastwood were out on a big wolf hunt last week and secured twenty scalps, which brought in $60 bounty. This is combining pleasure with profit in a most agreeable manner.

At last the North Bend saloon keepers who were violating the law by selling liquor without a license were caught. A detective played the back door racket on them and then had them pulled. One paid $100 and costs and the other will have his trial and will no doubt in the end have a sum to pay.

The Sun says: Two children arrived in Schuyler, from Omaha we believe, one day last week on the afternoon train with a tag around each of their necks with the destination on and the name Mrs. Wilsey, their grandmother, who lives in West Schuyler.

The Fremont Herald thus speaks of H. C. Russell: "Russell is the man who made so much noise because the president of the United States had been asked to review a G. A. R. parade a short time ago! But Russell goes, just the same, to give people an estimate of the small fellow he is."

The committee on arrangements has changed its mind concerning the laying of the corner stone of the Johnson county court house. It has been decided that the great American eagle cannot spread its wings over the entire county, and that other as precincts will celebrate on the Fourth, some other day will be better for the stone-laying tournament.

### Iowa.

An attempt is being made to organize a society of amateur artists at Muscatine.

The Des Moines city council will grant a new lease of life to the street railroad company.

The members of the senior class at Coe college are now deeply engaged in their examinations.

The Second United Presbyterian church society at Washington has decided to erect a new church.

The gas well people at Marshalltown are still putting down casing. The well is now down 740 feet.

About fifty bicyclists will make a tour from Des Moines to Spirit Lake, 233 miles, starting July 16.

There is quite a development of public sentiment in favor of the herd law for Clayton county.

The total expense of the grand jury which has just adjourned at Des Moines was $1,371. The session lasted thirty-eight days.

Several of the young gentlemen of the Boone band unite with others from various parts of the west to form a capital band for the Storm Lake band tournament, to be held at Storm Lake June 26-28.

A traveling man named Plumb was robbed of a $150 solitaire diamond at the Duncombe house, Fort Dodge. It is said Mr. Plumb was heard to make use of the phrase, "follow me and you'll wear diamonds." The thief evidently followed him.

### Dakota.

Measles prevail to a great extent in Yankton.

Huronites are very busy just at present arranging for the coming tournament.

Madison is witnessing more residence building this spring than ever before known in her history.

The Huron fire department has received instructions to secure accommodations for fifty men from Yankton.

Yankton barbers have a novel way of getting even with overparticular customers. They shave one side of their faces and then make them seek elsewhere to have the job completed.

The electric light franchise will occupy the attention of the city council at Pierre at its next regular meeting, and it is quite probable that within a few months the city will have a $20,000 electric light plant.

The citizens of Bismarck are growling because the dog poisoner does not do up his work in a thorough manner. They claim that as many as twenty carcasses have been found in an alley in one day, and think that he ought to bury his victims.

A hen's egg was recently exhibited in Aberdeen that weighed six and a half ounces and measured eight inches one way and nine and a half the other. The most incomprehensible and hardest part of the story to swallow is the statement that a perfectly formed hard-shelled egg was found inside of the large egg.

### Socio-Linguistic Enterprise.

A novel combination of educational and business enterprise has just been launched. A number of young men desirous of cultivating French (among them several Parisians) have formed the Franco-American club. They have leased and furnished the house at 1620 Douglas, and engaged a French cook. Under the rules only French will be spoken at the table. With both stomach and ears at work the young men ought soon to develop into fair imitations of Johnny Crapau. The charter members of the club are W. D. McCague, C. W. Martin, George L. Ames, Frank B. Smith, Eugene Ganster, L. E. Renard, Emile Bessiere, Fred Brun and Clarence S. Smith.

### Derelict Officials.

The council did not meet as a board of equalization yesterday for want of a quorum, and under the resolutions the meeting will be held this morning. The members who put in an appearance, as well as persons who have business before the board, are indignant at the delinquents. The adjournment of these meetings entails an expense upon the city that might be avoided.

### Only One Marriage License.

Judge Shields was called upon yesterday to issue only one marriage license, the applicants being Joseph Blecha, aged twenty-five years, and Toney Duschek, who has seen an equal number of summers. The happy couple will reside in Omaha.

What is more attractive than a pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion? For it use Pozzoni's Powder.

### NON-PARTISAN TICKET.

**The Excellent Men Selected to Go Before the Voters.**

L. M. Bennett presided over a representative meeting of citzens held at the chamber of commerce last night to nominate a non-partisan board of education, and Mr. Samuel Reese acted as secretary. A number of ladies were in attendance, and took a deep interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Hitchcock moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to place in nomination eight candidates for the board of education.

Pending the appointment of the committee, Mr. Ambrose said he was anxious that it should not go out that the meeting was a cut and dried affair and suggested that those in the meeting having in view suitable candidates hand their names to the committee. He put his suggestions in the form of a motion, which was seconded and carried.

The members of the committee as appointed by the chair were Messrs. E. Rosewater, G. M. Hitchcock, G. W. Ambrose, J. B. Kitchen and J. S. Gibson.

Mr. Hitchcock arose and read the following communication:

OMAHA, June 1.—To the non-partisan meeting—Gentlemen: The Women's Suffrage association of this city, together with a large number of citizens not connected with the suffrage work are earnestly requesting that women be accorded a place on the board of education. They therefore request your consideration of the follow names, asking that you select them to represent your honorable body on the above named board. Mrs. Alma E. Keith, Fannie Ada Walker.

Respectfully,
MRS. DINSMORE,
MRS. JOSLYN,
T. M. HOUSE,
Committee.

Nominations being in order the following names were presented:

Max Meyer, Fred Miller, H. H. Bright, Phil Andres, John Rosicky, W. W. Scott, Mrs. Alma E. Kieth, A. C. Wakely, Silas Auchmoedy, William Coburn, Charles F. Goodman, Dr. John Peabody, A. G. Charlton, Augustus Pratt, Henry Pundt, George W. Ames, A. P. Tukey, W. W. Keyser, John L. McCague, Charles Connoyer.

As the committee retired to make up the ticket, Mr. Tukey requested that his name not be considered in their deliberations. Mr. J. J. Points, who had also been nominated, made a like request.

The committee, after a careful consideration of the names furnished, returned and reported the following as the ticket: Fred Millard, D.; H. H. Bright, R.; C. F. Goodman, R.; Samuel Reese, C.; John Rosicky, R.; Augustus Pratt, D.; Henry Pundt, R.; Churchill Parker, D.

On motion of Max Meyer the ticket was ratified, and the committee were continued with power to name substitutes in case any of those mentioned could not serve.

The candidates are requested to meet at the board of trade at 10 o'clock this morning.

### THE RAILROADS.

A DECLINE IN RATES.

An item appeared in yesterday's issue relating to the discriminations made by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern in favor of St. Paul and Minneapolis and against Chicago. The rates given the twin cities from the seaboard were less than those charged Chicago shippers to St. Paul. Yesterday the general freight agent of the road issued a notice to the effect that a reduction in tariffs would be made between Chicago and St. Paul in proportion to rates made by other lines.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Delaware, Lackawana & Western have purchased the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul road, which action causes considerable speculation as to what the objects of the Lackawana are. Soon after the Winona & Southern project began to be agitated, the management of the Lackawana saw at a glance that the construction of such a line would greatly enhance the value of the Green Bay road, as it would put them in direct communication with connections to the Pacific coast. The Winona & Southwestern would afford the necessary connection at Council Bluffs and their own line from Manistee, which would be the connection desired to Buffalo and New York.

The Lackawanna company own and operate a line from New York city to Buffalo and control a road from Buffalo to Manistee. From Manistee to the Wisconsin shore over Lake Michigan they own a line of steamers which run winter and summer. The Green Bay road furnishes the connection to Winona, while the Southwestern completes the line to San Francisco. The length of the proposed line from Winona to Council Bluffs is 325 miles, of which ninety miles is already built so that it only remains to construct 230 miles before the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western can ship freight and passengers from New York to San Francisco over their own line.

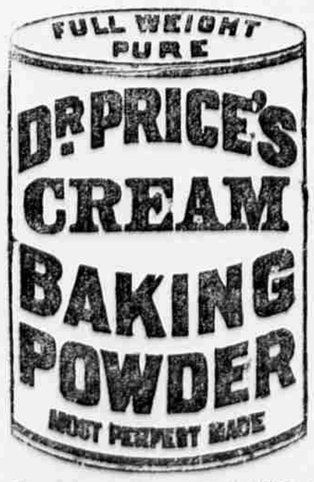
The benefits to be derived from an advent of this kind in the west are numerous and important. Probably the greatest one relates to the hard coal question. The Lackawanna owns and operates two thirds of the coal mines in the counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne in Pennsylvania, with direct connections it will be enabled to furnish anthracite coal for western use at least 35 per cent cheaper than at present. Its effect upon passenger and freight traffic would also be felt. The company is the most independent organization in existence and in order to secure the heaviest end of the business has on several occasions voluntarily left the eastern pool and made rates of its own. When its new line is opened such action may be anticipated at once.

WILL PRACTICE ECONOMY.

A rumor to the effect that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul management had issued stringent orders to their superintendents enjoining the closest economy in operating expenses, both by reduction of force and reduction of wages of employes, has been confirmed. General Manager Miller in a circular letter to that effect states that there never has been a time in the history of the road when matters needed a more careful, constant watchfulness and care. The reduction of rates and decrease of revenue have, to quote Mr. Miller, become a serious matter and if the reductions now proposed in tariffs in a number of states the reduction in operating expenses will not necessarily stop at the number employed. Mr. Miller states that it is his desire to postpone a reduction in wages as long as possible and hopes to bridge over the trouble without resorting to this action.

AN INJUNCTION ASKED FOR.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road has applied for an injunction in the United States court at Topeka, Kan., restraining the Riverside Coal company at Leavenworth from dumping refuse from their mines into the Missouri river, claiming that it turns the channel in such a manner as to work great harm to their property on the opposite bank.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# OUR DEPOT CULLING

## A Newspaper Writer's Adventure at the U. P. Depot.

**Entertained by An Old Citizen of Iowa for More than an Hour—Queer Talk by the Old Man—Interviewing Again.**

"Did you ever get to a railway station about a half hour too early for your train, and there, for the want of something better to do, study the different characters about you also waiting for the same train?" asked an old citizen of Iowa of a reporter, while chatting over their cigars in the waiting room of the Union Pacific depot several days ago. "I never get to the station so early, but I have often arrived in time to see the train pull out and see a rival reporter make a 'scoop' I had thought of making myself," answered the scribe, who was then feeling very blue on account of having missed the South Omaha dummy train. "Well, I have," replied the old gentlemen, "now see that boy there. I'll wager that that is a boy you could trust to attend to anything almost as well as a grown man. Why, did you say? Why simply because he sits there, minds his own business, and is not running about the room in older people's way and giving his mother an unlimited amount of trouble and worry. See that woman there, she has five children with her, the oldest not more than ten years old and that baby can't be more than six months old, but she appears to be happy any way because they all are quiet and well behaved children, but all the same I would not care to be traveling all alone with five youngsters to look after. See that bevy of girls, God bless them, they are all sweet girls. They have been up to Boyd's opera house to the matinee, hear how they talk of it. I was there myself and I am not surprised at the way they are pleased with it. Now look at that chap in the corner, look how sad he looks. I suppose he is going somewhere to a funeral, perhaps has had a telegram that a near relative or a dear friend has died. I feel for him. Now there is a young man just came in, he is an acquaintance of mine. I will introduce you and he can tell you something that will be news to your readers. He has just passed through an experience that many a resident here can avail themselves of if they only took the trouble and realized the danger they were incurring.

The writer was then introduced to Mr. William Ward, who has lived in Omaha for nearly three years, and is employed as a coachman at No. 322 Davenport street; on being asked to tell his experience, he told the writer the following: "I was troubled with the catarrh about four years. It commenced with a fresh cold. I had fits of sneezing, with chilly sensations followed by a feverish condition, and my nose was stopped up although I had a watery discharge from my nostrils continually, until the edges of my nostrils looked red enough to satisfy the most fastidious old toper, and my eyes would be filled with tears. This condition soon lessened, and would cause me but little annoyance, but each new cold made the condition worse, until I had a permanent condition of cold in the head. The discharge was then thicker and changed in color. I could hardly breathe through my nose, and the discharge would collect in my throat, which kept me continually hemming and spitting, the slightest change in temperature would affect my condition and stop up first one nostril and then the other. After going to bed, if I laid on my right side my right nostril would stop up, if on my left, my left nostril, and I was compelled to keep my mouth open to get sufficient air. My voice had a muffled character and kind of "nasal twang." I had a continual pain over my eyes, and in the back part of my eyes, my food did not set well on my stomach and my appetite was changeable, I ate a very light breakfast, due no doubt to my being compelled to hem and spit so much upon arising. I suffered this way until I became discouraged. After trying numerous patent preparations and obtaining no relief, I concluded I would make one more trial. I had been reading about Dr. McCoy and his associates and visited their office in the Bunge Block, and must say that I was benefited by their treatment, for I feel like a new man again. I feel to-day like a man who has been liberated from a close confinement. I do not have the pains over my eyes any more, my head is clear and my nose also. I have no more discharges from the nose, my appetite is good and what I eat agrees with me. I am gaining in flesh. I sleep well and get up the morning refreshed, no more hemming and spitting, and in short I feel much better than I have for over four years. I feel like doing and saying all I can for Dr. McCoy, and certainly recommend all who are suffering with catarrh to give him a trial, for he has worked wonders for me."


### TWENTY-ONE QUESTIONS.

**A Few Symptoms of Disease That May Prove Serious to You.**

Do you have frequent fits of mental depression?

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 and general debility?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery and frequently inflamed?

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

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, forcing you to breathe through your mouth?

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

Does every little draft 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 spitting?

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 to-morrow finds you alive or dead?

Are you troubled with a discharge from the head into the throat, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucus, thick, sticking to whatever it touches, sometimes bloody, and nearly always putrid and offensive?

The above are some of the many symptoms of catarrh and the beginning of lung troubles. Not one case in a hundred will have all of them, but every one affected will have a few or many of them. The greater or more serious your symptoms, the more dangerous your condition. This class of disease is treated very successfully by Dr. McCoy or his associates. The many cases reported through the columns of the daily papers proves this, and each statement published is substantially the same as given by the patient cured. Dr. McCoy and his associates use no secret nostrums, but cure disease by their skillful combination of the best known remedies, applied in the most approved manner, and by using the latest and most highly recommended appliances known to the profession. They thus produce results that speak for themselves in the many patients cured, and we assure our readers that these eminent physicians have achieved a success in curing disease which few or no other doctors can duplicate.

DOCTOR

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