CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editrial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bre Publishing Compant, Onaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, a.s.
County of Douglas, a.s.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company does solemily swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 1, 1888, was as follows:
Saturday, May 26. 18,302
Sunday, May 27. 18,230
Monday, May 28. 18,066
Tuesday, May 19. 18,088 Tuesday, May 29. Wednesday, May 30. Thursday, May 31. Friday, June I.

Average 18.162

Eworn to and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, H. B. County of Douglas,
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 June, 1887 was 14,147 copies;
for July, 1887, 14,063 copies; for August,
1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887,
14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,353 copies; for
November, 1887, 15,252 copies; for December,
1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 16,364 copies;
for February, 1888, 15,562 copies; for March,
1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies,
for May, 1888, 18,181 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 2d day of June, A. D. 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 18, 152 Total for the Week - - - 127,067

During the democratic and republican conventions THE BEE will print more complete telegraphic reports from both St. Louis and Chicago than any paper in the west. Reports will be sent by able and experienced correspondents, covering the field in every detail and particular. The facilities of THE BEE for gathering news are unexcelled. If you want the latest and most reliable information from the conventions ask your newsdealer for THE BEE.

THE faith cure is getting in its deadly work this year earlier than the green apple and watermellon.

ALL eyes are turned toward St. Louis. But the only things visible at present are inverted glasses and full bourbons.

In the great boiling cauldron of Iowa politics, it is gratifying to see that Hepburn's name is not used by the political

MR. STEVE ELKINS and Mr. Steve Dorsey of Star Route fame have somehow stepped to the rear since the campaign of 1884.

THE 417 Nebraska excursionists have returned from Kansas City. The Hastings visitors builded better than they knew. In consequence of their visit to the town lot emporium, the clearance record will increase 60 per

DESPITE the effort to prove that he is in excellent health, it appears that Jay Gould is really a sick man. He i probably getting in position to "freeze out" some one. The wizard's impromptu sick spells are getting to be chestnuts. The pity is that he is not sick all the time.

MR. BROOKS, who killed Preller, will hang July 13. The court did not moralize upon the folly of packing trunks with friends, but charitably allowed the murderer time to hear from the democratic convention, after which he will probably want to die.

"IF the people believe me to be an honest man," says Judge Thurman, "they will let me alone." From this expression it is to be inferred that the old Roman's opinion of democratic can didates is not favorable. And the judge has been on the ground floor of many democratic pow wows.

On the first day of the tariff debate under the five minute rule, the house continued in session for twelve consecutive hours and got as far as the first five lines of the bill. At this rate it will take ninety-nine and three quarter years for the Fiftieth congress to finish the reading of the measure.

THE twenty-fifth national saengerfest of the North American saengerbund, will meet in St. Louis the 13th. Notwithstanding the fact that many oral traditions of its vocal powers are remembered, when compared with the convention now assembled in that city, the saengerfest will not be a howling

MR. DEPEW figures it out that he can carry New York. But Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska and perhaps Illinois are states that he fears. As president of the New York Central railway on a salary of \$40,000 a year, Mr. Depew must content himself. The producers of the west have much reverence for party, yet at the same time their liberty is of some importance.

SINCE General Colby, of Gage county, has purchased the beautiful white horse once owned by General Grant, he expects to ride the animal into the state senate. The general is at ease when riding on hobbys and on free passes, but as either a white or black horse candidate he will never again prove a success, unless his record in the last legislature is expunged.

IT is indeed a compliment to the state that Nebraska's distinguished citizen, Colonel William F. Cody was vociferously cheered as he rode in the great parade memorial day in New York city. All the youngsters knew Buffalo Bill the moment they caught sight of him, and if they had the making of the president of the United States, he would be their unanimous choice on

the first ballot.

Cleveland's Convention. The convention that assembles at St Louis to-day to carry out the behests of Grover Cleveland is regarded with less general interest than any democratic convention in the last twenty years. This is due, of course, to the fact that its work is known to be purely perfunctory-the formal ratification of the programme arranged at Washington by the party master. Everybody understands that Mr. Cleveland will be renominated, very likely by acclamation, and that a platform will be adopted unqualifiedly endorsing the administration. It has been intimated that so far as the tariff question is concerned the convention yould probably simply reiterate the last national platform, but it is hardly to he supposed this would be satisfactory to the president. He undoubtedly at taches a great deal of importance to the fact of his having proclaimed a policy for his party on this question, and not to have that fully recognized and approved by the national convention would deprive his renomination of a prestige which he must regard as of the very highest value. If, as is generally understood, the platform is already prepared and in the safe keeping of Congressman Scott, it undoubtedly contains an unequivocal endorsement of the president's position on the tariff, and the covention will unquestionably adopt it. The only real matter of interest relates to the selection of a candidate for vice president. There is possibility that there may be little squabble over this, but the indications are that Thurman, who is un-

doubtedly desired by Mr. Cleveland, will receive the nomination. In a word, whatever is found to be the wish of the president will be finally acquiesced in. though there may be a little kicking leveloped. The convention will probably do noth ing to-day beyond effecting a permanent organization, and it is expected to comlete is work by Wednesday night. There is no good reason why two days

should be spent in carrying out a prearranged programme, except that to rush it through might detract somewhat from the weight of the results, which should be given the appearance at least of deliberation and dignity. Meanwhile THE BEE, having experienced representatives on the ground, will keep its readers fully informed of the progress of events at St. Louis, and of all facts and incidents of general interest, which will be chronicled with entire fairness and candor.

Pregnant With Danger. It is lamentable that within two

weeks of the meeting of the national republican convention there are repubicans who seriously express a preference for Chauncey M. Depew as the candidate of the party for president. What was said months ago in behalf of the president of the New York Central as a possible candidate was readily accounted for as an expression of the admiration and confidence of personal friends, beyond whose ranks the boom of the railroad magnate was not expected to spread. Nobody supposed that in any contingency a considerable body of republicans in New York and other eastern states would come to seriously regard Mr. Depew as a proper and available man to head the national republican ticket this year. The mention of his name in this relation was regarded as simply the compliment of zealous friendship. Yet the fact is now apparent that the seed then sown took deep root, that it has been carefully nurtured, and that as a result the republican party, almost on the eve of the national convention, is confronted by the danger of having the faithful servant of the Vanderbilts urged by a formidable backing to be its standard bearer in the national campaign. There is no fact in the political situation so pregnant as this with danger to the republican party.

The drift of sentiment favorable to Depew in the east is due to a blind disregard of the welfare of the party everywhere except in New York, or to ignorance of the popular feeling in the great republican west. In the faith that he, more surely than any other republican, could carry New York, the Depew following cannot or will not permit themselves to see the probably disastrous consequences of his candidacy in at least half of the western states. One of the most intelligent journals in the east says: "While it is by no means conceded that the republicans cannot succeed without New York, the chief battle ground of the next campaign will be in that state. If they can carry it they are almost certain to carry the country. On the other hand, if they lose that state they will have to win almost every other inch of debatable ground in the whole union. Mr. Depew, therefore, will be strong because he will have the votes of those delegates who represent the most commanding pootion of the national field, and who are presumed to have a more intimate acquaintance with the local conditions and requirements of success than the delegates from other parts of the country." Herein is indicated an unquestioning confidence that under any circumstances western republicans can be depended upon to accept what is offered them, if they be only assured that New York will be safe. Complimentary as this may be to the party loyalty of the republicans of the west, we venture to say that there are some things that would make a demand upon their fealty to party which thousands of them would

quarter of a century was the attorney of the greatest railroad kings in the country-men who had no interests or sympathies in common with the people-and who is to-day the representative of the descendants of these magnates in the management of the most important part of their vast railroad system. The man who has spent the best years of his life in the service of the Vanderbilts, assisting them to the full extent of his unquestioned ability in their schemes of self-aggrandizement, regardless of the public interests and welfare, could not get the votes of tens of thousands of western republicans even though it

refuse to honor, and among these would

be the nomination of a man who for a

desire the success of the party, but not at the price of placing a railroad attorney and president, with all his interests and sympathies identified with the corporations, the executive chair at Washington. The nomination of Depew would

make debatable territory of several states besides New York. We do not seriously apprehend that the convention will commit so grave a blunder. We recognize the danger, but we have confidence that the representative republicans who will meet in convention at Chicago will not put the party so wholly and hopelessly on the defensive as it would be with Chauncey M. Depew as its candidate. His ability is freely acknowledged; his popularity in New York and other portions of the

east is not doubted. But his past career and his present connection would deprive him of any earnest and enthusiastic support in the west, and we confidently believe that his candidacy would be disastrous to the party in at least half a dozen western states. The republicans of the east will do wisely, in the interest of the party, to direct their vision away from New York for a time and study the availability of candidates with reference to other sections of the country. A little serious and intelligent observation ought to fully satisfy them that there

could be no more fatal blunder for the

republican party than to make Chauncey

M. Depew its presidential candidate.

THE late Thomas J. Potter was a selfmade man. He had no greater advantages in youth than the majority of boys to whom the public schools of the nation are open, and he began the practical duties of life in an humble capacity. He had a genius for railroad business and he developed rapidly, attaining in comparatively few years national reputation as a railroad manager, and doing a great service for the lines with which he was connected. The secret of his success was indefatigable industry and the application of all his energy and ability to the task in hand. In this respect his life was an example. It teaches the lesson of what may be accomplished by steady devotion to an object and untiring labor in its pursuit. It is proposed to commemorate the services of Mr. Potter by a statue to be erected in the city of his home, Burlington, Ia., and for this purpose subscriptions are being solicited from railroad men. The movement ought to succeed, and undoubtedly will do so. It would be creditable to those engaged in the railroad service to thus honor a man who represented character, integrity and commanding ability in railroad management. There ought to be little difficulty in securing a sufficient sum to erect to the memory of Mr. Potter a statue that will worthily perpetuate his achievements and his personal claims to be thus remembered.

An interesting comparison of the average number of hogs packed in the three leading pork packing centers of America is shown by the following record from March 1 to June 1. For the three months ending May 30, 1888, Chicago averaged in the number of hogs packed per month 240,000; Kansas City averaged for the corresponding period. 123,000, and Omaha, 83,000. For the same time.last year Chicago packed on an average 237,000; Kansas City, 160,000; and Omaha, 68,000. These figures are significant. They show that for 1888, as compared with the pork packing season of 1887, Chicago has just about held its own. Kansas City however shows a marked decrease. For the three months of the summer pork packing season, the city, which holds second place, falls short in round numbers 40,000 of the number of hogs packed in 1887 to date. Omaha shows a clear gain of 15,000 over last year. These figures speak for themselves. They unmistakably indicate that both Chicago and Kansas City are losing their hold as pork packing centres and that the business is being transferred to Omaha and other Nebraska towns.

THE committee of the Masonic craft which has in charge the raising of funds for the erection of the proposed Masonic temple on the corner of Farnam and Sixteenth is meeting with gratifying success. The plan by which the \$300,000 is to be raised is so popular that it allows the humblest member of the order to become a shareholder in the building. The time has come when the Masonic order of Nebraska must have a tempte that will do it proud. It is safe to predict that within two years a magnificent structure will be erected by the Masons in Omaha which will equal any similar structure in the coun-

GOVERNOR THAYER issued positive orders to Dr. Gerth, the state veterinarian, to make a thorough examination of all the dairy herds about Omaha. This is as it should be. The health of the community is of too much importance to admit of trifling work in the movement for stamping out tuberculosis. There is no doubt but that Dr. Gerth will make a most rigid examination. Backed by the hearty co-operation of the governor and county officials the state veterinarian, if opposed by unscrupulous dairymen in his work, can enforce against them the severest penalties of the law.

By the purchase of the St. Louis Whites, Denver becomes a member of the Western base ball association. The change will undoubtedly result in the strengthening of the league. Denver is an enthusiastic base ball town and is one of our set. She has been anxious to join herself in the world of sport as well as the world of business to her sister cities. The opportunity has presented itself, and Denver will do her level best to stand at the head of the association.

In nominating Laird at such an early date, thus giving the intelligent voter an opportunity to think of the folly of returning such a third-rate railway lawver (to represent the people, the packed convention did a wise thing. Already the independent voters of the western republicans even though it Miready the independent voters of the leading society young men of that city, were certain that he could carry New Second district are talking of running is at the Paxton,

York and the other doubtful states of a representative man, regardless of the the east. These republicans earnestly cry of party. After all the early convention may not have caught the worm.

THE New York legislature has taken steps requiring all cities of the state to designate police stations where women prisoners shall be detained under the care of police matrons. In Massachusetts and other New England states the police matron is regularly appointed in the cities of the first class. This is simply an act of decency and humanity, and it is to be hoped that similar laws will be passed by all states of the union .

THE labor organizations of the city are perfecting arrangements for a Fourth of July celebration. This means success. The business men should respond liberally and see that a sum sufficient to carry out the programme is subscribed. The celebration of '87, in the hands of the labor organizations, could not have been better.

THE spooks and spectres abounding so plentifully in St. Louis will doubtless maintain a rigid silence after seeing the local representatives of Jeffersonian ideas who left Omaha to mingle with the mad mob whose duty it will be to declare Grover Cleveland a statesman. The spooks of St. Louis will not step in where angels fear to tread.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Nuckolls county is free from debt. There are 433 school-children in Sioux

county. Fillmore county has better crop prospects han ever before. The Chautauqua assembly at Crete will be largely attended.

Fremont claims that she will have the Northwestern shops at no distant day. North Loup claims the finest base ball grounds in the western part of the state. Since the Indian scare at Oelichs, every man and woman in those parts carries a gun

The editor of the Nelsonian, shot by a ed tramp at his home, Nelson, is improving. The boom edition of the Nelson Gazette

The dedication of the new Fullam hall a Broken Bow was the event of last week in that booming city. The heaviest rainfall occurring in Sioux

was a model of neatness and a cyclopedia of

county was last week. Nine and one-half inches being the measurement. The fat man's eating contest at Shoga Island resulted in demonstrating that a man would founder himself if it were not for the

saving rules of etiquette. Sam Samision, of Norden, undertook to cross the raging Niobrara the other day, but made a bad scald of it. His wagon upset and he lost a calf, ax spade and got a good

ducking, and just esdaped with his life.

The Nelson postoffice business for the quarter ending March 36 makes the following good showing: Post receipts, \$565,23; money orders sent, \$1618.75; money orders paid, \$1528.01; number registered packages sent, 104 and number received 67.

104, and number received 67. The Ord Democrat chants this refrain "A group of 'medicine men' are in the vicinity doing up the humble grangers. They guarantee a sure cure for all chronic seases, and parties who sign the contracts they carry ultimately discover that they have given their promissory notes. Look out for them and keep the shot gun loaded and the bull dog unchained.?

Mr. Morton, of Valentine, has met with an unfortunate accident. While taking his gun off his shoulder he accidentally pulled the trigger and the entire load was discharged in his leg near the ankle. As the other leg was lost some time ago it is almost a miracle that he was able to drag himself along at all.

Nevertheless he succeeded in getting to his
pony, which was a little less than a mile
away, and with the courage and strength
born of dire necessity and unflinching grit, he managed to mount is pony and and men at work in the adjoining valley.

The Callaway Headlight makes this suggestion: "It is the Headlight's opinion, that the glanders question should be investigated by some person or persons who do not get pay for destroying horses! It is well known that a man may contract glanders from a horse by inoculation; and the disease thus contracted is extremely dangerous, if not necessarily fatal. For this reason veterinary men often pronounce horses glandered with out knowing whether they are or not, bo-cause they are backward about making a thorough examination for fear of catching the disease; while others pronounce horses glandered because they don't know what glanders is. Many other diseases may be mistaken for glanders, and it becomes a question whether this wholesale slaughter of horses should be allowed on the judgment of one man, whose living depends upon the supposition that glanders are prevalent."

Beyond the Range. The thermometer reached 82° at Tacoma, Wash., Tuesday. The cost of a breakwater at Santa Monica

is estimated at \$6,000,000. The Treadwell mill at Sitka, Alaska, is to

be enlarged by 120 stamps. There are many Philadelphia and Boston excursionists at Santa Cruz. Portland, Oregon, is flooded with straw-erries. The crop has matured with a

rush. An Indian was run over by a Southern Pacific train at Indio on Monday. One leg and both arms were crushed off. Sacramento county is just now supplying

Chicago with toothsome new potatoes grown in the region down the river. John A. Daley shot and killed Thomas Tackett during a round-up on Indian creek, Idaho, on the 17th inst. The killing was done

in self-defense. There have been very heavy rains through out Humboldt county, with the exception of a strip along the Humboldt river from Mill City to Iron point.

Robert Geary and family of Reno returned Tuesday from a trip to England. They were only fifteen days in coming from Liverpool, nearly eight thousand miles. Dick Willonghby, a Stockton prospector

found some fossil bones near Juneau. The skull weighs 800 pounds and measures eight and one-half feet across the front.

An Indian known as Buckaroo Jim is suspected of murdering a white man named James Bright in Harney Valley. Oregon. Jim was at large at last accounts, but the autorities were endeavoring to effect his capture. Bright was shot while in the mountains. William Bell was accidently shot and killed at Cortez, Eureka county, Nev., by a man named Cutter, who was explaining to Bell the safety of a Smith & Wesson hammeriess

pistol, and on drawing the weapon from his pocket it was discharged into Bell's body, in llicting a fatal wound, from which the unfor-tunate man died the day following. Owing to the increased number of trains running on the Central Pacific railroad, says the Battle Mountain Central Nevadan, the water from the Blossom springs has proved inadequate to meet the demand, and conse quently the railroad people have decided to bore an artesian well near the water tank in town and raise the water into the tank by

The Nevada City Herald says that those Digger Indians known as the Pamblos are preparing for another "big soup," to be held near the Oregon nouse, at the same ten moons from the present date. This, it is said, will be a "big soup" of great magnitude. The Diggers have been very successful. ear the Oregon house, at the expiration of ful lately in their hunts for jackass rabbits, and are now going on a grand round up.

The appointment of J. M. Eddy as general manager of the International & Great North-era has been confirmed.

Frank B. Smith, with S. A. Orchard, con-templates a month's visit to Codar Rapids, Ia., for a private business venture.

W. E. Cless, a Des Moines hatter, and one

THE SCHOOL ELECTION. A Close Vote - Three Non-Partisans

and Five Republicans. The election held yesterday to choose members of the board of education passed off quietly. A live interest was manifested, but there was no particular excitement. The race was close-so much so that the result could not be told until the returns were all in. The result is mixed. The new board will have three members from the non-partisan ticket and five from the straight republican, as follows:

can, as follows:

For the term of one year—Webrer (rep.) and Parker (n-p.). For two years—Millard (n-p). For three years—Reese (n-p.), and Coborn, Keiley, McConnell and Rosicky (rep.).
Following is the aggregate vote on each of

Following is the aggregate vote on each of the sixteen candidates: Non-Partisan — Parker 1,409, Withnell 1,286, Millard 1,604, Bright 1,218, Goodman 1,380, Reese 1,404, Pratt 1,310, Rosicky 1,387, Republican—Coburn 1,610, Kelley 1,477, Cone 1,192, McConnell 1,460, Broderick 1,327, Thompson 1,211, Wehrer 1,458, Spaulding 1,404

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

\$200 Check Forfeited-Electric Light Offer-Claims and Reports. At the meeting of the board of education last night all members were present but Messrs. Kelley and Clark. The secretary manfully tackled twenty odd big pages of minutes, but the board soon tired of the reading and suspended the operation. A notion was made to let the president read and approve the minutes, but that gentleman

promptly sat down on the brilliant time-sav-

ing device.

The first matter brought before the board provoked the only considerable discussion of the evening. It related to the plumbing of the Walnut Hill school building. When the board opened the bids for the plumbing of three new buildings Dennis Fitzpatrick was found to have given the lowest figures in each case. He signed two contracts, but repudiated that for the Walnut Hill building on the ground that he had overlooked certain water-closets in making his esti-mate, and would lose \$700 to \$500. He had sent a certi-fied check for \$200 with his bid, and he wanted to know whether the board would re-turn it. Fitzpatrick's bid was \$785 and the next lowest bidder's \$1,509. Some members thought it unneighborly to take advantage of what was clearly a mistake, but others wanted to know what a guarantee was for it not to compel a man to carry out his agree ments. A motion to return the check was cost, and it was covered into the treasury. Later in the evening the contract in question was awarded to Woods & Andrews, the next

owest bidders.

Rocheford & Gould were allowed a pay Webster building.

The president and secretary were authorized to draw a warrant for the grading at the

Mason building as soon as the committee on buildings and property shall certify the work completed. The applications of William McGregor and L. Ziegler as janitors and Sadie Bunker as teacher of the summer school were referred

to committees.

The Edison electric light company The Edison electric light company submitted a proposition for lighting the high school grounds. The offer was: For six lamps, 100 candle power each, \$650; twelve lamps, fifty candle power each, \$800; twelve lamps, 100 candle power, \$1,050; twenty-four lamps, fifty candle power each, \$1,200. The estimates include dynamo and all electric appliances complete, wirns and lamps to be pliances complete, wirng and lamps to be hung from painted poles and each lamp to have a handsome reflector. The proposition was referred to a committee.

was referred to a committee.

The Knox Presbyterian church offered a note for \$500 signed by its trustees. The secretary was directed to ask the trustees to sign the note in their individual capacity.

The manthly secret The monthly report of the treasurer made The monthly report of the treasurer under the following showing: Receipts of general fund, \$127,298,37; expenditures, \$33,967.51. Receipts of sinking fund, \$37,159.15; expenditures, \$5,650, and bonds on deposit, \$16,506. Receipts of school site and building fund, \$73,0300 plus \$101,500 from proceeds of \$100,000 bonds; expenditures, \$1,484

Claims aggregating \$26,550 were returned approved by the committee and ordered paid The following payments were ordered: S. L. Maxdon, two per cent on \$25,000 for the plans of the Walnut Hill building; Mendelssohn, Fisher & Lawrie, two per cent on building, and the same on \$43,757 on the Lake street building; Strang & Clark steam heating company, on account Webster street building, \$992.

An examination of teachers was ordered for June 29 and 30, and July 2 and 3. A payment of \$2,550 to Rice & Bassett on count of the Omaha View school was ordered.

proposition of John A. Harbach for ppening Twenty second street was accepted. The proposition was for an exchange of narrow strips of adjoining ground to make the opening of the street possible. The presi ent and secretary were authorized to make the necessary conveyance.

The committee on ventilation and heating

were directed to examine Park school and report whether the furnaces should be suplanted by steam heat. It was stated that he building was poorly heated last winter.

THE RAILROADS.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was held at Milwaukee on Saturday. The old officers were re-elected and the policy of reform mentioned in manager Miller's recent letter, reference to which was made in the Brn of some days ago, was endorsed. It was ex pected that a new general manager would be elected but Milller had too many votes at his command for the opposition to fight against. THE C. B. & Q. STRIKE.

Notwithstanding the fact that much has been said concerning the strike on the lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy there is a certain amount of unwritten history which furnishes very readable matter which is as yet unpublished.

When the strike was first talked of and when the brotherhoods submitted their scale of wages to the manager of the road, one Stone, that gentleman informed the directors of the matter and when asked if it could not better to make some sort of settlement replied that in the event of any trouble he could retain 30 per cent of the 2,200 engineers in the company's employ. Acting on this information the directors placed the entire responsibility in his hands. In consequence Stone refused to sign the schedule, whereupon 2,197 men walked out while three held their places. From the day that the strike was declared

the receipts of the road declined and the quarterly report submitted showed a net loss of \$2,000,000. The second quarter of the year and the second month of the strike began simultaneously. Since that time the road has operated under pressure, and notwithstanding the oft repeated assertion "everything is running smoothly," the amount of business done has been far from satisfactory. In order to carry on its busi-ness the road has drafted every idle man it could obtain into its service. Farm hands and male dairy maids have been employed as switchmen. Firemen on threshing engines have been given locomotives and ditendiggers from Arkansas have been made stokers. Wrecks without number, the causes of which were the result of gross incom-petency, have occurred, the results of which have been carefully con-cealed by the Burlington officials. Dam-aged engines and broken cars have filled he shops, disabled and maimed passengers have crowded the hospitals and in the face of all this has come the oft repeated asser-

tion, "everything is running smoothly."
Pinkerton men have been stationed along the line to provoke, if not by their actions by their presence, a riot and in many in-stances they have been successful. But during all this time the engineers and

firemen have remained firm. The switch men, who likewise went out are there to stay and have been nobly supported by their respective brotherhoods. Each month they have drawn their pay and have refused to accept employment on any other road, thus showing that the fight was to be fought to

the bitter end, as it will be.

For the information of those interested the following extracts from letters written from various points along the line are published:

OTTUNWA, In., May 28.—"We come to the front more determined than ever to win.

The wreck on the 'Q' yesterday will cost the company \$15,000. President Perkins stated yesterday that he would not run make longer without his old men."

DENVER, May 26.—"We will stay with you until the icicles hang from the roof of hades."

Lincoln, Neb., May 28.—"We are still here (solid). Local trains on the B. & M. have from four to thirty passengers while thers are full !

others are full."

Wymore, Neb., May 22.—"We are with you to stay. The B. & M. officials are afraid and will be as long as scabs pull the throttle."

Krokuk, Iowa, May 28.—"We be up screnely and have endorsed the Galesburg resolution that more radical measures be adopted and weekly circulars sent out for the purpose of keeping every one posted."

Aurora, Ill., May 26.—We are as solid as ever and bound to win."

Chicago, May 27.—"We will pull the Brotherhoods last string to win this battle."

Platismouth, May 28.—"We are solid and firm to a man. Engines coming in daily broken up and burned."

broken up and burned."

Hannibal, Mo., May 25.—"This day opens up with a full house. With a long and strong pull we will get there."

Beandstown, Ia., May 27.—"We have endorsed the Galesburg resolutions. Let the good work go on. We are waiting for the firing of the big gun."

The above are all extracts from the various divisions of the engineers' brotherhood and are printed by special permission. They tend to show the feeling in regard to the matter among the strikers.

among the strikers. WILL NOT BUILD.

Because President Stickney of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City allowed an option on a piece of dock property and adjacent ground at Superior to expire the Chicago Times asserts that the road will not be built to the head of Lake Superior as anticipated. This will be bad news for St. Joseph, Mo., as the denizens of that borrough had intended to import their white fish direct.

The From the Ties. WILL NOT BUILD.

The Chicago & Northwestern was the first coad to introduce twenty-five ton coal and oil cars and now all the leading roods of the country which haul this class of freight are ouilding them. It has been found that these cars are handled more quickly and economically than other cars.

General Passenger Agent Tebbitt's has issued an order relative to the issuance of baggage transfer checks from the Union Pa-cific depot to the Missouri Pacific. It ap-pears that the conductors have been some-what careiess in this respect and the order has been issued for the purpose of remind-ing them of their duty.

J. M. Bechtel, Union Pacific agent at Chigago, is in the city.

RID OF BAD RUBBISH. 'Dr." Reeves' "Successors" Skip Quietly and at Night.

"Dr." Powell Reeves is no more-at least in Omaha. He was driven out of here by THE BEE some time ago, but a brace of adventurers undertook, under his name, to run the old fraud's old stand, on the corner of Thirteenth and Harney streets. They did it in the hope of living down the charges which had been made against the imposter by this paper, and eventually of reaping various sums from suffering but over credulous people who could easily be induced to pay al-most anything which might be demanded if only promised a cure. These adventurers knew how to make promises, how to bleed, financially, the people whom their lying advertisements led to patronize them, but they did not know how to effect a cure. The Bee got after them, showed up their record and thus plocked their game both at home and abroad. Besides they stood in danger of bodily attack from the people they had robbed and concluded to quietly vacate their old quarters, like thieves in the night, shut up shop and skip. Their departure was not known until last night, and where they have gone nobody knows. Reeves is supposed to be still in the vicinity of Butte, Montana, but the papers there have read his record in THE BEE, and the fraud's next landing may be at the end of a rope or in the Pacific ocean.

The Wood Buffalo. There still remain some of the wood

ouffalo, says the Montreal Gazette. This s an animal larger than the American bison of the plains. They are larger coarser haired, and straighter horned. mention this peculiarity of difference in the horns because it is believed that the shape and the broken and crooked nature of the horns of the prairie buffalo has been caued by his habit of digng into the grav more northern species they had to contend with other conditions, where straight horns would be of more use, as, for instance, they use them there for clearing aside from their pathway the brush and luxuriant undergrowth. These animals would weigh at least 150 pounds more than the buffalo of the Saskatchewan plains. In the northern regions the vetches and grasses are so high, and the snowfall not being unduly heavy, they have not had paw and break the crus crusted snow, as was the habit of the buffalo. and that may account for their superior size. In the country where these are found horses can be pursuit and they are stalked in the manner that the moose and the other large animals are. It is difficult to form an accurate estimate of the number of these animals that may yet be left, but perhaps investigation may show that 500 or 600 may yet remain in scattered bands. Owing to the fact that the horse cannot be used in pursuit, it is more difficult for the Indians to hunt them, and, indeed, to find them, than it was in the old days of hunting upon the plains. So rank is the undergrowth of his rich country, and so difficult is it for the Indians to get at these animals. that perhaps just now any attempt on the part of the government to afford protection to them would be useless. If however, some regulation would prevent white sportsmen from deliberately coming into the country to hunt these animals for mere pleasure it might result to advantage. At present it would be vexatious to the Indians and of no great use, as the animal has become in its habits so much like the moose that he is able in a great measure to pro-

An Old University. The University of Bologna, Italy

tect himself.

will celebrate, on June 12, the eight hundredth anniversary of its existence, says the Boston Courier. Americans abroad and friends of learning will find it very interesting to witness such unique holidays. The whole civilized world will follow this celebration with more than usual interest. Bologna university is the oldest school of learning in the world, and has its origin in the aw school of Emperor Theodosius II. 425 A. D. It has given to Bologna a very great renown ever since. sands, sometimes 10,000 foreign students, were there every year to perfect themselves in certain branches, and such foreign guests had their own departments, which were called by their nationality: German, Spanish, French.

One of its strange points was the fe male learned members of the university who attained very often a high standing among the savants. As late as in the commencement of the eighteenth century, we find there the Dotteresse Bass lecturing on mathematics and natural philosophy, and after her Clotitda Tambroni occupying the chair of Greek lit-erature. Bologna set forth the light of enlightenment in the darkest times of barbarism, and the most celebrated part of it was always the law school, with which we find Haly's greatest jurists connected. From Bologna comes foundation of all past and present law systems, and its influence over social politic circumstances was very deciding, and for Germay, for instance, very important. Some of Germany's greatest octors of law had their education at Bologna, and law teachers of Bologna had served the German emperors of the family of Hohenstaufen as counselors in many very important decisions.

Advertising Physicians

RECENT EXPOSURES BY THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF OMAHA.

Of the Quacks and Humbags that are at Present Infesting the City. Other Matters of Interest.

"It would astonish you," remarked a citizen a week ago, "if you knew the number of quack doctors, jugglers, montebanks, fortune tellers, scamps and scoundrels missquerading as skilled and schooled physicians in Omaha. The law prohibits them from even claiming to be doctors, but by purchasing bogus certificates they are allowed to bunglingly administer their infernal drugs, and credulous and ignorant people suffer. If they effect a cure, nine times out of ten it is by mere chance. They gibby talk of their wonderful experience and largely increasing practice. They pretend to talk Latin when they have only a smattering of English, lecture on anatomy when they could not dissect a saw-horse, attempt to cure a sick person when, indeed, they could not cure a ham. These fraudulout professional murderers seem to increase rather than decrease. At the time the Bee routed and scouted that prince of humbugs, Dr. Fishblatt, there were many of the false disciples of Æsculapous who had preyed upon Omaha, quietly left town. But they are coming again, some are already here, and while many reputable people should shun them, even as they should shrink from a ravaging prestilence, they receive them with open arms into their families where, if opportunity is offered, they will corrupt, debanch and poison the mind and body. It seems to me that the Bee cannot do a nobler work than to again ventilate these nostrum muisances, so disgustingly plentiful in Omaha.—Chaff, in Bee of May 27. these nostrum nuisances, so disgustingly plenti-ful in Omaha.—Chaff, in Bee of May 27.

these nostrum muisances, so disgustingly plentiful in Omaha.—Chaff, in Bee of May 27.

While we believe the above to be true in regard to some of the pretenders who are now located in this city, it will certainly not apply to all. A great many people think that when a strange physician arrives in a city and opens up an office for general practice that he must either be a humbug or a quack, such is not always the case. If a doctor advertises in the newspapers, there is sure to be a certain number of persons who will hold off and say, "he is only a quack and will only stay here long enough to swindle our people and then go to another town and play the same game there." Almost a year ago Dr. J. Cresap McCoy came to Omaha, and immediately commenced advertising in the daily newspapers, but the testimonials that have appeared at different times in his advertisements and the fact that he is still here, located permanently in the Ramge block, corner Fifteenth and Harney streets, is an evidence that he is neither a humbug nor a quack. The following expressions from some of the citizens of Omaha are taken from the testimonials that are given the doctor.

James Callahan, a blacksmith at the Union

lowing expressions from some of the citizens of Omaha are taken from the testimonials that are given the doctor.

James Callahan, a blacksmith at the Union Pacific shops and who resides at No. 709 North Pourteenth street, says: "Dr. McCoy cured my catarrh and made me feel better in a few months than I had felt for years."

Mrs. I. N. Deuel, wife of a prominent contractor and builder, residing at No. 2523 Patrick avenue, after suffering for more than a year, growing weaker and weaker until her family and friends all thought she had the consumption. She says: "The doctor cured me and I cannot speak to highly of his skill and painstaking, not to mention the moderate fees he charged me."

George F. Gellenbech, the minstral, and night watchman at the Daily Bes office, says: "I am feeling better today than I have for a number of years, and feel satisfied that I am entirely cured as I have none of the symptoms now."

Eugene Mathers, engineer at the Hotel Esmonde, after suffering with a catarrh for seven or eight years was treated by Dr. McCoy add he says; "I began to improve at once and continue to improve until today I feel as much like a new man as the difference between daylight and darkness, and I can say there is no doubt in my mind but that Dr. McCoy's treatment is both practical and scientific, and that every promise he makes to his patients is fully and faithfully carried out on his

tific, and that every promise he makes to his patients is fully and faithfuly carried out on his

patients is fully and faithfully carried out on his part."

Mr. Jacob Lininger, a prominent member of the K. of L. and an employee of the Union Pacific Coal company, residing at the corner of Sixteenth and Frederick streets, says: "Dr. McCoy treated me for one month and made a new man of me. I have none of the disgusting and distressing symptoms of chronic catarrh and have no hesitancy in recommending him to any and all persons suffering as I did."

Mr. Lawrence B. Larson, a brick moulder, who resides at the corner of Cuming and Elizabeth streets, says: "My trouble began about six years ago, and for that time I was in a bad way, but to look at me now you would not think so, but the reason for that is that I have been relieved of all my sufferings. Dr. McCoy cured me entirely of a very bad case of catarrh and has made an entirely new man of me."

Can Catarrh be Cured.

The past age might be called a superstitious one. The present can more properly be called an age of surprises, for many things once classed among the impossibilities. It would be superfluous to enumerate them. But have we reached the utmost limit? Have we? Physicians who claim to make certain aliments the human body is subject to a special study and claim to be able to sure such diseases, are pronounced by other self-satisfied practitioners as presumptuous; but does their saying so make it so? The man who comes the nearest to overcoming the seeming impossibilities of others is now all the rage, and well does he or they deserve the success they have labored so hard to obtain. Dr. J. Cresap McCoy or his associates do not make claims to anything marvelous, such as raising the dead and giving them new life; neither do they claim to give sight to the blind; but by their new and scientific method of treating catarra they have and glying them new life; neither do they claim to give sight to the blind; but by their new and scientific method of treating catarrh they have cured and do cure catarrh, as well as bronchial and throat troubles. They make catarrh a specialty because it is one of the most prevalent and troublesome diseases that the people of this climate are heir to. Since Dr. McCoy and his associates have located in this city they have treated with success hundreds of persons whom other physicians have told their disease was classed among the incurables. Do they not publish from week to week in the daily papers testimonials from some of their many grateful patients, glying in each case the full name and address of the person making the statement, that the doubting and skeptical may call and interview the said people prior to visiting the doctor's offices for consultation. The people advertised as cured are by no means obscure or unknown, but in the majority of cases are citizens well known by the business people and community at large, and it will more than repay any one suffering from catarrhal affections to visit those whose statements are published, or consult with the doctor or his associates at his office.

TWENTY-ONE QUESTIONS.

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

Do you have frequent fits of mental depres-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 dobility? Are your eyes generally weak and watery and equently inflamed? Does your voice have a husk, thick sound and nasal sort of twang? Is your breath frequently offensive from some

Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?
Have you a dull, oppressive headache, generally located over the eyes?
By 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 mass 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 alight change of temperature give you a cold?
Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk and spit out an endless quantity of phlegm?

DOCTOR J. CRESAP M'COY.

Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,

Has Offices No. 310 and 311

RAMGE BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB. cess.

Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consump-tion, Bright's disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism.

Medical diseases breaked santany. Consultant, and all NERVOUS DISEASES All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. CATAIRH CURED.

(ONSULTATION at office or by mail \$1.

Many diseases are irvated successfully by Dr. McCoy through the mails, and it is thus possible for those unitle to make the four-try to obtain auccessful hospital treatment at their homes.

fice hours 9 to 11 a m : 2 to 4 p. m : 7 to 8 p SUNDAY HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M rrespondence receives prompt attention. letters answered unless accomponied by 4

nts in stamps.

Address all mail to Dr. J. C. McCoy, Booms and 311 Ramge building, Omaha, Neb.